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# THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING

BY JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

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NEW EDITION

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EDITED BY

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WITH

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**Akkad, Akkadian**, *n* Same as *Accad*, *Accadian*

**alabaster**, al'a-bas-ter, *n* [L *alabaster*, fr Gr *alabastros*, *alabastos* origin doubtful] A soft, semitransparent, marble-like mineral of which artistic and fancy articles are often made — A Made of alabaster, of the colour of alabaster

**alack**, a-lak', *interj* [Probably a corruption of *alas*, or equivalent to *ah! lack!*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow

**alack-a-day**, a-lak'a-da *Alas* the day! an expression uttered to express regret or sorrow

**alacrity**, a-lak'ri-ti, *n* [L *alacritas*, fr *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk] Liveliness, briskness, cheerfulness, gaiety, sprightliness, cheerful readiness, eagerness, promptitude

**alalia**, a-lā'li-a, *n* [Gr *alalos*, not speaking, *a*, not, *lalō*, I talk] Loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned

**alamode**, a la mod', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Fr *a la mode*, after the mode or fashion] According to the fashion or prevailing mode

**alar**, ā'ler, *a* [L *ala*, a wing] Pertaining to wings, having the character of a wing

**alarm** a-larm', *n* [Fr *alarme*, alarm, fr It *allarme*, to arms! fr *al*, I, *ad*, to, *le*, the, and *arme*, I arma, arms.] A call to

known, with wings sometimes 171 feet when expanded, met with at immense distances from land

**albedo**, al bē'dō, *n* [L *albedo* whiteness, fr *albus*, white ALBUM] The light reflected from a non-luminous body, as the moon

**albeit**, al bē't *conj* [All in old sense of though, *be*, and *it*, and equivalent to *though it be*, *be it so*] Be it so, admit all that, although, notwithstanding

**abscence**, al-bes'ens, *n* [See next] The act or state of growing white or whitish

**abscence**, al-bes'ent, *a* [L *abscens*, ppr of *abscere*, I grow white, fr *albus*, white ALBUM] Becoming white, or growing rather whitish, moderately white

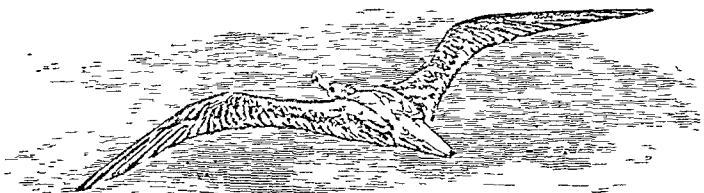
**albinism**, albinism, al'būn-izm, al b'ūn-izm, *n* The state or condition of an albino, leucopathy

**albino**, al b'ūn, *n* [Pg, fr L *albus*, white, ALBUM] A person whose skin and hair are abnormally white, and the eyes pink, an animal with similar characters

**albite**, al'bīt, *n* [L *albus*, white ALBUM] A name given to a kind of felspar

**albuginea**, al-bū-jin'ē-a, *n* [L *albugo*, *albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white ALBUM] The white fibrous coating of the eye, the white

**albugo**, al-bū'gō, *n* [L, fr *albus*, white,



Wandering Albatros (*Diomedea exilans*)

arms, a cry or notice of danger, sudden surprise, fright, consternation, dismay, disquietude, a contrivance as a signal of danger, or for rousing from sleep, or exciting attention — *v* pret & pp *alarmed*, *a-larm'd*, ppr *alarmed*, *a-larm'ing*, *a-larm'ing*, To give notice of danger to, to disquiet, to disturb, to cause or excite apprehensions

**alarm-bell**, a-larm-bel, *n* A bell that gives notice of danger

**alarm-gun** a-larm'gun, *n* A gun fired as a signal of alarm

**alarming**, a-larm'ing, *a* Causing alarm, exciting apprehension, terrifying

**alarmingly**, a-larm'ing-li, *adv* In an alarming manner

**alarmist**, a-larm'ist, *n* [Alarm and -ist] One who is prone to excite or take alarm, one who readily exaggerates danger

**alarm**, a-lar'um, *n* [A corruption of *alarm*] An alarm, a watchword or signal indicating danger [Now only poetical]

**alas**, a-las', *exclam* [O Fr *alas*, fr *interj* *a*, *ah*, L *lassus*, weary LASSITUDE] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil

**alate**, ā'lāt, *a* [L *alatus*, winged, *ala*, a wing AIZLE] Winged, having membranous expansions like wings

**alb**, alb, *n* [L *alba*, white (*testis*, garment, understood) ALBUM] A long robe of white linen bound with a girdle worn by priests

**albacore**, albacore, al'ba-kōr, al'bi kōr, *n* [Sp *albacora*, Fr *albacore*, fr Ar *al*, the, *balr*, a young cow] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind

**albat**, al-bā'ta, *n* [L *albus*, white ALBUM] An alloy, otherwise called German silver

**albatros**, al-ba'tros, *n* [Fr *albatros*, a corruption of Sp and Pg *alcatraz*, a pelican, fr Ar *al-qāṭiṣ*, the bucket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in its pouch.] An aquatic bird of southern seas, the largest sea-bird

whence *album*, &c] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea, also called *leucoma*

**album**, al'būm, *n* [L, from *albus*, white, whence also *alb*, *albedo*, *abscens*, *albino* *albumen*, *albuminum*, &c, not connected with *Alps* or *Alban*] In ancient Rome a white table or board on which public notices were posted, now a book, originally blank, for the insertion of autographs, portraits in miniature, sketches, short pieces of poetry, prose, &c

**albumen**, al-bū'men, *n* [L, fr *albus*, white] The white of an egg, a substance of definite chemical composition largely found in the white of an egg (in this sense also spelled *albumin*), the nutritive matter stored in a seed for the use of the embryo

**albumin**, al'bū'min, *n* Same as *Albumen*, but used more strictly as a chemical term

**albuminoid**, al bū'min-oid, *a* Like *albumen* — *a*. A substance resembling *albumen*, *provid*

**albuminous**, albuminose, al-bū'mi-nūs, al-bū'mi-nūs, *a* Pertaining to, or having the properties of *albumen*

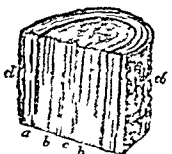
**albuminuria**, al-bū'mi-nū'ri-a, *n* [From *albumen*, and Gr *ouron*, urine] A disease

of the kidneys in which the urine contains *albumen*

**albuminous**, al-bēr'nus, *a* Relating to *albuminum*

**albuminum**, al-bēr'nūm, *n* [L *albuminum*, sap-wood fr *albus*, white ALBUM] The white and softer part of wood, the sap-wood

*in* the wood-cut *a* is *albuminum* or sap-wood, *b* *b* the heart wood, *c* the pith, and *d* *d* the bark



Albuminum

**Alcaic**, al-lā'ik, *a* [L *alcaicus*] Pertaining to *Alcaeus* an ancient Greek lyric poet, and to a variety of verse invented by him

**alcaide**, al-caide, al'kal'dā, al-lā'ik, *n* [Sp and Pg from Ar] In Spain, Portugal, &c, the chief civil magistrate of a town

**alcazar**, al ka'zar, Sp pron al ka'thar, *n* [Sp from the Ar] In Spain, a fortress, a royal palace

**alchemie**, al kem'ik, *a* Relating to alchemy, or produced by it

**alchemist**, al'lem-ist, *n* One who practises alchemy

**alchemistic**, al kem ist'ik, *a* Practising alchemy, or relating to it

**alchemy**, al'ke mi, *n* [Fr *alchimie* Sp & Pg *alquimia* fr Ar *al*, the, and *umia* chemistry CHEMIST] The obsolete art which aimed at the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding of the elixir of life, of a universal solvent, &c

**alcohol**, al'kō-hol, *n* [Fr Sp and Pg *alcohol*, fr Ar *alcohol*, al *loht*—al, the, and *loht*, antimony in form of a fine powder, hence any very fine powder, anything brought to extreme tenuity, spirits of wine] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation, the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors

**alcoholic**, al kō-hol'ik, *a* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities

**alcoholism**, al'kō-hol-izm, *n* [Alcohol and -ism] The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits

**alcoholize**, al'kō-hol-iz, *v* pret & pp *alcoholized*, al'kō-hol-izd, *v* pret *alcoholizing*, al'kō-hol-iz-ing] To convert into alcohol, to saturate or completely imbue with alcohol

**alcoholmeter**, alcoholometer, al'kō-hol'mē-ter, al'kō-hol-om'ē-ter, *n* [Alcohol and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid

**alcoran**, al'kō-ran, *n* KORAN, ALKORAN

**alcove**, al'kōv, *n* [Fr *alcove*, Sp *alcova*, *alcoba*—Ar *al*, the, and *qobah*, an alcove a tent] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c, any natural recess

**aldehyde**, al'dē-hīd, *n* [Al, first syllable of *alcohol*, and *dehyd*, the first two of *Mod*, L *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol, one of a class of organic compounds derived from alcohol

**alder**, al'der, *n* [O E *alder* (the *d* being a more modern insertion), A Sax *alder*, *alr*=Icel *öl*, Gr *eller*, G *erle*, O H G *elra*, allied to L *albus*, an alder (whence Fr *aine*, an alder)] A tree belonging to the genus *Alnus*, generally growing in moist land, a tree of similar appearance

**alderman**, al'der-man, *n*, pl *aldermen* al'der men [A Sax *aldorman*, *aldorman*—*aldor*, an alder, a prince, a noble, fr *eald*, old, and *man*] An Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire or several shires, in rank similar to an earl

now a magistrate of a town next in rank below the mayor

**aldermanship**, aldermanship al'der-man-ship, al'der man ship, *n* The office, quality, or condition of an alderman

**aldermanic**, al'der-man'ik, *a* Relating to or becoming an alderman

**aldermanly**, al'der-man-li, *a* Pertaining to or like an alderman

**alder**, al'der, *a* Made of alder

**Aldine**, al'din, *a* Proceeding from the printing-press of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice and his family, from 1490 to 1577, a term applied chiefly to editions of the classics

**ale**, al, *n* [A Sax *alu*, *aleu*, Dan *Sw* and Icel *öl*, ale] Perhaps fr root of L *alo* I nourish (whence *alimni*) A liquor made by fermentation from an infusion of malt, beer, or a kind of beer

**aleatory**, al'e-a-to-ri *a* [L *aleatorius* fr *alator*, a gambler, fr *alea* a die, chance] Depending on chance or a contingent event







**allantois**, al-lan'tois, *n* [Gr *allas*, *allantos*, a sausage, and *eidōs*, form] A kind of sac forming an organ of vertebrate embryos  
**ailay**, al-lā', *v t* pret & pp *allayed*, al-lād', ppr *allaying*, al-lā'ing [A Sax. *alegan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillize, fr prefix *ā* (=G -er, Goth. -r), and *legan*, to lay LAY] To put to rest, to repress, to assuage, to pacify, to quiet, to soothe, to alleviate

**allayment**, al-lā'mēt, *n* Act of allaying, a state of rest after disturbance

**allegation**, al-le-gā'shon, *n* [L *allegatio*, fr *allego* ALLEGE] The act of alleging or what is alleged, affirmation, assertion, a declaration, definite statement made

**allege**, al-lē', *v t* pret & pp *alleged*, al-lēd', ppr *alleging*, al-lē'ing [Partly fr O Fr *allegare*, *allegre*, fr O Fr *allegre*, fr L L *allegare*, to clear at law (see, and *litigare*, to litigate), partly from Fr *allegare*, to allege, L *allegare*, to depute, to allege—*ad*, and *legare*, to depute, to announce (whence *legate*) To bring forward as an assertion, to assert, to affirm, to declare, to plead in excuse or argument

**allegiance**, al-lē-jāns, *n* [Prefix *a*, to, and O Fr *loyence*, *ligance*, allegiance, loyalty, from *line*, loyal LIEGE.] The tie, bond, or obligation of a subject to his prince or government loyalty

**allegorical**, al-lē-gor-ik, al-lē-gor-ik al *a* Pertaining to an allegory, resembling an allegory, typical, figurative

**allegorically**, al-lē-gor-ik al *adv* In an allegorical manner, by way of allegory

**allegorist**, al-lē-gor-ist, *n* One who uses allegory or allegorizes

**allegorize**, al-lē-gor-iz, *v t* pret & pp *allegorized*, al-lē-gor-izd', ppr *allegorizing*, al-lē-gor-iz'ing [To turn into allegory, to understand or interpret in an allegorical sense — *v t* To use allegory]

**allegory**, al-lē-gor-ē, *n* [Gr *allogoria*, an allegory—*allos*, other and *agorā*, I speak, fr *agora*, a forum, an oration] A speech or discourse which conveys a meaning different from the literal one, a figurative discourse in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances, as in Psalm lxxx., a continued metaphor

**allegretto**, al-lē-gret'tō [It, *dum fr alle-gro*] In music, a movement or tune quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*

**allegro**, al-lē-grō [It, brisk, merry, cheerful, fr L *alacris*, cheerful (whence *alacritas*)] In music a word denoting a brisk, sprightly movement

**alleviate**, al-lē-vi-ā'te, *n* [Heb] Praise to Jehovah, a word used to express pious joy and exultation HALELUJAH

**alleviate**, al-lē-vi-āt, *v t* pret & pp *alleviated*, al-lē-vi-āt-d', ppr *alleviating*, al-lē-vi-āt'ing [L *alleviare* *alleviatus*, fr L *allevare*, *allevatus*, to lighten or alleviate—*ad*, to, and *levo* I ease, fr *levis*, light LEVITY] To make light or lighter in a figurative sense to lessen, to moderate, to assuage, to mitigate

**alleviation**, al-lē-vi-ā'shon, *n* Act of alleviating, a lessening or mitigation, that which alleviates

**alleviative**, al-lē-vi-āt-iv, *a* Tending to alleviate mitigative — *n* That which alleviates or mitigates

**alleviator**, al-lē-vi-āt-er, *n* One who or that which alleviates

**allevy**, al-lē', *n* [Fr *allevy*, fr *aller* to go, fr O Fr *aner*, fr L *adnare* lit to swim to—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim NATATION] A walk in a garden, a passage or way in a city narrower than a street, a long narrow passage

**All-fools' Day**, al-fōl' dā, *n* The first of April, so called from the custom of making people fools on that day

**all-fours**, al-fōr', *n* A certain game at cards, in which from two to six persons may play

**all-hail**, al-hāl', *exclari* All health a phrase of salutation

**All-hallows**, All-hallowes, al-hāl'z, al-hāl'z, *n* [From A Sax. *call halgon*,

all saints ALL, HALLOW] All-Saints' Day

**All-Hallowmas**, or -tide, al-hāl'tō-mas, -tid, *n* [That is, the mass or time of all saints] The time near All-Saints' Day

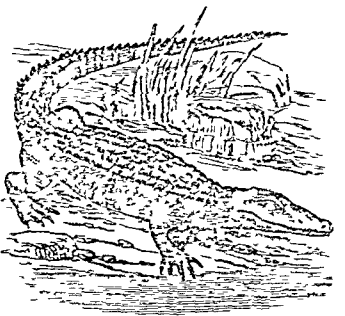
**alliacious**, al-lā'shūs, *a* [L *allium*, garlic] Pertaining to garlic and allied plants, having the properties of garlic

**alliance**, al-lā'ians, *n* [O Fr *alliance*, *alliance*, fr *allier* ALLY] State of being allied, union between families by marriage, a union between nations or governments formed by treaty, league, or agreement, union, confederacy, league, association

**allied**, al-lid', *p* or *a* Connected or united by marriage, treaty, or similar qualities

**alligation**, al-ligā'shon, *n* [L *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, and *ligare*, to bind] Act of tying together a rule of arithmetic for finding the price of a compound in ingredients of different values

**alligator**, al-ligā'tor, *n* [A corruption of Sp *el lagarto*, lit the lizard—*el*, the, and *lagarto*, a lizard, fr L *lacertus*, whence L



Alligator (*Alligator Lucius*)

lizard] The American representative of the crocodile, a kind of large lizard inhabiting the warmer parts of America

**alliterate**, al-lit-er-āt, *v t* pret & pp *alliterated*, al-lit-er-āt-d', ppr *alliterating*, al-lit-er-āt'ing [See next] To begin with the same letter or sound, to show alliteration

**alliteration**, al-lit-er-ā'shon, *n* [L *ad*, and *littera* a letter LETTER] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words in close succession

**alliterative**, al-lit-er-ā-tiv, *a* Pertaining to alliteration

**allocate**, al-lō-kāt *v t* pret & pp *allocated*, al-lō-kāt-d', ppr *allocating*, al-lō-kāt'ing [L *ad*, to, and *loco*, *locatus*, to place, fr *loco*, a place LOCAL] To set aside or apart, to distribute, to assign to each by way of shares, to apportion

**allocation**, al-lō-kā'shon, *n* Act of allocating, distribution, assignment

**allocation**, al-lō-kū'shon, *n* [L *allocutio*—*ad*, to, and *loquor*, *loquens*, I speak LOQUACIOUS] The act or manner of speaking, to, or addressing, an address; a formal address

**alloodial**, al-lō'di-al, *a* Pertaining to alloodium, held independent of a lord paramount

**alloodium**, al-lō'di-um, *n* [L *alloodium*, of Ger or Scand origin, comp *leel* *odul* Dan and Sw *odul*, a patrimonial estate] A freehold estate, land which is the absolute property of the owner, and is not subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior

**allograph**, al-lō-graf, *n* [Gr *allos*, another, and *graphō*, I write] In law, a deed not written by any of the parties thereto, opposed to *autograph*

**allomorphism**, al-lō-morfizm, *n* [Gr *allos*, other, and *morphē*, form] The property of certain substances of assuming a

different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged

**allopathic**, al-lō-path'ik, *a* Pertaining to allopathy

**allopathist**, al-lō-pā-thist, *n* One who practises medicine according to the principles of allopathy

**allopathy**, al-lō-pā-thi, *n* [Gr *allos*, other, different, and *pathos*, affection, disease] The mode of treating diseases by using medicines which produce or tend to produce in the system a condition different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the disease it is opposed to *homoeopathy*, and is the common method of treatment

**allophylian**, al-lō-fī-li-an, *n* [Gr *allophylōs*—*allos*, other, and *phylē*, a tribe] One of another tribe or race than the Indo-European and Semites

**allot**, al-lot', *v t* pret & pp *allotted*, al-lōt-d', ppr *allotting*, al-lōt'ing [O Fr *al-lotter*, *alloyer*, to divide, part—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lotter*, to cast lots for, *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word, A Sax. *hiot* LOT] To give grant, or distribute as by lot, to parcel out in parts or portions, to distribute, to apportion

**allotment**, al-lōt'mēt, *n* Act of allotting, a share or part assigned by lot, a small piece of land handed over to an agricultural or other labourer to be cultivated after his regular work by himself and his family

**allotropy**, al-lōt-ro-pi, *n* [Gr *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition TROPE] The capability of substances of existing in more than one form (thus carbon forms both the diamond and charcoal)

**allow**, al-lou', *v t* pret & pp *allowed*, al-lōud', ppr *allowing*, al-lōu'ing [Fr *allow*, to grant, settle, fr L *allogare*—*ad*, to, and *locare*, to place (ALLOCATE) O Fr *allow*, to approve or praise, fr L *ad*, and *laudare* to praise, fr *laus*, *laudis*, praise has also influenced the meaning LAUD] To grant, to concede, to permit, to admit, own or acknowledge, to abate or deduct, to sanction, to bestow or afford, as compensation

**allowable**, al-lou-ā-bl, *a* That may be allowed

**allowableness**, al-lou-ā-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being allowable

**allowably**, al-lou-ā-bl, *adv* In an allowable manner

**allowance**, al-lou-āns *n* [Allow and -ance] Act of allowing, that which is allowed, a stated quantity, quantity allowed or granted, permission, sanction, admission, indulgence, statement or deduction — *v t* pret & pp *allowanced*, al-lou-ānst, ppr *allowancing*, al-lou-āns'ing To put upon allowance

**allower**, al-lou-er, *n* One who allows, permits, grants or authorizes

**alloy**, al-lōi', *v t* pret & pp *alloyed*, al-lōid', ppr *alloying*, al-lōi'ing [Fr *alloyer* O Fr *alloy*, which is the true form fr O Fr *al-layer*, *alloyer*, *aleier*, fr L *allogare*, to combine (whence *alloyation* ally) ALLY] To unite or mix gold or silver with baser metals, to reduce the purity of a metal by admixture with a baser, to mix one metal with another, to reduce or abate by mixture — *n* [Fr *aloi* O Fr *alei* *alay*, fr the verb] A baser metal mixed with a finer, the mixture of different metals a metallic compound, evil mixed with good

**alloyage**, al-lōi-āj, *n* The act of alloying metals

**All-saints' Day**, *n* The first day of November, held as a feast in honour of all the saints

**All-souls' Day**, *n* The second day of November, on which the Roman Catholic church supplicates for all the souls of the faithful deceased

**all-spice**, al-spis *n* [All and *spice* because regarded as combining many different flavours] A West Indian spice of mildly pungent taste

**allude**, al-lūd', *v t* pret & pp *alluded*, al-lūd-d', ppr *alluding*, al-lūd'ing [L *alludo*, I play upon, I allude—*ad*, and *ludo* I play,







pertaining to Alsace in Germany — *n*.

A native of Alsacia

**also**, al'sô, *adi* and *conj* [All and so, A. Sax. *all sîc, ealsîc, alsîc*, fr. *eal, eal, al, quite, and sîc*, so *As* is this word contracted.] In like manner, likewise, in addition, too, further

**alt**, alt, *n* [It *alto* fr. L. *altus*, high.] A term applied in music to a high part in the scale, the octave above the treble staff

**altar**, al'ter, *n* [L. *altare*, fr. *altus*, high. *Altitude*.] A table or elevated place on which sacrifices were

fered, the structure consecrated to the celebration of the eucharist the communion table in a church — High altar, the chief altar in a cathedral or other church where there is more than one

**altarge**, al'ter a, *n* [Altar and -age.] Profits arising to priests from oblations

**altar-bread**, al'ter bred, *n* Bread prepared for the eucharist

**altar-cloth**, al'ter kloth, *n* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches

**altar-piece**, al'ter pîs, *n* A painting placed over the altar, church

**altar-tomb**, al'ter tom, *n* A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar

**altazimuth**, al'taz-i muth, *n* [From *altitude* and *azimuth*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies

**alter**, al'ter, *v t* pret & pp *altered*, al'ter'd, ppr *altering*, al'ter'ing [Fr. *alterer*, fr. L. *alterare*, to change, fr. L. *alter*, another of two — root *al*, other (seen in *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another, E. *else*), and compar suffix *ter* = E. *-ther* in *other*, &c.] To change, to make some change in, to make different, to vary in some degree — *v i*. To become in some respects different, to vary

**alterability**, al'ter-a bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being susceptible of alteration

**alterable**, al'ter a bil, *a* That may alter, or be altered

**alterant**, al'ter ant, *a* [Alter and -ant.] Altering, gradually changing — *n*. Something that alters

**alteration**, al'ter a'shon, *n* [L. *alteratio*.] Act of altering, partial change or variation

**alterative**, al'ter at-i, *a* Causing alteration, having the power to alter, med. having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations — *n*. A medicine which gradually induces a salutary change in the habit or constitution

**altercate**, al'ter kât, *v i* pret & pp *altercated*, al'ter kât-ed, ppr *altercating*, al'ter kât'ing [L. *altercor*, *altercatu*, I wrangle, fr. *alter*, other, another *ALTER*.] To contend in words, to dispute, to wrangle

**altercation**, al'ter kâ'shon, *n* [L. *altercatio*.] The act of altercating or wrangling, warm contention in words, heated dispute, wrangling

**alternante**, al'ter nât, *v t* pret & pp *alternated*, al'ter nât-ed, ppr *alternating*, al'ter nât'ing [L. *alternare*, *alternatum* to do by turns, fr. *alternus*, alternate, fr. *alter*, other, another *ALTER*.] To perform or cause to follow by turns, in succession, to inter change one with the other — *v i*. To happen or act by turns, to follow in time or place by turns

**alternate**, al'ter nat, *a* [L. *alternatus* pp. of *alternare*, to do by turns. See the verb.] Being by turns, one following the other in succession of time or place, reciprocal, occupying every second place

**alternately**, al'ter nât-lî, *adv* In an alternate manner, first one then the other successively, by turns

**alternation**, al'ter nâ'shon, *n* Act of alternating, reciprocal succession, interchanging

**alternative**, al'ter nat-i, *a* [Fr. *alternatif*, L. *alternare* *ALTERNATE*.] Implying or indicating alternation, offering a choice of two things — *n*. A choice given of two things, so that if one is taken the other must be rejected, a possibility of one of two things

**alternatively**, al'ter nat-i, *adv* In the manner of alternatives, by turns

**although**, al'thô, *conj* [All, if, even, and *though*, comp *albeit*.] Grant all this, be it so, suppose that, admit all that

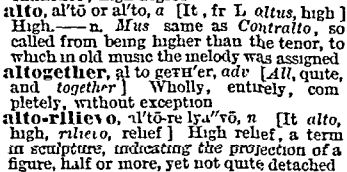
**altiscope**, al'tis kôp, *n* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopô*, I look at.] An instrument with lenses and mirrors, enabling a person to overlook objects intervening between himself and another object

**altitude**, al'ti tîd, *n* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus*, high (seen also in *exalt*, *haughty*) the pp of *alo*, I nourish, I rear, same root as E. old *ALIMENT*, OLD.] Height, loftiness, highest point, elevation, exaltation, eminence, high degree

**alto**, al'tô or al'to, *a* [It. fr. L. *altus*, high.] High. — *n*. Mus. same as *Contralto*, so called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned

**altogether**, al'to gè'th'er, *adv* [All, quite, and *together*.] Wholly, entirely, completely, without exception

**alto-relievo**, al'tô-re lyâ'vô, *n* [It. *alto*, high, *relievo*, relief.] High relief, a term in sculpture, indicating the projection of a figure, half or more, yet not quite detached



Alto-relievo — Battle of Centaurs and Lapthæ



**altruism**, al'trô izm, *n* [It. *altru*, fr. *altru*, others, fr. L. *alter* another *ALTER*.] Devotion to others or to humanity, the opposite of selfishness

**altruistic**, al'tro-ist'ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to altruism regardless of others

**alula**, al'û la *n* [Dim of L. *ala*, wing. *ASILE*.] The winglet, or bastard wing, in birds

**alum**, al'um, *n* [From L. *alumen*, alum.] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminum and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c.

**aluminia**, al'û min-i, *a* Pertaining or relating to aluminum

**aluminum**, al'û min-um, *n* [From L. *alumen*, alum.] The oxide of aluminum, the most abundant of the earths, being almost everywhere present in the form of clay, loam, &c., while it is seen in a crystalline form in the ruby and other stones

**aluminiferous**, al'û min i'f'er-us, *a* Containing alum or aluminia

**aluminian**, al'û min-i-um, *n* [From *aluminia*.] The metallic base of aluminia, a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre resembling, but inferior to that of silver

**Aluminian gold**, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminum to 90 of copper — Aluminum bronze an alloy of aluminum and copper, possessed of great tenacity

**aluminous**, al'û min-us, *a* Pertaining to or containing alum or aluminia, clayey

**aluminum**, al'û min-um, *n* Same as aluminum, but now less common

**alumnus**, a lum'us, *n* [L. a pupil, a foster-child, fr. *alo*, I nourish *ALIMENT*.] A pupil, a graduate or undergraduate of a college or university, such institution being his *alma mater*

**alum-root**, al'um rot, *n* A name given to the astringent root of several plants

**alumin-schist**, alumin-slate, al'um shist, al'um slat, *n* A fissile rock chiefly composed of silica and aluminia

**alveolar**, al-vê'ô-ler, *a* [From *alveolus* (q v i)] Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits, pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth

**alveolus**, al-vê'ô-lus, *n*, pl. *alveoli*, al-vê'ô-lî [L., a little hollow, dim. of *alveus* (q v i)] A cell, as in a honey-comb or in a fossil, the socket of a tooth

**alveus**, al've-us, *n* [L., a hollow vessel, a channel, fr. *alvus*, belly.] Anat. a tube or canal conveying some fluid

**alvine**, al'vin, *a* [From L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the lower belly or bowels

**always**, al'wâz, *adv* [All and *way*, *ways* being an adverbial genitive.] At all times, perpetually, continually, constantly — *Always* is also used, especially in poetry

**am**, am [A. Sax. *am*, com. for hypothetical *arm*, *asm*, comp. Goth. *im* for *ism*, Icel. *em* for *erm*, *esm*, Luth. *esm*, L. *sum*, Skr. *asmi*, made up of root *as*, to breathe, exist, be, and *mi*, cognate with E. *me*.] In the conjugation of this verb three different roots are employed, seen in *am* *was*, *be*, *BE*, *WAS*] The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb to be

**amadau**, am-a-da-vâ, *n* [East Indian name.] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, brought to Europe as a cage bird

**amadou**, am-a-dô, *n* [Fr. *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin.] German tinder, touchwood, prepared from a fungus growing on trees

**amain**, a-mân, *adv* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and *main*, force.] With force, power, or strength, vigorously, vehemently, violently, suddenly

**amalgam**, a-mal'gam, *n* [Fr. *amalgame*, fr. Gr. *malagma*, a soft mass fr. *malassô*, I soften, akin to *malalos*, and L. *molto*, soft.] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal, a compound of different things

**amalgamate**, a-mal'gam at, *v t* pret & pp *amalgamated*, a-mal'ga mât-ed, ppr *amalgamating*, a-mal'ga mât'ing [From *amalgam*.] To mix quicksilver with another metal, to mix, to make a compound — *v i*. To compound or unite in an amalgam, to blend

**amalgamation**, a-mal'gam at'shon, *n* The act or operation of amalgamating, a mixing or blending junction

**amalgamator**, a-mal'ga mât'er, *n* One who or that which amalgamates

**amanuensis**, a-man'u-en'sis, *n*, pl. *amanuenses*, a-man'u-en'sez, [L., fr. *a* from, by, and *manus* the hand *MANAGE*.] One whose occupation is to write what another dictates, or copy what another writes

**amaranth**, *amaranthus* am'a-ranth, am-a-ranth'us, *n* [Gr. *amarantos* = a privative, and *maraino*, I die away, I wither.] The unfading flower, a poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed never to fade, a colour inclining to purple

**amaranthine**, am a-ran'thin, *a* Belonging to amaranth, unfading

**Amaryllis**, am a-ri-lis *n* [Greek female name.] A genus of bulbous rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies, forming the type of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*

**amass**, a-mas', *t* pret and pp *amassed*, a-mas', ppr *amassing*, a-mas'ing [Fr. *amasser*, fr. L. *ad* to, and *massa*, a mass *MASS*.] To form into a mass or heap, to collect, to accumulate, to heap up

**amassment**, a-mas'ment, *n* The act of amassing, an accumulation

**amateur**, am-a-tûr, am-a-t'er, *n* [Fr. fr. L. *amator*, *amatoris*, a lover, fr. *amo*, I love







*emendare*, to free from faults—e, out, out of, and *menda*, a fault. **EMEND**, *EMEND* ] To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty, to correct, to rectify, to improve —v. i. To grow or become better; to reform  
**amendable**, a-mend-a-bl, *a* That may be amended.

**amendatory**, a-mend-a-to-ri, *a* Supplying amendment, corrective

**amende**, a-mand, *n* [Fr *amende*, L.L. *amenda*, penalty, reparation. **AMEND**] A pecuniary punishment, a recantation or reparation.—*Amende honorable*, a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party

**amender**, a-mend'er, *n* One who amends.  
**amendment**, a-mend'ment, *n* Act of amending, a change for the better, correction, improvement, reformation, emendation, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting

**amends**, a-mendz, *n* pl [O Fr *amende*, penalty, fine. **AMEND**] Compensation, reparation, satisfaction, recompense

**amenity**, a-men'ti, *n* [Fr *amenité*, L. *aménitas*, from *amēnus*, pleasant, akin to *amo*, I love. **AMOROUS**] Pleasantness, agreeableness of situation, delightfulness.

**amenorrhœa**, a-men-o-r'œ-a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv, *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, *rheō*, I flow] A morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.

**ament**, *amentum*, am'ent, a-men'tum, *n*, pl. *amenta*, a-men'ta [L. *amentum*, a



Amentum.

Willow (*Salix fragilis*), male and female, with separate flowers

*thong* or strap] A catkin or kind of inflorescence, consisting of numerous scales or bracts arranged along a stalk or axis, such as is found on the chestnut, willow, &c.

**amentaceous**, a-men-tā'shus, *a* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amenta.

**amentia**, a-men'shi-a, *n* [L. *want* of reason—a from, and *mens*, *mentis* mind. **MENTAL**] Imbecility of mind, idiocy or dotage

**amercer**, a-mers', *v* t pret & pp *amerced*, a-mers't, ppr *amercing*, a-mers'ing [Fr *amercer*, fined at the mercy of the court—a, at, and *merc*, *merc*, *MERCER*] To punish by a fine left to the discretion of a court, to punish by fine, to inflict a pecuniary penalty on

**amercerable**, a-mers-a-bl, *a* Liable to amercement

**amercement**, a-mers'ment, *n* The act of amercing, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court

**American**, a-me'r'i-kan, *n* [America comes from the name *Americus Vesputius*, a Latinized form of *Américo Vesputi*] A native of America, in a restricted sense one of the inhabitants of the United States, originally applied to the aboriginals or copper-coloured races—a. Pertaining to America, or to the United States specially  
**Americanism**, a-me'r'i-kan-izm, *n* An American idiom, a phrase belonging to the

English language as used in America, an American custom

**Americanize**, a-me'r-i-kan-iz, *v* t pret & pp *Americanized*, a-me'r-i-kan-iz'd, ppr *Americanizing* a-me'r-i-kan-iz-ing To render American or like what is characteristic of America (especially the United States), to naturalize in America

**amethyst**, am'e-thust, *n* [L. *amethystus*, Gr *amethystos*—a, neg, and *methuō*, I inebriate, fr *methy* drunk (dog with E *mead*, the drunk), named from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication] A variety of quartz, a precious stone of a bluish violet or purple colour—*Oriental amethyst*, a rare violet-coloured gem, a variety of corundum of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty

**amethystine**, a-me-thust'in, *a* Pertaining to or resembling amethyst

**amiability**, a'mi-a-bil'i-ty, *n* The character or quality of being amiable, sweetness of temper

**amiable**, a'mi-a-bl, *a* [Partly fr Fr *amiable*, lovely, amiable, fr L. *amabilis*, fr *amo*, I love, partly fr Fr *amiable*, amiable, fr L. *amicabilis*, fr *amicus*, a friend, also fr *amo* **AMOROUS**] Worthy of love; delightful or pleasing (said of things), possessing agreeable moral qualities having a sweet temper or attractive disposition, lovable

**amiableness**, a'mi-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being amiable

**amiably**, a'mi-a-bl, *adv* In an amiable manner, with kindness and good temper

**amianth**, am'i-anth, *n* See **AMIANTHUS**  
**amianthus**, am-a-n'thus, *n* [Gr *amiantos*—a neg, and *miandō*, I pollute or vitiate (whence *miama*) so called from its incombustibility] Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax, a fibrous incombustible mineral

**amiable**, am'ik-a-bl, *a* [L. *amicabilis*, fr *amicus*, a friend, fr *amo*, I love. **AMABLE**] Friendly, kind, obliging, harmonious, peaceable

**amicableness**, am'ik-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being amiable

**amicably**, am'ik-a-bl, *adv* In a friendly or amicable manner

**amice**, am'ic, am'is, am'ikt, *n* [L. *amicus* a cloak, fr *amicio*, I throw or wrap around, probably fr *amb*, around, and *jacio*, I cast or throw] A square or oblong linen cloth that a priest wears about his neck and over the shoulders, a cloak formerly worn by pilgrims (in this sense of doubtful etymology)

**amid**, *amidst* a-mud', a-midst', *prep* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*] O E *amida*, *amides* (the latter a genitive form), A Sax on *midan*, the *t* has been tacked on as in *against* **MID**] In the midst or middle of, among, mingled with, surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry

**amidships**, a-mid'ships, *adv* or *pred* a [Amid and *ship*, the *s* marking an adverbial genitive] In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship

**amiss**, a-mis', *pred* a [Prefix *a*, and *miss*, failure] In error, in the wrong, wrong, faulty, out of order, improper—*adv* In a faulty manner, improperly

**amicity**, am'is-ty, *n* [Fr *amitié*, fr L. *amicitia*, friendship, fr L. *amicus* a friend fr *amo*, I love. **AMABLE**] Friendship, harmony, good understanding between nations, good-will

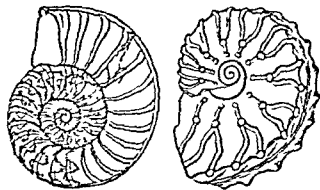
**ammonia**, am-mō'n-i-a, *n* [Originally obtained in Libya, where the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* stood] Volatile alkali, a substance which in its uncombined form, exists in a state of gas

**ammoniac**, am-mō'n-i-ak, *n* Pertaining to ammonia

**ammoniac**, am-mō'n-i-ak, *n* [See above] A gum obtained from an umbelliferous plant, *Doiema ammoniacum*, native of North Africa.

**ammoniafhone**, am-mō'n-i-a-fōn, *n*

[From *ammonia*, and Gr *phōnē*, voice] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to improve the voice  
**ammonite**, am'mōn-i-ty, *n* [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter *Ammon* was



Ammonites

furnished when represented.] The fossil shells of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, called in a plane spiral.

**ammonium**, am-mō'n-i-um, *n* [From *ammonia*] The supposed metallic base of ammonia

**ammunition**, am-mū-ni'shon, *n* [Fr *munition*, a modification of L. *munio*, defence, fr *munio*, I fortify. **MUNITION**] Military articles used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds as powder, balls, shells, various kinds of shot, &c

**amnesia**, am-nē'si-a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv, and *mēnis*, memory] Loss of memory

**amnesty**, am-nēs'ti, *n* [L. *amnestia*, fr Gr *amnestia*, oblivion—a, not, and root *mnā*, to remember] An act of oblivion, a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government

**amnio**, am'ni-on, *n* [Gr] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

**ameba**, a-mē'ba, *n* [Gr *amōibi*, change, fr its continual change of shape] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our freshwater ponds and ditches

**amœbean**, am-ē'bi-an, *a* [L. *amœbeus*, fr Gr *amōibios*, alternate, fr *amōibi*, answer, change] Alternately answering or responsive, exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amœbean* poem)

**amœnomania**, a-mē'nō-mā'n-i-a, *n* [L. *amœnus*, pleasant, and Gr *mania*, madness] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature

**among**, *amongst*, a-mung', a-mungst', *prep* [O E *amonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, A Sax *onmann*, *ongemang*, fr *on*, on, and *gman*, a crowd, fr *menge*, to mingle. In *amonges* the *-es* is an adverbial genitive termination, the *t* has been tacked on, as in *amidst* **MONG-LE**] Mixed or mingled with, conjoined or associated with, amidst, throughout, of the number

**amontillado**, a-mon'til-a'dō, *n* [Sp] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour

**amorce**, a-mors', *n* [Fr *amorcer*, fr L. *ad*, to, *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite] A sort of percussion cap, a toy detonator

**amoret**, am'or-et, *n* [From L. *amor*, love]

A lover, a cupid

**amoretto**, am-o-rē'tō, *pl* *amorettil*, am-or-et'ti, *amorio*, am-o-r'i-ō, *pl*

**amoretin**, am-o-rē'ti, *n* [It, fr L. *amor*, love. **AMOROUS**] Terms in art for lovers or cupids

**amorous**, am'or-us, *a* [Fr *amoureux*, L. *amorousus*, fr L. *amor* love, fr *amo*, I love (akin to *emo*, I take), whence also *amity*, *amiable*, &c] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex, having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment, loving, enamoured, fond, tender

**amorously**, am'or-us-ly, *adv* In an amorous manner

**amorousness**, am'or-us-nes, *n* Quality of being amorous

**amorphous**, a-mōr'fus, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *morphē*, shape, form] Without shape; of irregular shape, shapeless

**amort**, a-mōrt', *pred* a [From Fr *a la mort*, to the death, a phrase which in Eng-















**anew**, a-nū', *adv* [Prefix *a*, of or on, and *new*, comp *afresh*, of *old*] Of new, over again afresh, newly

**anfractuans**, an frak'tū-us, *a* [Fr *anfractuarius*, fr *L* *anfractus*, a winding—*amb*, about, and *frango*, *fractum*, I break (whence *fracture*, &c.)] Winding, full of windings and turnings, sinuous

**angel**, an-jel, *n* [L *angelus*, fr *Gr* *angelos*, originally simply a messenger] A divine messenger, a spirit employed by God in human affairs, an inhabitant of heaven, an evil spirit, a very beautiful person, an old English gold coin of various reigns, worth ten shillings sterling — *a* Resembling angels, *angelic*

**angelic**, angel'ikal, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al, *a* [L *angelicus*] Belonging to or resembling an angel or angels

**angelica**, an-jel'ik-a, *n* [From possessive, what were regarded as *angelic* powers or virtues] The name of two umbelliferous plants, one of which, *Angelica sylvestris*, grows wild in Britain, the other, garden angelica [*Archangelica officinalis*], possesses carminative and tonic properties

**angelically**, an-jel'ik-al-ly, *adv* In an angelical manner, like an angel

**angelolatry**, an-jel'ol-a-tri, *n* [Gr *angelos*, an angel, *latreia*, worship] The worship of angels

**angelophany**, an-jel'of-a-ni, *n* [Angel, and Gr *phainō*, I appear] The appearance of an angel or angels to man

**angelus**, an-jel'us, *n* [From the first word of the Latin passage repeated] *R* *Cath* *Ch* a devotional exercise in memory of the incarnation recited at morning, noon, and sunset, the bell tolled to indicate the time when the angelus is to be recited

**anger**, ang'er, *n* [Originally grief, fr *Ice* *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy, *Dau* *anger*, sorrow, same root as in *A* *Sax* *ang*, vexed, narrow, *G* *eng*, narrow, *angst*, anxiety, *L* *ango*, I trouble, *angor*, vexation, *angustus*, narrow (whence *angust*), *angustus* (whence *angust*), *Gr* *angē*, I choke] A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury, resentment, wrath, rage, ire, indignation — *v* *t* pret and *pp* *angered*, *ang'erd*, *ppr* *angering*, *ang'ering* To excite to anger, to irritate, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate

**Anguin**, an-j'e-vin, *a* Of or pertaining to Angou, a former province of France

**angina**, an-j'ina or an-j'i-na, *n* [L *angina*, fr *ango* I choke *ANGER*] Med an inflammatory affection of the throat, quinsy — *Angina* pectoris, a fatal disease characterized by paroxysms of intense pain and a feeling of constriction in the chest

**angiocarpous**, an-j'i-ō-kar'pus, *a* [Gr *angion*, a capsule, and *karpous*, fruit] Bot having a fruit inclosed within a distinct covering

**angiosperm**, an-j'i-ō-sper'm, *n* [Gr *an* *perion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed] Bot a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel — *angio-sper'mous*, an-j'i-ō-sper'vus, *a* Bot having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel

**angle**, ang'el, *n* [A *Sax* *angel*, a fish-hook—*G* *angel*, *Ice* *angull*, a hook, from a root meaning crooked, seen also in next word and in *ANCHOR*] A fishing hook. — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *angled*, *ang'ld*, *ppr* *angling*, *ang'glng* To fish with an angle, or with rod, line, and hook

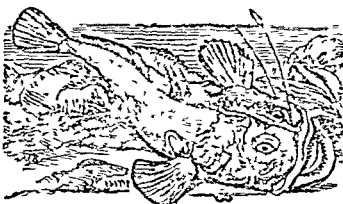
**angle**, ang'el, *n* [Fr *angle*, fr *L* *angulus* an angle, a corner, *akin* *Gr* *angylos*, crooked, *ang'lon*, elbow, same root as *anchor* (q v)] The inclination or opening of two lines or planes which meet in a point but have different directions, the point where two lines meet, a corner, a sharp jutting point

**Angle**, ang'el, *n* [A *Sax* *Angle*, *Engle*, the Angles] A member of a Low German tribe who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with Saxons, Jutes, and others, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England

**angled**, ang'gd, *a* Having an angle or angles

**angle-iron**, ang'el-tern, *n* A piece of rolled iron in the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c., to which it is riveted

**angler**, ang'ler, *n* One that fishes with an angle, a certain fish which allures and



Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*)

catches small fishes by the aid of filaments or thread-like appendages on the head, called also *frog fish*

**Anglican**, ang'glik-an, *a* [L *L* *Anglicus*, English, fr the *Angles* *Englōns*] English, pertaining to England or to the English church, or allied Episcopal churches

**Anglicanism**, ang'glik-an-izm, *n* [See *prec*] The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England.

**Anglicism**, ang'gli-sizm, *n* [See next] An English idiom

**Anglicize**, ang'gli-siz, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *anglicized*, *ang'gli-sizd*, *ppr* *anglicizing*, *ang'gli-siz-ing* [L *L* *Anglicus*, English, and *-ize*] To make English, to render conformable to the English idiom

**Angliss**, ang'gli-si, *t* *t* pret & *pp* *anglissd*, *ang'gli-sid*, *ppr* *anglissing*, *ang'gli-sing* [L *L* *Anglus*, English, and *-fy*] To make English or give an English character to

**angling**, ang'glng, *n* The art or occupation of fishing with a rod and line, rod-fishing

**Anglo-American**, ang'glō-a-mer'i-kan, *a* Pertaining both to England and America, belonging to the English settled in America. Used also as noun

**Anglo-Catholic**, ang'glō-kath'ol-ik, *n* A member of the Anglican or English Protestant Episcopal Church — *a* A term employed to designate those churches which adopt the principles of the English Reformation — **Anglo-Catholicism**, ang'glō-kath'ol-ik-izm, *n* The principles or doctrines of the Anglican Church

**Anglo-Indian**, ang'glō-in-di-an, *n* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies Also as an adj

**Anglo-Irish**, ang'glō-ir-ish, *a* *pl* English people born or resident in Ireland Also used as an adj

**Anglomania**, ang'glō-mā'ni-a, *n* [L *Anglus* English, and *Gr* *mania*, madness] An excessive or undue attachment to or imitation of Englishmen or English customs by a foreigner

**Anglophobia**, ang'glō-fō'b-i-a, *n* [L *Anglus*, English, and *Gr* *phobos*, fear] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions

**Anglo-Saxon**, ang'glō-sak'son, *n* An English Saxon, one of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants, one of the English race, the language of the Anglo-Saxons, that is the English language in its first stage — *a* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language

**Angora-wool**, ang'gō-rā-wūl, *n* [From *Angora*, in Asia Minor] The long white hair of the Angora-goat, highly prized in manufactures for its silky appearance, mohair

**angrily**, ang'gri-ly, *adv* In an angry manner, wrathfully, resentfully

**angry**, ang'gri, *a* [Anger and -y] Affec-

ted with anger, irritated, provoked, inflamed, wrathful, resentful

**anguilliform**, an-gwi'l'i-form, *a* [L *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent

**anguish**, ang'gwish, *n* [O *E* *anguis*, *angois* fr *angouisse*, fr *L* *angustus*, a strait, perplexity, fr *angustus*, narrow, root *ang* as in *E* *anger*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind, agony, torment, grief

**angular**, ang'gū-lar, *a* [L *angularis*, fr *angulus*, an angle] Having an angle, angles, or corners, pointed

**angularity**, ang'gū-lar'i-ti, *n* Quality of being angular

**angularly**, ang'gū-lar-ly, *adv* With angles or corners

**angulated**, ang'gū-lat-ed, *a* Formed with angles or corners

**anhungered**, an hung'erd, *a* [For *a-hung'ed*—prefix *a*, on, and *hunger* Hungry, longing eagerly]

**anhydrite**, an-hi'drit, *n* [See next art] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral resembling a coarse grained granite

**anhydrous**, an-hi'drus, *a* [Gr *a*, an, priv, and *hidrō*, water] Destitute of water, not containing water in its composition

**anight**, an'ight, *a* nit, a-nits, *adv* [A *Sax* *an nite*, on night] The form with *s* is an adverbial *n* In the nighttime

**anile**, an'il, *a* [L *anilis*, fr *anus*, an old woman, allied to *G* *ahne*, O *H* *G* *ana*, grandmother] Relating to an old woman, aged, imbecile

**anility**, an-il'i-ti, *n* State of being an old woman imbecility, dotage

**aniline**, an'il-in, *n* [From *anil*, a name of the indigo plant, fr *Ar* *an-nil*—*al*, the, and *nīl*, *Ar* *Per* and *Hind* indigo] A substance obtained from indigo and from benzole, a product of coal-tar, furnishing a number of brilliant dyes

**animadversion**, an'i-mad-ver'shon, *n* [L *animadversio* ANIMADVERT] The act of one who animadverts, a remark by way of censure or criticism, criticism, stricture; censure, reproof

**animadvert**, an'i-mad-vert', *v* *t* pret & *pp* *animadverted*, an'i-mad-vert'ed, *ppr* *animadverting*, an'i-mad-vert'ing [L *animadverto*, I regard, observe, censure—*animus*, the mind, and *verto*, I turn *ANIMAL*, *VERSE*] To notice by some critical remark, to remark, to pass censure or criticism with on or upon

**animal**, an'i-mal, *n* [L *animal*, a living being, fr *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul (akin to *animus*, mind, spirit, courage), fr a root *an*, to breathe or blow seen also in *Gr* *anemos*, wind, Goth *anan*, to breathe.] A living being having sensation and voluntary motion, an inferior or irrational being, in distinction to man, also often popularly a quadruped — *a* Belonging or relating to animals, pertaining to the sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or spiritual — The animal kingdom, all animals collectively — *Animal* spirits formerly fine or subtle particles supposed to be essential to sensation and voluntary motion, now natural cheerfulness or gaiety of disposition

**animalcular**, an-i-mal'kū-lar, *a* Pertaining to animalcules

**animalcule**, an-i-mal'kū-lar, *n* [L *L* *animalculus* *pl* *animalcula*, dimin of *animal* (q v)] A very minute animal, an animal so minute that it cannot be distinctly seen without a microscope. [The *pl* *animalcula* is still sometimes used and is correct, but not the common *animalcule*]

**animalcule**, an-i-mal'kū-lar, *a* Animalcular

**animalism**, an'i-mal-izm, *n* [Animal and -ism] The state of being actuated by animal appetites only, sensuality

**animality**, an-i-mal'i-ti, *n* The state of being an animal, those vital phenomena which superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence

**animalization**, an-i-mal-iz-a'shon, *n* The act of animalizing

**animalize**, an'i-mal-iz, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *an-*







and *odyne*, pain] That which frees from pain, any medicine which allays, soothes, or mitigates pain — *a* Assuaging pain

**anoint**, *an-oi'nt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *anointed*, *a-nom'ed*, ppr *anointing* — *a* *anointing* [O E *anointen* *anointen*, fr O Fr *enointer*, pp *enoint*, fr L *unngere*, *unnuere* fr *in*, *in*, *on*, and *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint. *UN-QUECT*] To smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances, to consecrate by unction or the use of oil

**anointer**, *an-oi'nt-er*, *n* One who anoints

**anointment**, *a-nom'in'ment*, *n* The act of anointing

**anomalous**, *a-nom'a-lus*, *a* [L *anomalus*, fr *anomalos*. See next.] Forming an anomaly, deviating from general rule, method, or analogy, irregular, abnormal

**anomaly**, *a-nom'i-li*, *n* [Fr *anomalie*, fr L *anomalia*, fr Gr *anomalía*, inequality, neg prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same. *SAME*] Deviation from the common rule, something abnormal, a striking irregularity, *astron* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun

**anon**, *a-non'*, *adv* [O E *anan*, *anon*. A Sax *on an*, an *an-on* one, that is, without break] Immediately, quickly, forthwith

**anonymity**, *an-onim-us-ness*, *n* The state of being anonymous

**anonymous**, *a-non'im-us*, *a* [L *anonymus*, fr Gr *anonymos*, fr *an*, neg, and *onoma*, a name] Without a name nameless, without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like

**anonymously**, *a-non'im-us-li*, *adv* In an anonymous manner, without a name

**anoplistographic**, *an-op'lis-ti-graph'ik*, *a* [Gr *an*, priv, *oplisth*, behind, *grapho*, I write] Not having writing on the reverse side

**anorexy**, *an-o'rek-si*, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite] Want of appetite

**anosmia**, *an-os'mi-a*, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *osme*, smell] Med a loss of the sense of smell

**another**, *an-uth'er*, *a* [An and *other*] Not the same, different, one more any other frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense, as, 'Love one another'

**another-guess**, *an-uth'er-ges*, *a* [For *old another-nates* of another way or fashion, an adverbial genitive, *gate*, *path*, meaning mode or way] Of another kind or stamp

**anserine**, *an-ser'in*, *a* [L *anserinus*, fr *anser*, a goose. *GOOSE*] Relating to the goose or goose tribe, stupid as a goose; silly

**answer**, *an'ser*, *n* [A Sax *andswaru*, an answer=Icel *andswar*, *answar*, Sw and Dan *ansvar*, fr prefix *an*, against, opposite (=the *a-* in *alone*, cog with Gr *anti*, against), and word meaning affirmation, akin to *sicet*, *AND*, *SWEAR*] That which is said, written, or done in return for something, a reply, a response, a rejoinder, a return, a solution of some arithmetical question — *v* *t* pret & pp *answered*, *an-ser'd*, ppr *answering*, *an-ser'ing* [A Sax *andswarian*, *andswarian*, fr the noun] To speak in return or in opposition to, to reply to, to be equivalent or adequate to, to satisfy, to serve, to correspond, to suit, to return to accomplish, to solve, to obey — *v* *i*. To speak in return to a question, &c., to give reply, to be accountable, to correspond, to succeed, to be suitable, to have a good effect

**answerable**, *an'ser-a-bl*, *a* That may be answered or replied to, accountable reliable, correspondent, proportionate, suitable

**answerably**, *an'ser-a-bl*, *adv* So as to be answerable, in due proportion, correspondence, or conformity, suitably

**answerer**, *an'ser-er*, *n* One who answers

**answerless**, *an'ser-less*, *a* Having no answer, or incapable of being answered

**ant**, *ant*, *n* [A contracted form fr O E *anetie*, A Sax *anetie* *anetie*, an ant or emmet (like *ant*, fr L *amita*)=Gr *antise*, au *ant*, supposed to be connected with a verbal root meaning to cut. *Emmet* is the uncontracted form] An emmet, a pismire, a hymenopterous insect that lives in communities consisting of winged males, wingless neuters, and females that have wings only for a time

**antacid**, *ant-as'id*, *n* [Anti, against, and acid] A remedy for acidity in the stomach

**antagonism**, *an-tag'o-nizm*, *n* Character of being an antagonist or antagonistic, contrariety of things or principles

**antagonist**, *an-tag'o-nist*, *n* [Gr *antagōnistēs*=anti, against, and *agōnistēs*, a champion, a combatant, fr *agōn*, a contest (whence *agony*)] One who contends or struggles with another in combat, an adversary, an opponent, that which acts in opposition

**antagonistic**, *an-tag'o-nis'tik*, *a* Characterizing an antagonist opposing in combat, contending or acting against or in an opposite direction

**antalgic**, *an-tal'jik*, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain [A medicine to alleviate pain, an anodyne

**antalkali**, *ant-al'ka-li*, *n* [Anti, against, and *alkali*] A substance which neutralizes an alkali

**antaphrodisiac**, *ant-a-phro-dis'ik*, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal. *ANAPHRODISIAC*] Having the quality of extinguishing or lessening a venereal desire — *n*. A medicine with this property

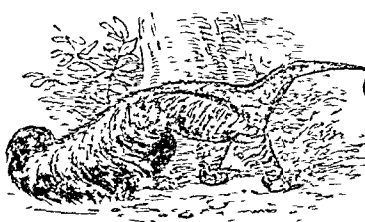
**antarctic**, *ant-ar'kik*, *a* [L *antarcticus* Gr *antarktikos*=anti, against, and *arktos*, the north. *ARCTIC*] Opposite to the north or north pole, relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it. — *Antarctic Circle*, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the southern pole 23° 28' forming the boundary of the Antarctic Zone

**antarthritic**, *ant-ar-thrit'ik*, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *arthrits*, gout] Counteracting the gout or a gouty tendency

**antasthmatic**, *ant-as'tmat'ik*, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *asthma*, asthma] Fitted to relieve asthma — *n*. A remedy for asthma

**ant-bear**, *ant'bar*, *n* A kind of large anteater

**ant-eater**, *ant't-er*, *n* A quadruped that



Ant-bear or Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*)

eats ants, especially an edentate animal which feeds on ants and other insects

**antebrachial**, *an-tē-brā'ki-al*, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm] Pertaining to the fore-arm

**antecedent**, *an-tē-sē'd*, *v* *t* pret and pp *anteceded* *an-tē-sē'd*, ppr *antecedding* *an-tē-sē'd'ing* [L *antecedo* I go before I precede=ante, before, and *cedo* I go. *CEDE*] To go before in time, to precede

**antecedent**, *an-tē-sē'dens*, *n* [L *antecedens*, *antis*] See prec.] Act or state of antecedent or going before in time, preceded

**antecedent**, *an-tē-sē'dent*, *a* [L *antecedens* See prec.] Going before, prior,

anterior, foregoing — *n*. That which goes before or precedes, the noun to which *e* relative or other substitute refers, the first of the two terms of a ratio, *pl* a man's previous history and fortunes

**antecedently**, *an-tē-sē'dent-li*, *adv* [See prec.] Previously, at a time preceding

**antechamber**, *an'tē-chām-ber*, *n* An apartment before another apartment, to which it leads

**ante-chapel**, *an'tē-chāp-el*, *n* The part of a chapel which forms the passage to the choir or body of it

**ante-choir**, *an'tē-kvīr*, *n* A separate space in front of the choir of a church

**antedate**, *an'tē-dāt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *antedated*, *an'tē-dāt-ed*, ppr *antedating* *an'tē-dāt'ing* [L *ante*, before, and *date*. *DATE*] To date before the true time, to mark with an earlier than the real date, to anticipate

— *n*. A prior date, a date antecedent to another

**antediluvian**, *an'tē-di-lū'vī-an*, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood or deluge] Before the flood or deluge — *n*. One who lived before the deluge

**antelope**, *an-tē-lōp*, *n* [=Fr Sp Dan and G *antelope*, from a L L *antilopeus*, Gr *antilopos*, an antelope, a word of unknown origin and etymology] A name applied to ruminant animals resembling the deer, but having hollow, unbranched horns that do not fall off

**antelucan**, *an-tē-lū'kan*, *a* [L *antelucanus*=ante, before, and *lux*, *lucis*, light] Being before daybreak or daylight

**antemeridian**, *an'tē-mē-rī'di-an*, *a* [L *ante*, and *meridies* mid-day. *MERIDIAN*] Being before mid-day or noon, pertaining to the forenoon

**antemetlic**, *an-tē-met'ik*, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetie*] Restraining or allaying vomiting — *n*. A medicine which checks vomiting

**antemundane**, *an-tē-mun'dān*, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *mundus* the world. *MUNDANE*] Being before the world, or the creation of the world

**antenatal**, *an-tē-nāt'al*, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth. *NATAL*] Existing or happening previous to birth

**antenna**, *an-tē-nā*, *n*, *pl* *antennae* *an-tē-nē* [L *antenna*, a sail yard] One of the horn like filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, &c., a feeler

**antenuptial**, *an-tē-nup'sh'al*, *a* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*] Being before nuptials or marriage

**antepaschal**, *an-tē-pas'kal*, *a* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*] Pertaining to the time before Easter

**antepast**, *an'tē-past*, *n* [L *ante*, before, *pastus*, food. *PASTOR*] A foretaste

**antependium**, *an-tē-pen'di-um*, *n* [L *ante*, before, and *pendo*, I hang. *PENDANT*] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered

**antepenult**, *an-tē-pē-nult*, *n* [L *ante*, before, and *penult* (q v)] Being before the penult or penultimate, the last syllable of a word except two

**antepenultimate**, *an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt*, *a* [See prec.] Pertaining to the antepenult, or last syllable but two — *n* Same as *antepenult*

**antepileptic**, *an-tē-pī-lep'tik*, *a* [Anti, against, and *epileptic*] Resisting or curing epilepsy — *n*. A remedy for epilepsy

**anteprandial**, *an-tē-pran'di-al*, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner] Relating to the time before dinner, occurring before dinner

**anterior**, *an-tē-er*, *a* [L, comp of *ante*, before] Before, prior, previous, in front

**anteriority**, *an-tē-er'i-ti*, *n* The state of being anterior in time or place

**anteriorly**, *an-tē-er-li*, *adv* In an anterior manner, before

**anteroom**, *an-tē-rōm*, *n* [Ante before, and room] A room or an apartment before or in front of another

**antero-posterior**, *an'tē-rō-pos-tē-er*, *a* [L *anterior*, fr *ante*, before, and *pos-*







acting sleep, tending to prevent sleep or lethargy

**anthypochondriac**, an ti hip'ô-kôn' dri-ak, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *hypochondria*] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections

**antilegomena**, an ti le gom'e na, *n pl* [Gr *anti*, against, and *legomena*, things spoken, *fr lego*, I speak] Certain books of the New Testament (several of the Epistles and Revelations) whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church

**antilitic**, an ti lit'h'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone] Med tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi — *n*. A medicine with this property

**antilogarithm**, an ti log'a-rithm, *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *logarithm*] The number which a logarithm represents

**antilogv**, an ti lô-j, *n* [Gr *antilogia*—*anti*, against, and *lôgô*, I speak] A contradiction between words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body

**anti-macassar**, an ti ma kas'ar *n*, [Prefix *anti* against, and *macassar*—oil] A movable covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c., to preserve them from being soiled

**antimask**, an ti mask, *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *mask*] A dramatic performance consisting of a lesser or subordinate mask occurring in another mask

**anti-ministerial**, an ti min'is'têr'ial, *a* [Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government]

**antimonarchic**, **antimonarchical**, an ti mon-ark'ik, an ti mon ark'ik al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *monarchic*] Opposed to monarchy, opposing a kingly government

**antimonial**, an ti mô'n'ial, *a* Pertaining to antimony — *n*. A medicinal preparation of antimony

**antimoniated**, an ti mô'n'i-têd, *a* Partaking of antimony, mixed or prepared with antimony

**antimony**, an ti mô-ni, *n* [L of twelfth century *antimonium*, origin doubtful.] A metal, brittle, of a silver white or bluish white colour, used in the arts and in medicine

**antinephritic**, an ti ne frut'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *nephritic*] Med counteracting diseases of the kidneys

**Antinomian**, an ti nô'm'i an [Gr *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law] One who opposes the moral law, one who denies that the moral law is binding upon Christians — *a*. Pertaining to the Antinomians or their doctrines

**Antinomianism**, an ti nô'm'i an izm, *n* The tenets of the Antinomians

**antipapal**, an ti pa'pal, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *papal*] Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism

**antipathetic**, an ti pa'thet'ik, *a* Having or characterized by antipathy

**antipathy**, an ti pa'thi, *n* [Gr *antipathia*—*anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling, *pathos*] Natural or instinctive aversion, dislike, distaste, repugnance, contrinity in nature, opposition

**antiphlogistic**, an ti floz'is'tik, *a* [Prefix *anti* against, and *phlogistic*] Opposed to the theory of phlogiston, counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system

**antiphon**, an ti fôn *n* [Gr *anti* against, and *phone*, voice ANTHEM] The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals, a short versicle sung before and after the psalms

**antiphonal**, an ti fôn al, *a* Pertaining to antiphons — *n*. A book of antiphons or anthems

**antiphony**, an ti fôn'i *n* [ANTIPHON] Opposition or alternation in sound or in singing an antiphon

**antiphrasis**, an ti fra'sis, *n* [Gr *antiphrasis*, *fr anti* against, and *phra-sis*, I speak PHRASE] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning

**antiphrastic**, an ti fra'stik, *a* Pertaining to antiphrasis

**antiphrastically**, an ti fra'stik al li, *adv* In the manner of antiphrasis

**antipodal**, an ti pôd'al, *a* Pertaining to the antipodes

**antipode**, an ti pôl, *n* One of the antipodes, one who or that which is in opposition or opposite, one in direct contrariety

**antipodes**, an ti pôd'iz, *n pl* [Gr *anti*, opposite and *pous* *podos*, foot] The *v* who live on opposite sides of the globe, so that their feet point in opposite ways the region directly on the opposite side of the globe, anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another, a contrary

**antipope**, an ti pop, *n* [Prefix *anti* and *pope*] One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope

**antipyretic**, an ti pi ret'ik, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever, *fr pyr* fire, referring to the heat developed in fevers] Med a remedy efficacious against fever

**antipyrin**, an ti pi'rin, *n* [From Gr *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire ANTYPIRETIC] A drug obtained from coal tar products, valuable in reducing fever and in relieving pain

**antiquarian**, an ti kv'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity — *n*. One versed in antiquities, an antiquary **antiquarianism**, an ti kv'ri-an izm, *n* The character or pursuits of antiquaries, love or knowledge of antiquities

**antiquary**, an ti kv'ri, *n* [L *antiquarius*, *fr antiquus*, old ancient *fr ante*, before ANTIQUE] One devoted to the study of ancient things, one versed in antiquities

**antiquated**, an ti kv'êd, *a* Grown old, fashioned, out of date, obsolete, out of use

**antique**, an tk'ik, *a* [Fr, *fr L antiquus*, ancient, *fr ante*, before *Ante* is a form of this word ANCEPT] Having existed in ancient times, belonging to or having come down from early days, ancient, smacking of bygone days, of old fashion — *n*. Anything very old, a bust, statue, painting and other artistic production of Grecian and Roman antiquity

**antiqueness**, an tk'ik'nes, *n* Quality of being antique

**antiquity**, an tk'vi ti, *n* [L *antiquitas*, *fr antiquus* ancient ANTIQUE] The quality of being ancient, great age, ancient times former ages *pl* the remains of ancient times, as statues, paintings, coins, books, &c. manuscripts &c.

**antirhinum**, an ti ri-num *n* [Gr *anti* rhinon—*anti* like and *rhin* rhinos a nose the flowers resemble the snout of an animal] Snap-dragon the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, common in gardens

**antisabbatarian**, an ti sab'ba-târ'ian *n* [Prefix *anti* against, and *Sabbatarian*] One averse to regarding the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath

**antiscorbic**, an ti skor bô'tik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *scorbute*] Counteracting the scurvy or scorbutic tendencies

**antiscritural**, an ti skrip'tûr al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *scriptural*] Opposed or contrary to Scripture, not in accordance with Scripture

**antiseptic**, an ti sep'tik, *a* [Gr *anti* against, and *sepsis* putrefactive, *fr sepi* I become putrid SEPTIC] Opposing or resisting putrefaction — *n*. A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction

**antispasmodic**, an ti spa'z mod'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *spasmodic*] Med opposing spasms, resisting convulsions — *n*. A remedy for spasms

**antispastic**, an ti spa'stik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *spas* I draw SPASM] Opposing spasms, antispasmodic

**antistrophe**, an tis'tro-fî *n* [Gr, *fr anti*, opposite and *strophê*, a turning STROPHE] A turning again, the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe

**antistrophic**, an ti strof'ik, *a* Belonging to an antistrophe

**antisyphilitic**, an ti sif'il it'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *sypylitic*] Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison — *n*. A medicine of this kind

**antithetic**, an ti thet'ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *thetic*] Holding or representing opinions opposed to theirs or belief in God

**antithesis**, an tithe'sis, *n* [Gr *antithesis*—*anti* against, and *thesis*, a setting *fr root of tithe*, I place (whence *theme*, *thesis*)] A placing against or in opposition, an opposition of thoughts or words, contrast, something forming a contrast

**antithetic**, **antithetical**, an ti thet'ik, an ti thet'ik al, *a* Pertaining to antithesis, characterized by the use of antithesis

**antithetically**, an ti thet'ik al li, *adv* In an antithetical manner

**anti-trade**, an ti trad, *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *trade* (wind)] A tropical wind moving northward or southward in the same manner as a trade wind which blows beneath in the opposite direction

**anti-trinitarian**, an ti trin'i t'ar'ian *n* [Prefix *anti*, and *trinitarian*] One who denies the Trinity, or existence of three persons in the Godhead

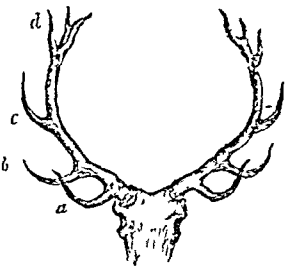
**antitype**, an ti tip, *n* [Gr *antitypos*—*anti*, against, and *typos*, a type] That which answers to or is shadowed out by a type or emblem, that of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration

**antitypal**, an ti tip'ik al, *a* Pertaining to an antitype explaining the type

**antitypally**, an ti tip'ik al li, *adv* By way of antitype

**antivenereal**, an ti ve nê'rêl al, *a* [Prefix *anti*, and *venereal*] Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison

**antler**, an tler, *n* [Fr *L antilother*, *en* toulher, origin doubtful, probably *fr L ante*, before, and *oculus*, eye (whence *ocular*)]



Antlers

A branch of a stag's horn, one of the horns of the animals of the deer tribe. See fig. a brow antler, b bezantler, c royal antler d surroyal or crown antler

**antlered**, ant'lerd *a* Furnished with antlers

**antlia**, an tli-a, *n* [Gr *antlia*, a pump] The spiral groove or proboscis of batteries and moths

**antlion**, an tli-on *n* A neuropterous insect or generally the larva of the insect, which constructs a kind of pitfall for the destruction of ants, &c

**antonomasia**, an tonô-m'â-zî-a *n* [Gr *antonomasia*—*anti* instead, *onoma* name] *Rhet* the use of the name of some office or dignity instead of the name of the person or the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as "a Solomon" for a wise man)

**antonym**, an to-nim, *n* [Gr *anti*, opposite, *onoma*, name] A word of contrary signification by another, the opposite of a synonym

**antrel**, an'ter *n* [Fr *antre*, *L* antrum, a cave] A cavern, a cave [Scol]

**Anura**, a nû-ra, *n pl* [Gr *an* priv and *oura* a tail] An order of amphibia which lose the tail when they reach maturity as the toad and frog. Written also Anoura







having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited.

**apocopate**, a-pok'ō-pāt, *v t* pret & pp *apocopat-*, a-pok'ō-pāt-ed, *ppr apocopat-*ing, a-pok'ō-pāt-ing. [See next.] To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

**apocope**, a-pok'ō-pē, *n* [Gr *apol opē*—*apo*, off, and *opē*, a cutting.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

**Apocrypha**, a-pok'rī-fa, *n* [Gr *apol rupa*—things hidden, obscure, fr *apol rufhos*, hidden, anonymous, spurious—*apo*, away, and *ryptō*, I conceal. **CRYPT**] The collective name of fourteen books admitted by the R Catholics into the Old Testament, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.

**apocryphal**, a-pok'rī-fal, *a* Pertaining to the Apocrypha, not canonical hence, of uncertain authority or credit, fictitious, mythical

**apodal**, ap'od-al, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Without feet, destitute of ventral fins

**apodeictic**, a-pod-ik'tik, *a* [Gr *apodeiktikos*—*apo*, forth, and *deiknymai*, I show.] Demonstrative, evident beyond contradiction. Spelled also *Apodictic*

**apodosia**, a-pod'ō-si, *n* [Gr *apodosis*, lit a giving back—*apo*, away, and *didōmi*, I give.] Gram the latter part of a conditional sentence dependent on the *protasis* or condition

**aposee**, ap'ō-jē, *n* [Gr *apo*, away from, and *gē*, the earth, as in *geology*, *geography*, &c.] That point in the moon's orbit, or orbit of other heavenly body, most remote from the earth opposed to *perigee*

**apogeotropism**, ap'ō-gē-ōt'rop-izm, *n* [Gr *apo*, from, *gē*, earth, *trōpē*, a turning.] A tendency in parts of plants to turn or bend away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism*

**apologetic**, a-pol'ō-jet'ik, *a* [Gr *apologētikos*] Relating to apology, containing apology or words of excuse

**apologetically**, a-pol'ō-jet'ik al, *adv* By way of apology

**apologetics**, a-pol'ō-jet'iks *n sing or pl* That branch of theology which defends the Christian faith

**apologist**, a-pol'ō-jist, *n* [*Apology* and *-ist*] One who makes an apology, one who speaks or writes in defence of another, or of something

**apologize**, a-pol'ō-jiz, *v t* pret and pp *apologized*, a-pol'ō-jiz-d, *ppr apologizing*, a-pol'ō-jiz-ing [*Apology* and *-ize*] To make an apology, to speak in extenuation of, to write or speak in favour of, or to make excuse for

**apologizer**, a-pol'ō-jiz-er, *n* One who apologizes or makes an apology, a defender

**apologue**, ap'ō-log, *n* [Gr *apologos*, an apologue, or fable—*apo*, from, away from, and *logos*, speech.] A moral fable or allegory

**apology**, a-pol'ō-jī, *n* [Gr *apologia*—*apo*, from away, and *logos*, speech, fr *legō*, I speak.] That which is said or written in defence, a defence, an excuse, a vindication, an expression of regret for an improper act or remark, a makeshift

**aponeurosis**, ap'ō-nū-rō'sis, *n*, pl **aponeuroses**, ap'ō-nū-rō'sēz [Gr] *Anat* White shining membrane surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries, and other parts of the body

**apopetalous**, ap'ō-pet'al-us, *a* [Gr *apo*, away, and *petalon*, leaf.] In bot having the petals not coherent but free

**apophthegm**, ap'ō-thegm, ap'ō-them, *n* [Gr *apophthegma*—*apo*, forth, and *phthengomai*, I utter or speak.] A terse pointed saying, a short, sententious instructive remark.—**apophthegmatic**, ap'ō-theg-mat'ik, ap'ō-theg-mat'ī-kal *a* Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm, sententious

**apophysis**, a-pof'is, *n*, pl **apophyses**, a-pof'is-ēz [Gr—*apo*, from, and *phu-*

*sis*, growth.] *Anat* a prominence, a prominent part of a bone

**apoplectic**, ap'ō-plek'tik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy, showing signs of or suggesting apoplexy

**apoplexy**, ap'ō-plek-si, *n* [Gr *apoplexia*—*apo*, intens, and *pleōs*, *pleōrō*, I strike, the malady is often spoken of as a *stroke*] A sudden privation of sense and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain

**apostopesis**, ap'ō-stō-pē'sis, *n* [Gr—*apo*, from, and *stopaō*, I am silent.] In *rhet* a sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect

**apostasy**, a-pos'ta-si, *n* [Gr *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and root *sta*, to stand. **STAN**] An abandonment of professed principles, a desertion or departure from one's faith or religion, desertion of a party

**apostate**, a-pos'tāt, *n* [Gr *apostatis*—**APOSTASY**] One guilty of apostasy, one who renounces his religion or professed principles, or his party, a renegade — *a* False, traitorous

**apostatize**, a-pos'ta-tiz, *v t* pret & pp *apostatized*, a-pos'ta-tiz-d, *ppr apostatizing*, a-pos'ta-tiz-ing.] To be guilty of apostasy, to abandon one's religion, principles, church, or party

**aposteme**, ap'os-tēm, *n* [Gr *apostēma*—*apo*, from, and *histēmi*, I stand.] An abscess, a swelling filled with purulent matter

**a posteriori**, a-pos'tē-rī'ō-rī, *adv* or *a* [L, "from what is posterior or subsequent"] A phrase applied to reasoning from observed effects or facts, whereby we reach the causes, from effect to cause, inductive, inductively opposed to *a priori*

**apostle**, a-pos'l, *n* [L *apostolus*, fr Gr *apostolos*, fr *apo-stellō*, I send away—*apo*, away, and *stellō*, I send.] One sent on some important mission, one commissioned to preach the gospel, one of the twelve chief disciples of Christ

**apostleship**, a-pos'l'ship, *n* The office of an apostle

**apostolate**, a-pos'tol-āt, *n* [L *apostolatus*] The dignity or office of an apostle, a mission, the papal dignity

**apostolic**, **apostolical** ap'os-to'lik, ap'os-to'lik al, *a* [Fr *apostolique*, L *apostolicus* Gr *apostolikos*] Pertaining or relating to an apostle, proceeding from an apostle or the twelve apostles—**Apostolic** see, the see of the Bishop of Rome, as founded by the apostle Peter—**Apostolic** succession, the uninterrupted succession of bishops by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day

**apostolically**, ap'os-to'lik-al, *adv* In an apostolic manner

**apostrophe**, a-pos'trof-ē, *n* [Gr *apostrophi*—*apo*, away and *strophō*, I turn.] A sudden change in discourse, a turning from the audience and addressing the absent or the dead as if present a mark (') indicating that a word is contracted, or *u*-ed as the sign of the possessive case

**apostrophic**, ap'os-trof'ik, *a* Pertaining to an apostrophe

**apostrophize**, a-pos'trof-iz, *v t* pret & pp *apostrophized*, a-pos'trof-iz-d, *ppr apostrophizing*, a-pos'trof-iz-ing.] To make an apostrophe — *v t* To address by apostrophe

**apothecary**, a-poth'e-ka-rī, *n* [L L *apothecarius* a shopkeeper, fr Gr *apothē* a repository (whence Fr *apothécarie*, a shop *Sp* *bodega*, a wine-shop—*apo*, away, and *thēō*, a chest, fr root of *thēō*, I place.)] One who prepares and sells drugs or medicines

**apothecium**, ap'ō-thē-si-um, *n*; pl **apothecia**, ap'ō-thē-si-a [From Gr *apothēke*, a repository. **APOTHECARY**] Bot the receptacle of lichens the spore-case

**apothegm**, ap'ō-them, *n* See **APOPHTHEGM**

**apothecosis**, ap'ō-thē-ō-sis, ap'ō-thē-ō'sis, *n* [Gr *apothēōsis*, fr *apothēō*, to delfy —*apo*, away, completely, and *thēō*, god.] A

dedication, a placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities, canonization, glorification

**appal**, app'al, ap-p'al, *v t* pret & pp *appalled*, ap-p'al-d, *ppr appalling*, ap-p'al-ing [O Fr *apallir*, *appallir*, to make pale, fr *preux* ap for *ad*, and *pallē*, pale, pale, fr L *pallidus*, pallid. **PALE**, **PALLID**] To depress with overpowering fear, to shock with terror, horror, or dismay, to terrify, to dismay

**appalling**, ap-p'al-ing, *a* Adapted to appal, causing dread or terror

**appallingly**, ap-p'al-ing-li, *adv* In a manner to appal

**appanage**, ap-pa-ā-j, *n* [Fr *appanage*, *apanage*, fr O Fr *apaner*, L L *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L *ad*, to, and *pans* (Fr *pain*), bread (whence also *pannier*, *pantry*)] Lands or income appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons something attached or accruing, an adjunct, an appendage

**apparatus**, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n*, pl the same, or rarely **apparatuses**, ap-pa-rā'tus-ēz [L, fr *ad* and *parō*, I prepare, I provide or make ready (as in *compare*, *prepare*) **PAPE**] Things provided as means to an end, instruments, a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment

**appareil**, ap-pa-rē, *n* (No plural) [Fr *appareil*, dress, *appareiller*, to dress, prepare, fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *parer*, like, equal, fr L *paratus* a dim form fr L *par*, equal. **PAR**] Clothing, clothes, dress, raiment, decorations, furniture of a ship

— *v t* pret & pp *appareilled*, ap-pa-rē-d, *ppr apparelling*, ap-pa-rē-lung.] To clothe, to dress, to array, to adorn, to deck

**apparent**, ap-pā-rēnt, *a* [L *apparens* *apparentis*, *ppr* of *appareo* **APPEAR**] That may be seen, visible, clearly perceptible, evident, seeming (often in distinction to *real*)—*Heir* *apparent*, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survives the present holder

**apparently**, ap-pā-rēnt-li, *adv* Openly, evidently, seemingly, in appearance merely

**apparition**, ap-pa-rī'shōn, *n* [Fr *apparition*, fr L *apparere*, I appear. **APPEAR**] An appearance, a coming into sight, that which appears, a ghost, a spectre, a phantom

**apparitional**, ap-pa-rī'shōn-al, *a* Pertaining to an apparition, spectral

**apparitor**, ap-pa-rī't-er, *n* [L, fr *appareo*, I attend—*ad* and *parō*, I obey. **APPEAR**] An attendant of a court, the officer of an ecclesiastical court, a beadle

**appeal**, ap-pēl, *v t* pret & pp *appalled*, ap-pēl-d, *ppr appealing*, ap-pēl-ing [Fr *appeler* fr L *appellare*, to call, address, appeal to, a form evolved from *appellere*, to drive or bring to, to bring to land, fr *ad*, to, and *pellō*, I drive (as in *compel*, *compel*, *repel*, *repulse*, *pulsate*, &c.)] To refer a cause to a superior judge or court, to refer to another as judge or umpire, to address one's self to the feelings, &c., of an audience, to have recourse to — *v t* To call or remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court, to accuse — *n* Act of appealing, the removal of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal, the right of appealing, a reference to another for a decision or opinion, an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience, recourse, resort

**appealable**, ap-pēl-a-bl, *a* That may be appealed

**appeal**, ap-pēl, *v t* pret & pp *appeared*, ap-pēl-d, *ppr appealing*, ap-pēl-ing [O Fr *appareir*, *apparoir*, fr L *appareire*—*ad* to and *parō* I show myself, akin to *parō* I produce (the stem being seen in *parent*)] To come or be in sight to be or become visible, to come before to be obvious, to be clear, to seem, to look

**appearance**, ap-pē-rāns, *n* [*Appear* and *-ance*] Act of appearing or of coming into sight, the thing seen, a phenomenon, parent likeness, semblance, likelihood, presence, air; manner, look, aspect







**apprentice**, ap prent'is, n [O Fr *aprentis*, fr *aprendre*, to learn, fr L *apprehendere*, to seize, to apprehend **APPREHEND**] One who is indentured to a master to learn a trade, an art, &c, a learner in any subject one not well versed in a subject — *v t* pret and pp *apprenticed*, *ap-prent'ist*, ppr *apprenticing*, ap-prent'is-ing To bind as an apprentice

**apprenticeship**, ap-prent'is-ship, n The term during which an apprentice serves, state or condition of an apprentice

**apprize**, ap-priz', *v t* pret & pp *apprized*, ap-priz'd, ppr *apprizing* [O E *apprise*, notice information, fr Fr *appriser*, to inform, to learn, fr L *apprehendere*, *apprehendere* *APPREHEND*] To give notice, to inform, to make acquainted, followed by of before that of which notice is given

**approach**, ap-pruch', *v i* pret & pp *approach'd* ap-pruch't, ppr *approaching*, *ap-pruch'ing* [Fr *approcher*, fr L L *appropiare* to approach—L *ad*, to, and *propius*, nearer, compar of *prope*, near **PROPINQUITY**] To come or go near, to draw near, to approximate — *v t* To come near to, to bring near, to put near, to come or draw near to, either literally or figuratively to come near to, so as to be compared with

**approach** ap-pruch', n Act of approaching or drawing near, access, a path or avenue to a house, progress towards, approximation

**approachable**, ap-pruch'a-bl, a That may be approached

**approacher**, ap-pruch'er, n One who approaches or draws near

**approbated**, ap-prö-bät, *v t* pret & pp *approbated*, ap-prö-bät-ed, ppr *approbating*, ap-prö-bät-ing [L *approbo*, *approbatus*, I approve *APPROBARE*] To express satisfaction with, to approve

**approbation**, ap-prö-bä'shon, n [L *approbatio*, fr *approbo*, *approbatus* *APPROBARE*] Act of approving, approval a liking, support, commendation

**appropriable**, ap-prö-pri-a-bl, a [See next] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, or assigned to a particular use

**appropriate**, ap-prö-pri-ät, *v t* pret & pp *appropriated*, ap-prö-pri-ät-ed, ppr *appropriating*, ap-prö-pri-ät-ing [L *approprio*, *appropriatus*, I make my own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own **PROPER**] To take to one's self as one's own, to take, claim, or use, as by exclusive right, to assume, to set apart for, or assign to a particular use, to alienate, as a benefice — *a* Peculiar, set apart for a particular use or person, suitable, fit or proper, adapted

**appropriately**, ap-prö-pri-ät-l, *adv* In an appropriate manner, fitly, properly, suitably

**appropriateness**, ap-prö-pri-ät-nes, n The quality of being appropriate

**appropriation**, ap-prö-pri-ä'shon, n Act of appropriating; application to a special use or purpose, something appropriated

**appropriator**, ap-prö-pri-ät-er, n One who appropriates

**approvable**, ap-prov'a-bl, a That may be approved, worthy of approval

**approval**, ap-prov'al, n Act of approving, approbation, commendation, sanction

**approve**, ap-pröv', *v t* pret & pp *approved*, ap-pröv'd, ppr *approving*, *ap-pröv'ing* [Fr *approuver*, O Fr *approver*, *approver* fr L *approbare*, to approve, to find good—*ad*, and *probare*, to try, test, prove, fr *probus*, good, proper **PROVE**, **PROBITY**] To deem good, to pronounce to be good, to think well of, to like, to be pleased with, to commend, to justify, to sanction — *v i* To feel or express approbation, to think on judge well or favourably follow ed by of

**approver**, ap-prov'er, n One who approves, one who confesses a crime and accuses another

**approvingly**, ap-pröv'ing-l, *adv* In an approving manner, with approbation

**approximate**, ap-prok'si-mät, *v t* pret & pp *approximated*, ap-prok'si-mät-ed, ppr

*approximating*, ap-prok'si-mät-ing [L L *approximo*, *approximatum*, I bring or come near—L *ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest, superlative of *prope*, near **PROXIMATE**, **APPROACH**] To carry or advance near to, to cause to approach — *v i* To come near, to approach in quantity or amount — *a* Being near in state, place, or quantity, approaching, nearly equal or like

**approximately**, ap-prok'si-mät-l, *adv* In an approximate manner or degree nearly

**approximation**, ap-prok'si-mä'shon, n Act of approximating, approach, a drawing, moving, or advancing near, an approximate or tolerably exact estimate or amount

**approximative**, ap-prok'si-mät-iv, a Approximate, coming near, as to some state or result

**appui**, ap-pw', n [Fr, fr L *ad*, to, and *potum*, a foothold, a height, fr Gr *πος*, *podos*, a foot] *a* Support or prop — *point d'appui*, *puan dap-wi* [Fr] Point of support, a position suited to give support or shelter to troops

**appulse**, ap-puls', n [From L *appulsi*, fr *appello*, *appulsus*—*ad*, and *pello*, I drive **PULSATE**] Act of driving or striking against, a sudden contact, *astron* the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun

**appurtenance**, ap-per-ten-ans, n [O Fr *appurtenance*, lit what appertains *APPERTAIN*] That which belongs or pertains to something else, an adjunct, an appendage

**appurtenant**, ap-per-ten-ant, a [O Fr *appurtenant* See prec] Appertaining, being an appurtenance

**apricot**, ä'pri kot, n [O E *apricot*, *abricot* fr Pg *albricoque*, or Sp *albaricoque* influenced also by Fr *abricot*, an apricot, and L *apricus*, sunny from Ar *alburquiq*, an apricot, from al, the article, and *late* Gr *πρωτοκριν*, fr L *præcox*, early ripe, a form of *præcox*, early ripe, precocious **PRÆCOXIOUS**] A delicious kind of fruit, produced by the *Prunus armeniaca*, a tree of the plum kind

**April**, ä'pril, n [=Fr *avril*, Sp and Pg *abril*, It *aprile*, D G Dan and Sw *April*, from L *Aprilis* (*mensis*, month, understood) perhaps connected with *aprilis*, sunny] The fourth month of the year, containing 30 days

**a priori**, ä pri-ö'ri, *adv* or *a* [L, from something prior or going before] Applied to reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect, as opposed to *a posteriori* reasoning

**apron**, ä'pron, n [O E *napron*, from O Fr *naperon*, Fr *nappe*, fr *nape* *nappe*, a table-cloth, &c (whence D *naplin*, *nappe* being another form of *nappe*, L *nap* *Apron* like *aider*, *anger*, *umpire*, &c, has lost the initial n owing to the influence of the article *an*) A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, as a protection to the clothes, something similar to an apron, the fat skin over the belly of a goose, a piece of leather spread before a person's legs in a gig, &c — *v t* pret & pp *aproned*, ä'prund, ppr *aproning*, ä'prun-ing To put an apron on, to furnish with an apron

**apropos**, ä'ro-pö', *adv* or *a* [Fr, fr *a*, according to, and *propos*, purpose — *Pur-rose*] To the purpose, opportunely; by the way, seasonable, hitting the mark — *apropos*, *ap's* n [From L *apex*, fr Gr (*ἀπὸς*) (*ἀπὸ*), an arch, vault, joining, fr (*ἀπὸ*), I join 'akin to L *apex* **ART**] A portion of any building forming a projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof, especially such a structure at the east end of a church

**apsidal**, äp'si-dal or äp-si'dal, a Pertaining to or resembling an apse, pertaining to the apses

**apsis**, äp'sis, n, pl *apsides*, äp-si'diz, or more correctly äp-si'diz. [Same as *ap's*] Arch, an apse, *astron* one of the two points in the orbit of a heavenly body which mark its greatest and least distance from the body round which it revolves

**apt**, äp, a [L *aptus*, pp fr obsol *apo*, I

fasten, join, from the root *ap*, seen in L *apertor*, I attain, L *adept*, Gr (*ἁπλό*), I join, I tie (whence *apse*] Suitable, fit, apposite, pertinent, appropriate, liable, having a tendency, ready, quick, dexterous

**apterous**, äp'ter-us, a [Gr *apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv, and *pteron*, a wing] Destitute of wings applied to a group of insects with this peculiarity

**apteryx**, äp'te-riks, n [Gr *a*, priv, and *pteryx*, a wing, akin to *pteron*, wing **PTEROUS**] A genus of birds found in New Zealand with only short rudiments of wings, and without a tail, the feathers being also hair like Several species are known, none of them larger than a good-sized fowl

**aptitude**, äp'ti-tüd, n [Fr *aptitude* fr L *aptus*, fit **APT**] The state or quality of being apt, fitness, tendency, disposition, suitability, readiness in learning, mental gift, capacity

**aptly**, äp'tli, *adv* In an apt or suitable manner, pertinently, suitably, readily, quickly

**aptness**, äp't-nes, n State or quality of being apt, aptitude, fitness, suitability, tendency, propensity, readiness

**aptote**, äp'tö, n [Gr *ἀπτότος*, undeclinable—*a*, not, and *ptosis*, a case] A noun without a case or cases, an undeclinable noun

**apyretic**, ä-pi-ret'ik, a [Gr *a*, without, and *pyretos* fever, fr *pyr*, fire **ANTIPYRETIC**] Without fever, marked by the absence of fever

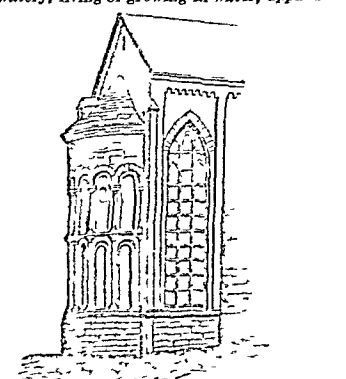
**aqua**, äk'wa or ä'kwa, n [L *aqua* water, whence It *acqua*, Sp and Pg *agua*, Fr *eau*, water, cog with Goth *ahwa*, O H G *aha* A Sax *ed*, river] Water, a commercial name of whisky—*Aqua fortis* (=strong water), weak and impure nitric acid—*Aqua vite* (=water of life), ardent spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c

**aquamarine**, äk'wa-mä-rin, n [L *aqua*, water, and *marinus*, marine] The finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint

**aquarium**, ä-kwa'r-i-um, n, pl *aquariums* or *aquaria* [Neut of L *aquarius*, pertaining to water **AQUA**] A vessel, tank, or the like, in which aquatic plants and animals are kept, a place containing a collection of such vessels or tanks

**Aquarius**, ä-kwa'r-i-us, n [L, fr *aqua*, water **AQUA**] The water-bearer, a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January

**aquatic**, ä-kwa'tik a [L *aquaticus*, fr *aqua*, water **AQUA**] Pertaining to water, watery, living or growing in water, applied



Apsö—Laach, Germany

to animals which live in water as fishes — *a* A plant which grows in water, pl sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming







**archangel**, ark an'jəl, n [Prefix arch, and angel] A chief angel, an angel of the highest order

**archangelic**, ark an'jəl'ik, a Belonging to archangels

**archbishop**, arch bish'up, n [Prefix arch, and bishop] A chief bishop, a bishop who superintends other bishops, his suffragans, in his province

**archbishopric**, arch bish'up-ri-k, n [Arch-bishop and -ric] The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop

**archdeacon**, arch-dē'kən, n [Prefix arch, and deacon] An English Church dignitary performing certain functions under a bishop

**archdeaconry**, arch-dē'kən ri, n [Arch-deacon and -ry] The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon

**archdeaconship**, arch dē'kən ship, n The office of an archdeacon

**archduke**, arch-dū'k'al, a Pertaining to an archduke

**archduchess**, arch-dūch'es, n [Prefix arch, and duchess] A title given to princesses of the House of Austria, the wife of an archduke

**archduchy**, archdukedom, arch dūch'i, arch-dū'k' dum, n The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess

**archduke**, arch-dū'k', n [Prefix arch, and duke] A title given to princes of the House of Austria

**archet**, archet, a Made with an arch, covered with an arch, in the form of an arch

**archegonium**, ark kē'gō'n um, n [Gr *arche*, beginning, *gonos*, offspring] The female organ of cryptogamic plants

**archer**, arch'er, n [Fr *archer*, fr L L *arcarius*, fr L *arcus*, a bow ARCH, Arch] A Bowman, one who shoots with a bow and arrow

**archer-fish**, arch'er fish, n A fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, thus causing them to become its prey

**archery**, arch'e ri, n [O Fr *archerie*, ARCHER] The practice, art, or skill of archers, act of shooting with a bow and arrow

**archetypal**, ark kē' tip'al, a Having the nature of an archetype, original, constituting a model or pattern

**archetypic**, ark kē' tip' n [Gr *archetypōn* -*arche*, beginning, *organ*, and *typos*, type] The original model from which a thing is made, the pattern to which something corresponds

**archidiaconal**, ark kī' dī'al 'on'al, a [Gr *archidiaconos* an archdeacon - prefix *archi*, chief, and *dial onos*, deacon] Pertaining to an archdeacon

**archiepiscopacy**, ark kī' ē' pīs' kō' pa si, n [Gr *prenx archi*, arch, and *epistol opos*, bishop] The state of an archbishop

**archiepiscopal**, ark kī' ē' pīs' kō' pal, a [See *prec.*] Belonging to an archbishop

**archil**, ark'il, n [O Fr *orchel*, *oporchilla*] A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from certain lichens

**archimandrite**, ark kī' man'drit, n [L Gr *archimandritēs* - *archi*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery] An abbot-general in the Greek Church, or one having other abbots under his superintendence

**Archimedean**, ark i mē'dē'an, a Pertaining to Archimedes, the ancient Greek philosopher - Archimedean screw, an instrument for raising water, a tube wound round a cylinder in the form of a screw, which being made to revolve raises the water

**archipelagic**, ark kī' pel' aj' ik, a Relating to an archipelago

**archipelago**, ark kī' pel' aj' gō, n [Gr *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*, sea] Originally the Aegean Sea, now a sea abounding in small islands, a group of islands

**architect**, ark kī' tēkt, n [Fr *architecte*, fr L *architectus*, fr Gr prefix *archi*, chief, and *tel tōn*, a worker, a builder] One skilled in the art of building one whose business is to plan or design buildings, &c., a contriver, former, or maker

**architectural**, ark kī' tēkt' tūr'al, a Pertaining to architecture, or to the art of

building, according to the rules of architecture

**architecture**, ark kī' tēk tur, n [L *architectura*, fr *architectus*, an architect ARCHITECT] The art or science of building, the art of planning and constructing houses, bridges, &c. frame or structure, or workmanship

**architrave**, ark kī' trāv, n [It *architrave* - prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, fr L *trabs*, a beam] In arch that part of an entablature which rests immediately on a column

**archive**, ark'iv, n [L *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, *archiv*, the records themselves, fr Gr *archaion*, a government building, *archeia*, public records, fr *arche*, rule, government ARCH (2)] A document preserved in evidence of something a record a monument, generally plural and meaning records of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom

**archivist**, ark'iv ist or ark'iv ist, n The keeper of archives or records

**archly**, arch'li, adv In an arch or roguish manner, waggishly, roguishly, jestingly

**archness**, arch'nes, n Quality of being arch, waggishness, roguishness

**archon**, ark'on, n [Gr, lit a ruler, ppr of *archon*, to rule] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens

**archstone**, arch'stōn, n The stone that binds an arch, the keystone

**archway**, arch'wā, n A way or passage under an arch

**arcwise**, arch'wīz, n [Arch, and *wise*, manner] In the form of an arch

**arctic**, ark'tik, a [L *arcticus*, fr Gr *arktikos*, fr *arktos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major] Pertaining to the regions about the north pole, northern, frigid, cold. -The Arctic Circle is a circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28' from the north pole, the Antarctic Circle being a corresponding circle round the south pole

**arctogonal**, ark tō-jē'al, a [Gr *arktos*, the north and *gōn*, the earth] Pertaining to the colder parts of the northern hemisphere

**Arcturus**, ark tū'rus, n [Gr *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, a tail] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes near the tail of the Great Bear

**arcuate**, ark'ū'āt, a [L *arcuatus*, fr *arcus*, a bow ARCH] Bent or curved in the form of a bow, arched

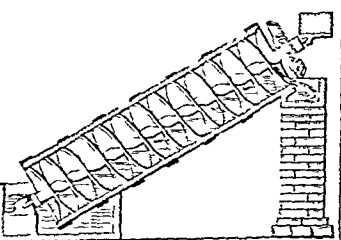
**arcuation**, ark kū'ā'shon, n [APCULATE] Act of bending, incurvation, curvity

**ardency**, ar'den si, n [Ardent and -cy] The state of being ardent, ardent, eager ness

**ardent**, ar'dent, a [L *ardens*, *ardentis* ppr of *ardere*, I take fire, I burn, connected with *ardus*, arid, *areo*, I am dry] Burning in a literal or figurative sense, fiery, glowing, hot, heating, warm, violent, vehement, fierce, passionate, eager

**ardently**, ar'dent-ly, adv In an ardent manner, with ardour

**ardour**, ar'der, n [L *ardor*, fr *ardere* ARDENT] Heat, literally or figuratively,



Archimedean Screw

warmth ferrency, vehemence, zeal, eagerness, affection

**arduous**, ardū'us, a [L *arduus* high lofty, steep, difficult, allied to Celtic *ard*, high, lofty, arid, a height, same root as L

*arbor*, tree ARBOR.] High, lofty, steep, difficult, laborious hard to attain

**arduously**, ardū'us-ly, adv In an arduous manner, with effort, laboriously

**arduousness**, ardū'us-nes, n State or quality of being arduous, difficulty of execution

**are**, ar [O Northumbrian *aron*, *arn*, we (you, they) are, the A Sax. form proper is *sind* or *stodon* The *r* was originally *s*, the root being as *Asi*] The present tense plural of the verb to be, *art* being the second pers sing

**are**, ar or ar, n [L *area*] A French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076 44 English square feet

**area**, ā'rē'a, n [L *area*, a threshing floor, then any level open piece of land, probably from *areo*, I am dry, whence *arid*] Any plain or open surface, a space inclosed within lines or boundaries, superficial contents, any inclosed space, a sunk space before the lowest windows of a house

**areca**, a rē'ka, n [The Malabar name] A genus of palms, including the betel nut and cabbage trees

**arefaction**, a rē fak'shon, n [L *arefactio*, fr *areo*, I am dry, and *facio*, I make] The act of drying, the state of growing dry

**arena**, a rē'na, n [L *arena* (originally *harena*), lit sand, a sandy place] An open space of ground, strewn with sand or sawdust, for combats, any place of public contest or exertion

**arenaceous**, a-rē-nā'shus, a [L *arenaceus*, fr *arena*, sand.] Sandy, having the properties of sand.

**areola**, a rē'ō-lā, n pl *areolae*, a rē'ō-lē [L, dim of *area* (which see)] A small area or space, a small interstice, the coloured circle round the human navel

**areolar**, a-rē'ō-ler, a [*Areola* and -ar] Pertaining to an areola or to areole said of a kind of loose tissue in the human body

**areolation**, a-rē'ō-lā'shon n [See *prec.*] Any small space or spot differing from the rest of a surface in colour, texture, &c

**areometer**, arē'ō-mē'ter, n [Gr *aranos* rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, a hydrometer

**areopagite**, a-rē'ō-pā-jit, n A member of the Areopagus (q v)

**Areopagus**, ark tō-pā'gus, n [Gr, lit hill of Ares or Mars] A tribunal of sovereign functions at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill o, this name

**argalia**, ark'ā-lā, n [Lidian name] The adjutant-bird.

**argali**, ark'ā-lī, n [Mongolian name] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns

**argent**, ar'jent, n [Fr *argent*, fr L *argentum*, silver, cog *Gr arguros* silver *argillos*, white clay, *argos*, white, fr and Gael *arg* white, *argoid*, silver, money] Silver whiteness, like that of silver, *her* the white colour in coats of arms intended to represent silver - a. Silvery like silver

**argental**, arjen'tal, a [ARGENT] Pertaining to silver

**argentiferous**, ar jen'tifer'us, a [L *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, I produce] Producing or containing silver

**argentine**, arjen'tin, a [L *argentinus* fr *argentum*, silver ARGENT] Like silver, silvery

**argill**, ar'jil, n [L *argilla*, fr Gr *argilla*, *argillos*, white clay fr *argos*, white bright ARGENT] White clay, potter's earth, pure clay

**argillaceous**, ar jil-lā'shus, a [L *argillaceus*, fr *argilla*, white clay ARGILL] Of the nature of clay, clayey

**Argive**, ar'jiv, n [L *Argivus*, fr *Argivos*] A native or inhabitant of Argos, in ancient Greece, an ancient Greek [Poetical]

**argol**, ar'gol, n [Origin unknown] Un refined or crude tartar a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept

**Argonaut**, ar'gō-nūt, n [Gr *Argonautēs*, fr *Argo*, and *nautes*, a sailor NAVAL.] One







**army-corps** ar'mi kōr, *n* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field  
**army-list** ar'mi list, *n* A publication issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c

**army-worm** ar'mi werm, *n* The larva of a moth which marches in compact bodies of enormous numbers

**arnee arni**, ar'ni, *n* [Hind] One of the Indian varieties of the buffalo, remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind

**arnica**, ar'ni ka, *n* [Origin unknown] A European composite plant, a tincture of which is used as an application to wounds and bruises

**arnotto**, annotto, ar not'tō, an not'tō *n* [Prob of American origin] A tropical American tree, the seeds of which yield an orange red dye stuff, also called *arnotto* Called also *Annatto*, *Annatto*, *Arnatto*

**aroma** ar'ō-ma, *n* [Gr *arōma*, origin doubtful] The fragrant principle in plants, &c, a pleasant odour, perfume, fragrance  
**aromatic**, a-rō-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *arōmatikos*] See *prec* Having an aroma or agreeable odour fragrant, spicy, odiferous — *n* A fragrant plant, substance, or drug, a perfume — *Aromatic vinegar*, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, &c, to acetic acid

**aromatize**, a-rō-mat'iz, *v t* pret & pp *aromatized*, a-rō-mat'izd *ppr* *aromatizing*, a-rō-mat'iz-ing [Gr *arōmatizō*] To impregnate with aroma or fragrant odours, to perfume

**arose**, a-rōz' The past or preterit tense of the verb to *arise*

**around**, a-round', *ppr* [Prefix *a*, on, and *round*] About, on all sides of encircling, encompassing — *adv* In a circle, on every side

**arouse**, a-rouz', *v t* pret & pp *aroused*, a-rouz'd, *ppr* *arousing*, a-rouz-ing [Prefix *a*, and *rouse* comp *arise*] To rouse, to awaken, to stir up, to excite into action, to call forth, to animate

**aroynt**, a-roynt a-roynt', *interj* [Origin unknown] An interjection equivalent to *begone!* *aroynt!* away! [Shal]  
**arpègeio**, ar pèd'jō, *n* [It, fr *arpa*, a harp] In *mus* the distinct sound of the notes of a chord, heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession

**arquebus** arquebuse, ar'kwē bus *n* [Fr *arquebuse*, corrupted from *D haakbus*, lit hook gun, a gun fired from a rest, fr *haak*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus*, a gun (as in *blunderbus*) = *E. hanbut*, *haakbut*] An old fashioned hand gun fired from a rest. Spelled also *Harpibus*

**arquebuser**, ar'kwē bus-ēr', *n* A soldier armed with an arquebus  
**arraq**, ar'ak, *n* [Ar *araq*, juice, spirits fr *araga* to sweat] A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the coco-nut, &c

**arraign**, a-rān', *v t* pret & pp *arraigned*, a-rān'd, *ppr* *arraigning*, a-rān-ing [O Fr *arraigner*, *arreser*, &c, to arraigo—*L ad*, to, and *ratio* *rationis*, account, a pleading in a suit *REARON*] To call to account before a court of justice, to call for a defence or justification, to induct, to accuse, to charge, to censure

**arraigner**, a-rān-ēr', *n* One who arraigns  
**arraignment**, a-rān-ment, *n* Act of arraigning, accusation, a calling in question  
**arrange**, a-rānj', *v t* pret & pp *arranged*, a-rānj'd, *ppr* *arranging*, a-rānj-ing [Fr *arranger*, to arrange, put in rank, fr prefix *ar*=*L ad*, to, and *ranger*, to range, fr *rang* a rank *RANGE*, *RANK*] To range or set in ranks, to put in proper order, to dispose in an orderly manner, to adjust, to settle, to classify

**arrangement** a-rānj-ment, *n* Act of arranging—*orderly disposition, adjustment, settlement, classification*

**arranger**, a-rān-ēr', *n* One that arranges or puts in order

**arrant**, ar'ant, *a* [Originally wandering,

vagabond, hence worthless, fr *L errans* *antis* fr *erro* I wander *Ei RANT*, *Err*] Notorious shames downright, thorough used with opprobrious epithets

**arrais**, ar'rais, *n* [From *Arreis* in France] Tapestry, hangings woven with figures  
**array**, a-rā', *n* [O Fr *array* order, arrangement, dress—prefix *ar* (*L ad*, to), and *rai* *rei*, order, fr the Teutonic root seen in *E. ready* (*q v*)] Regular order, arrangement, or assemblage disposed in regular order as an army in order of battle *raiment*, dress, apparel.—*v t* pret & pp *arrayed*, a-rā'd, *ppr* *arraying*, a-rā-ing [O Fr *arroyer*, *areyer*] To set in array, to draw up in order, to deck or dress, to adorn, to equip

**arrear**, a-rēr', *n* [O Fr *arere*, *arere* *Fr arreter*, behind, fr *ar*, for *L ad*, to, and *retrō*, behind. *REAR* (*n*)] The state of being behindhand, that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past (usually in plural)

**errect**, a-rekt', *v t* pret & pp *errected*, ar-ekt'ed, *ppr* *errecting*, ar-ekt-ing [L *errecto*, *errectum*, I rise or erect—*ad* to *rego*, I direct *RECTOR*] To raise or lift up, to prick up (the ears)—*a* Erect, pricked up sad of the ears, hence, attentively listening

**arrest**, a-rest', *v t* pret & pp *arrested*, a-rest'ed, *ppr* *arresting*, a-rest-ing [O Fr *arrest* *Fr arreter*—*L ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain. *REST*] To stop, stay, or obstruct, to check the motion or action of to seize or apprehend by warrant from authority, to seize and fix (attention), to engage — *n* A stopping, a seizure by warrant or authority, obstruction, stop, hindrance, delay restraint

**arrestor**, ar-rest'or, a-rest'or, a rest'or, *n* One who arrests

**arrestment**, a-rest-ment, *n* The act of arresting, detention, arrest  
**arribous**, a-riz'us Same as *Arribous*  
**arribous**, a-riz', *r t* pret & pp *arribous*, a-riz'ed, *ppr* *arribous*, a-riz'ing [L *arribous*, I smile upon, please—*ad*, to, and *rideo*, I laugh *RIDICULOUS*] To be pleasing or give pleasure to, to delight

**arribus**, ar'rib', *n* [O Fr *arriba*, an arrib, *Fr arrete* fr *L arista* an arm of corn] *Carp* &c, the line in which two surfaces forming an exterior angle meet each other

**arribwise**, ar-rib-wiz, *adv* Diagonally arranged said of tiles or slates

**arrival**, a-riv'al, *n* [*Arrive* and *al*] Act of arriving or coming to a place, a coming, reaching, or coming, attainment, a person or thing arriving

**arrib**, a-riv', *v t* pret & pp *arribed*, a-riv'd, *ppr* *arribing*, a-riv-ing [Fr *arrib*, to arrive—*It arribare*, fr *L arripere* to come to shore—*L ad* to and *ripa*, *Fr rive*, the shore or bank *RIVER*] To come to a certain place or point, to reach a destination, or some state in a progress, to attain to a certain result or state followed by *at*  
**arrob**, a-rōba, *n* [Sp & Pg of Arabic origin] A Spanish weight equivalent to about a quarter cwt

**arrogance**, a-rō-gāns, *n* [L *arrogantia*, fr *arrogans*, *antis*, *ppr* of *arrogare* *ARROGATE*] The act or quality of arrogating or of taking too much upon one's self, assumption, haughtiness, presumption, pride, insolent bearing

**arrogant**, a-rō-gant, *a* [L *arrogans*, *antis* *ARROGATE*] Making undue claims on account of rank, power, or the like, assuming, presuming, haughty, supercilious, overbearing

**arrogantly**, a-rō-gant-li, *adv* In an arrogant manner

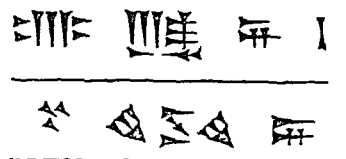
**arrogate**, a-rō-gāt, *v t* pret & pp *arrogated*, a-rō-gāt'ed, *ppr* *arrogating*, a-rō-gāt-ing [L *arrogare*, *arrogation*, I assume, I appropriate, fr *ad* to, and *rego*, *rogatum*, I ask, I claim. *ROGATION*] To claim unduly or presumptuously, to demand overbearingly to assume

**arrogation**, a-rō-gā-shon, *n* [L *arrogatio*

See *prec*] Act of arrogating, the claiming of superior consideration or privileges

**arrow**, a-rō, *n* [A Sax *arere*, *arere*, *arere*, also *arē*, supposed to be of same root as *L arces*, a bow, thus meaning thing shot from a bow] A straight, slender, pointed weapon, to be discharged from a bow

**arrow-headed**, a-rō-head', *a* Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform—The arrow-headed characters are characters



Arrow headed Characters

formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures. They are found in the ruins of Persopolis, Babylon, Nineveh, and other places of the East

**arrowroot**, a-rō-root, *n* A plant, a native of the West Indies, so named because its root is or was employed by the Indians as a cure for wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows, also the starch of the plant, a nutritive medicinal food

**arroyo**, a-rō-a, [*Arroyo* and *y*] Resembling or formed like arrows, having the swiftness of an arrow

**arsenal**, ar'sen'al, *n* [Fr *Sp* and *Pg* *arsenal*, a word of Arab origin] A public establishment or magazine where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored, a magazine of warlike stores

**arsenic**, ar'sen'ik, *n* [Fr *arsenic*, fr *L arsenicum*, Gr *arsenon*, fr *arsen*, *arsenos* male—from its powerful qualities] A chemical element of a steel blue colour, quite brittle, a compound of this element with oxygen, a well known virulent poison

**arsenical**, ar'sen'ik'al, *a* Pertaining to arsenic, containing arsenic

**arsenious**, ar'sen'us, *a* Pertaining to or containing arsenic

**arise**, ar'is, *n* [Gr *arisis*, fr *arō* I raise] That part of a poetical foot on which the stress of the voice falls, the rest of the foot being called the *thesis*

**arson**, ar'son, *n* [O Fr *arson* fr *L ardeo*, *arere*, I burn *APPEND*] The malicious setting on fire of a house or building, ship, &c

**art**, art, *n* [L *ars*, *artis*, art, skill, &c, fr root seen in *Fr arti* I join or fit, also in *arma* (in both senses) *APPLY*] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose, the employment of means to accomplish some end, practical skill power or skill in applying knowledge practical application of rules or principles a system of rules for the performance of certain actions, dexterity, adroitness, cunning, artifice; deceit, profession, business or trade, profession of a painter or sculptor, *pl* a university department or faculty embracing certain non professional subjects

**arterial**, ar'tēr'ial, *a* Pertaining to an artery or the arteries

**arterialize**, ar'tēr'ial'iz, *v t* pret & pp *arterialized*, ar'tēr'ial'izd, *ppr* *arterializing*, ar'tēr'ial'iz-ing To make arterial to communicate to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood by the action of the lungs

**arteriotomy**, ar'tēr'iot'ō-mi, *n* [Gr *artēr*, *artery*, *tomē*, a cutting] The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood

**artery**, ar'tē-ri, *n* [L *arteria*, fr *Gr artēr* an artery, of doubtful origin, per *harp* *arō* I raise up] One of the blood vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, after it has passed through the lungs to be brought back by the veins







at'ik, as-at'ik-al, *a* Relating to ascites, dropsical  
**ascititious**, as-si-tish'us, *a* Same as *Ascititious*  
**ascrivable**, as-kriv-a-bl, *a* That may be ascribed  
**ascribe**, as-kriv', *v* *t* pret & pp *ascribed*, as-kriv'd', ppr *ascribing*, as-kriv'ing [L *ascribo*, to add by writing, enter in a list, enroll, ascribe—*ad* to, and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE.] To attribute or impute to refer, as to a cause or origin, to set down, to assign  
**ascription**, as-krup'shon, *n* [L *ascriptio* See *prec*] Act of ascribing, the thing ascribed  
**ascrititious**, as-krup-tish'us, *a* [L *ascriptitius*, enrolled as a soldier, bound. SCRIBE.] Bound or attached to the soil applied to serfs or villeins  
**ascus**, as'kus, *n*, pl *asci*, as'ki. [Gr *askos*, a bag or sac.] In bot a little membranous bag or cell containing spores  
**asexual**, a-seks'u-al, *a* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *sexual*] Not sexual, having no distinctive organs of sex  
**ash**, ash, *n* [A Sax *asce*=Icel *askr*, Sw *asch*, Dan *as*, D *esche*, G *esche*, root unknown] A large hardy tree (genus *Fraxinus*) of the olive family, the wood of which is extensively used where strength and elasticity are required—a. Pertaining to the ash, made of ash  
**ash**, ash, *n* [A Sax *asce*, *asce*, a word common to the Teutonic tongues—D *asch*, G *asche*, Icel and Sw *aska*, Dan *aske*, perhaps from a root *as*, seen in the form of *ar*—L *ardeo*, I burn, *arceo*, I am dry ARID.] What remains of a body that is burnt, the powdery substance to which a body is reduced by fire generally in the plural, incombustible residue, remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed  
**ashame**, a-sham', *v* *t* pret & pp *ashamed*, a-sham'd', ppr *ashaming*, a-sham'ing [Prefix *a*, intens. for *of*, and *shame*] To make ashamed, to shame  
**ashamed**, a-sham'd', *pred* *a* Affected by shame, exhibiting shame, abashed, put to the blush  
**ashen**, ash'en, *a* Pertaining to the ash tree, made of ash wood  
**ashlar**, ash'ler, ash'ler, *n* [O Fr *asselle*, *assil*, a shingle, fr L *assula*, a small board, a chip or splinter, dim from *assis*, a board.] A facing of smoothed or dressed and squared stones on a wall, heavy stone for building  
**ashore**, a-shor', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *shore*] On shore, on the land, to or at the shore  
**Ash-Wednesday**, ash-wenz'da, *n* The first day of Lent, so called from an old custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents  
**ashy**, ash'y, *a* Belonging to ashes, having the colour of ashes, pale  
**Asian**, a'shi-an or a'zhi-an, *n* Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe  
**Asiatic**, a-shi-at'ik or a'zhi-at'ik, *a* Belonging to Asia — *n* A native of Asia  
**aside**, a-sid', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *side*] To or on one side, apart, at a small distance, out of one's thoughts or regard, away, so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present  
**Aside**, a-sid', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *side*] To or on one side, apart, at a small distance, out of one's thoughts or regard, away, so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage  
**asinine**, as'i-nin, *a* [L *asininus*, fr *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to or resembling the ass  
**ask**, ask, *v* *t* pret & pp *asked*, ask't, ppr *asking*, ask'ing [A Sax *ascian*, *desian*, *drcian*, to ask=Dan. *ask* D *erischen*, O Frs *askia*, O G *eriscen*, Mod G *heischen* A. r., formerly in good usage, is now provincial or vulgar.] To seek to obtain by words, to request, to question; to demand, to petition, to beg, to solicit, to invite, to inquire concerning — *v* *i*. To make request

or petition, to make inquiry or seek by request  
**askance**, askant, a-skans', a-skant', *adv* [Perhaps allied to *It scansare*, to turn or slip aside] Awry, sideways, obliquely, to ward one corner of the eye  
**asker**, ask'er, *n* One who asks, a questioner, inquirer, petitioner  
**askew**, a-sk'd', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *skew*] Awry, aside, obliquely, askant, contemptuously  
**aslant**, a-slant', *pred* *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*] On one side, obliquely, not perpendicularly  
**asleep**, a-slep', *pred* *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sleep*=A Sax *on slæpe*, in sleep] Sleeping, at rest, dead  
**aslope**, a-slop', *pred* *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope*] On slope, with leaning or inclination, obliquely, with declivity or descent  
**asp**, **aspic**, asp, as'pik, *n* [L and Gr *aspis*] A small and very venomous serpent of Egypt, the European adder or viper  
**asp**, asp, *n* See ASPEN  
**asparagus**, as-pa-ra-gus, *n* [L *asparagus* Gr *asparagos*] A plant of the lily family with fine feathery foliage, the young succulent shoots of which are eaten  
**aspect**, as'pekt, *n* [L *aspectus* look, appearance, fr *aspicio*, to look on, behold, fr *as* for *ad*, to, and *specio*, I look, I look at SPECIES.] Look, view, appearance, countenance, point of view, position, situation, view commanded, prospect, outlook, *astrol* the situation of one planet with respect to another  
**aspen**, asp, as'pen, asp, *n* [A Sax *aspe*, *eps*, the aspen=D *esp*, Icel *osp*, Sw and Dan *asp*, G *espe*, the aspen tree, root doubtful. *Aspen* is properly an *adv*, like *ashen*] A species of the poplar, with trembling leaves  
**asperity**, as-per'i-ty, *n* [L *asperitas*, fr *asper*, rough] Roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings, harshness, acrimony, crabbedness, tartness, sharpness, sourness, moroseness  
**aspermons**, aspernatous, a-sper'mus, a-sper'ma-tus, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *sperma*, seed.] Not destitute of seed.  
**asperse**, as-per-s', *v* *t* pret & pp *asperseed*, as-per's', ppr *asperseing*, as-per's'ing [L *aspergo*, *asperius*, I besprinkle or bespatter—*ad*, to, and *spargo*, I sprinkle, I scatter SPARSE.] To besprinkle, to bespatter, to cast calumny upon, to calumniate, to slander, to vilify  
**aspersio**, as-per'shon, *n* [L *aspersio* See *prec*] The act of aspersing, the spreading of injurious reports against a person, calumny, defamation  
**asperse**, as-per'siv, *adv* Tending to asperse, defamatory, slanderous, calumnious  
**asphalt**, as-falt', *n* [Gr *asphaltos*, asphaltos of unknown origin] The most common variety of bitumen, mineral pitch, a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances, used for pavements, floors, &c  
**asphaltic**, as-falt'ik, *a* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it  
**asphaltum**, as-faltum, *n* [ASPHALT] Bitumen, mineral pitch  
**asphodel**, as-fu-del, *n* [Gr *asphodelos*, origin unknown *Daffodil* is a derivative.] A name of various species of plants of the lily family the asphodel of the older English poets is the *daffodil*  
**asphyxia**, as-fik'sia, *n* [Gr *asphyxia*, lit. stoppage of the pulse—a, priv., and *spyzis*, the pulse, fr *spyzō*, I throb.] Suspended animation, particularly from suffocation, drowning, or inhaling irrespirable gases  
**asphyxiate**, as-fik'si-at', *v* *t* pret & pp *asphyxiated*, as-fik'si-at-ed, ppr *asphyxiating*, as-fik'si-at-ing [See *prec*] To bring to a state of asphyxia, to cause asphyxia in  
**asphyxiation**, as-fik'si-a'shon, *n* The act of causing asphyxia, a state of asphyxia  
**aspic**, as'pik See ASP  
**aspic**, as'pik, *n* [Fr: origin unknown] A dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c.

**aspic**, as'pik, *n* [Fr *aspic*, spic, lavender.] A species of lavender, yielding a very inflammable oil  
**aspirant**, as-pir'ant, *n* [*Aspire* and *-ant*=Fr *aspirant*] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness, a candidate  
**aspirate**, as-pi-rat', *v* *t* pret & pp *aspirated*, as-pi-rat-ed, ppr *aspirating*, as-pi-rat-ing [L *aspiratus*, aspirated, pp of *aspiro* ASPIRE.] To pronounce with a full or audible emission of breath, to pronounce with the sound of the letter *h*, to add an *h*-sound to — *n*. An aspirated sound like that of *h*, the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration  
**aspiration**, as-pi-rish'on, *n* [L *aspiratio*, fr *aspiro*, *aspiratus* ASPIRE.] The act of aspiring, eager pursuit or search after, ardent wish or desire, ambition to reach or attain, the act of aspiring, an aspirated sound  
**aspire**, as-plr', *v* *t* pret & pp *aspired*, as-plr'd', ppr *aspiring*, as-plr'ing [L *aspiro*, *aspiratus*, to breathe on, to seek after—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, I breathe (as in *espire*, *inspire*, *respire*) SPIRIT.] To pant after something high or noble, to cherish elevated aims, to desire or pursue eagerly, to aim at what is great, noble, or difficult, to soar (followed by *to* or *after*)  
**aspire**, as-plr'er, *n* One who aspires, an aspirant  
**aspiring**, as-plr'ing, *p* *a* Having aspirations or eager desires, ambitious having an ardent desire to rise to eminence  
**aspiringly**, as-plr'ing-li, *adv* In an aspiring manner  
**Asplenium**, a-splē-ni-um, *n* [Gr *asplenion*, fr *epīlen*, spleen.] A genus of ferns comprising species found all over the world, spleenwort  
**asporous**, a-spō'rus, *a* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *spore*] Not having spores  
**asportation**, as-por-tā'shon, *n* [L *asportatio*—*abs*, from, and *porto*, I carry, as in *export*, *import*, &c.] A carrying away  
**asquint**, a-skwin't, *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *equint*] In a squinting manner, out of the corner or angle of the eye, obliquely, toward one side, askance  
**assa**, as, *n* [A Sax *assa*, a male ass, *asene*, the female, also *esol*, *asal*, akin Goth *asilus*, D *esel*, G *esel*, Icel *asin*, *asna*, Dan *asen*, Lith. *asilas*, Ir and Gael *asal* O Ir *asenn*, W *asyn*, all probably fr L *asinus*, ultimate origin unknown.] A well-known animal, akin to the horse, dull and slow, but patient, hardy, and sure-footed, a dull, heavy, stupid fellow, a dolt  
**assafetida**, as-sa-fi-ti-da, *n* See ASA-FETIDA  
**assail**, as-sa-gā, *n* [Pg *acaquia*, Ar *azagā*—*at*, the, and *zagā* a Berber word for a kind of weapon.] A Kafir throwing spear, a species of javelin  
**assail**, as-sā'l', *v* *t* pret & pp *assailed*, as-sā'l'd', ppr *assailing*, as-sā'l'ing [Fr *assaillir*, fr L *assilio*, *assillare*, I leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *salio*, I leap I rise ASSAULT.] To spring, rush, or fall upon, to attack literally or figuratively, to assault  
**assailable**, as-sā'l-a-bl, *a* That may be assailed  
**assailant**, as-sā-lant, *n* [Fr *assaillant* ppr of *assaillir* ASSAIL.] One who assails  
**assailer**, as-sā'l'er, *n* One who assails, an assailant  
**assassin**, as-sas'in, *n* [Fr *assassin* fr Ar *hashāshin*, *hashishin* one who murders when intoxicated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault  
**assassinate**, as-sas'in-at', *v* *t* pret & pp *assassinated*, as-sas'in-at-ed, ppr *assassinating*, as-sas'in-at-ing [Fr *assassiner* See *prec*] To murder by surprise or secret assault, to attack and slay suddenly and treacherously  
**assassination**, as-sas'i-nā'shon, *n* The act of assassinating or murdering by surprise or secret assault  
**assassinator**, as-sas'i-nāt'er, *n* An assassin







**assorted**, as-sört'ed, *p* *a* Distributed into sorts, kinds or classes.  
**assortment**, as-sört'ment, *n* [Assort and -ment] Act of assorting, a variety, a mass or quantity of things assorted.

**assuage**, as-swä'y, *v* *t* pret & pp **assuaged**, as-swä'y'd, ppr **assuaging**, as-swä'y'ing [O Fr *assuagir*, *assuoir*, fr L *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet **SCAVE**.] To allay, to mitigate, to ease; to lessen in severity, to moderate, to soothe, to calm — *v* *i* To abate or subside.

**assuagement**, as-swä'y'ment, *n* The act of assuaging, mitigation, abatement.  
**assuager**, as-swä'y'er, *n* One who or that which assuages or allays.

**assuasive**, as-swä'siv, *a* [From L *ad*, to, and the termination of *persuasive*.] Soothingly persuasive, softening, mitigating, tranquilizing.

**assume**, as-süm', *v* *t* pret & pp **assumed**, as-süm'd, ppr **assuming**, as-süm'ing. [L *assumo*, I take to myself, claim, assume — *as* for *ad*, to, and *sumo*, I take, also seen in *consume*, *presume*, &c., supposed to be from *sumis*, up as in *sumo*, I take up.] To take to one's self, to take for granted, to suppose as a fact, to arrogate, to claim, to suppose to possess, to put on, to usurp — *v* *i* To claim more than is due, to be arrogant.

**assumer**, as-süm'er, *n* One who assumes.  
**assuming**, as-süm'ing, *a* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous.

**assumption**, as-süm'shun, *n* [L *assumptio*, fr *assumo*, *assumptus* **ASSUME**.] Act of assuming, the thing assumed or taken for granted, a supposition, a postulate, a taking upon one's self, the taking up of any person into heaven, the festival in honour of the miraculous ascent to heaven of the Virgin Mary, celebrated by the Roman and Greek churches.

**assumptive**, as-süm'tiv, *a* [See **prec**] That is or may be assumed.

**assurable**, as-shür'ä-ble, *a* Capable of being assured, suitable for insurance.

**assurance**, a-shür'ans, *n* [*Assure* and -ance] Act of assuring, firm persuasion, full confidence or trust, freedom from doubt, certainty, ground of confidence, want of modesty, impudence, laudable confidence, self-reliance, certain knowledge, positive declaration, insurance.

**assure**, a-shür', *v* *t* pret & pp **assured**, a-shür'd, ppr **assuring**, a-shür'ing [Fr *assurer*, O Fr *assurer*, L L *assurare*, *assurare* — L *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure **SECURE**.] To make (a person) sure or certain, to declare or affirm to, to make secure or certain, to give confidence, to confirm, to insure.

**assured**, a-shür'd, *p* and *a* Certain, convinced, not doubting or doubtful, bold to execute confident, having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing or pl.).  
**assuredly**, a-shür'ed-lly, *adv* Certainly, indubitably.

**assuredness**, a-shür'ed-ness, *n* State of being assured.

**assurer**, a-shür'er, *n* One who assures or insures.

**Assyrian**, as-sür'i-an, *a* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants — *n* A native or inhabitant of Assyria, the language of the Assyrians — **ASSYRIOLOGY**, as-sür'i-ol-ö-jy, *n* [*Assyria* and *-ology*] That branch of learning that deals with Assyria and its antiquities — **ASSYRIOLOGIST**, as-sür'i-ol-ö-jist, *n* One skilled in the language or antiquities of ancient Assyria.

**astatic**, as-tat'ik, *a* [Gr *a* priv, and root *sta*, to stand. **STAND**.] Being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.

**aster**, as'ter, *n* [Gr *astēr*, a star **STAR**.] An extensive genus of composite plants, whose flowers somewhat resemble stars.

**asteria**, as-tēr'ia, *n* [From Gr *estēr*, a star.] A variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.

**asterisk**, as'ter-ish, *n* [Gr *asteriskos*,

dim of *astēr*, a star.] A little star, the figure of a star, thus \*, used in printing and writing.

**asterism**, as'ter-izm, *n* [Gr *asterismos*, fr *astēr*, star.] A small cluster of stars, a constellation, an asterisk.

**astern**, a-stern', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and stern.] In or at the hinder part of a ship, backward, behind.

**asteroid**, as'ter-oid, *n* [Gr *astēr*, a star, and *eidos*, form.] A small planet, one of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

**asteroidal**, as-ter-oid'al, *a* Pertaining to the asteroids or small planets.

**asthenia**, as'thē-ni-a, as'thē-ni, *n* [Gr *asthēnia* — *a*, priv, and *sthenos*, strength.] Debility, want of strength.

**asthenic**, as'thē-nik, *a* [Gr *asthēnikos*, weakly — *a*, priv, and *sthenos*, strength.] Destitute of strength, weak, characterized by debility.

**asthma**, as'ma or as'thma, *n* [Gr *asthma* hard breathing, panting, fr *astō*, I pant, I blow or breathe hard.] A disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, cough, and expectoration.

**asthmatic**, as-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to asthma, affected by asthma — *n* A person troubled with asthma.

**asthmatically**, as-mat'ik-al-lly, *adv* In an asthmatic manner.

**astigmatism**, a-stig-mat-izm, *n* [Gr *a*, neg, and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a point or mark.] A malformation of the eye, in which rays of light do not properly converge to one point.  
**astir**, a-stēr', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stir*.] On stir, stirring, active.

**astomatous**, as-tom'a-tus, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *stoma*, *stomatos*, a mouth.] Without a mouth.

**astonish**, as-ton'ish, *v* *t* pret & pp **astonished**, as-ton'ish't, ppr **astonishing**, as-ton'ish'ing [O E *astouni*, *astone* fr O Fr *estoner*, *estuner*, Fr *étonner*, to stun, to stupefy, fr L *extondere*, lit to make thunderstruck, fr *ex* intens, and *tonare*, to thunder.] To strike with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder, to amaze, to surprise, to astound.

**astonished**, as-ton'ish't, *p* *a* Thunder-struck, stunned, amazed, confounded.

**astonishing**, as-ton'ish'ing, *p* *a* Tending to astonish, very wonderful, amazing, surprising, marvellous.

**astonishingly**, as-ton'ish'ing-lly, *adv* In an astonishing manner, in a manner or degree to excite amazement.

**astonishment**, as-ton'ish'ment, *n* State of being astonished, amazement, confusion of mind, wonder, great surprise.

**astony**, as-to'ni, *t* [*ASTONISH*.] To astonish, to terrify, to confound. [Obs. or poet.]

**astound**, as-tound', *v* *t* pret & pp **astounded**, as-tound'ed, ppr **astounding**, as-tound'ing [For old *astoune* *astone*, with *d* added, as in *sound*, *epound*, &c. *ASTONISH*.] To astonish, to stun, to strike dumb with amazement.

**astounding**, as-tound'ing, *p* *a* Adapted to astonish, most astonishing.

**astraddle**, a-strad'l' *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *straddle*.] Straddling, astride.

**astragal**, as'tra-gal, *n* [Gr *astragalos* *astragalos*.] A small round moulding surrounding the top or bottom of a column, the huckle or ankle bone, the upper bone of the foot.

**astrakhan**, as'tra-kan, *n* [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.

**astral**, as'tral, *a* [From L *astrum* a star **STAR**.] Belonging to the stars; stary; inhabiting the heavenly bodies; star-like.

**astray**, a-strä', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stray*.] Straying, out of the right way or proper place.

**astrect**, as'trēkt', *v* *t* pret & pp **astrected**, as'trēkt'ed, ppr **astrecting**, as'trēkt'ing [L *astrecto*, *astrectus* — *ad*, and *stringo*, I draw tight **STRINGING**.] To bind fast, to confine, to contract, to limit.

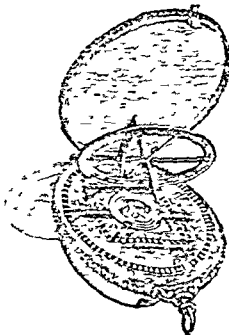
**astride**, a-strid', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stride*.] With the legs wide apart, with the legs on either side.

**astriugency**, as'trū-jen-si, *n* State or quality of being astriugent.

**astriugent**, as'trū-jent, *a* [From L *astriugens*, -*ent*, ppr of *astriugo*, I contract or draw close, bind fast — *as* for *ad*, to, *stringo*, I bind. **STRING**.] Contracting; styptic, contracting the tissues and canals of the body, and checking or diminishing excessive discharges — *n* A medicine which thus acts.

**astriugently**, as'trū-jent-lly, *adv* In an astriugent manner.

**astrolabe**, as'trō-läb, *n* [Gr *astron*, a star, and root *lab*, seen in *lambanō*, I take.] An



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe — Royal Naval Coll.

instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

**astrolatry**, as-trol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *astron*, star, *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the stars.

**astrologer**, as-trol-ö-jer, *n* One versed in astrology.

**astrological**, as-trol-ö-jik-al, *a* Pertaining to astrology.

**astrologically**, as-trol-ö-jik-al-lly, *adv* In the manner of astrology.

**astrology**, as-trol-ö-jy, *n* [Gr *astron* a star, and *logos*, discourse, originally simply the knowledge or science of the stars.] The pretended science or art of foretelling future events by the situation and different aspects of the heavenly bodies which were supposed to have an influence on human affairs.

**astronomer**, as-tro-nöm'er, *n* [Gr *dron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars.

**astronomical**, as-tro-nöm'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to astronomy.

**astronomically**, as-tro-nöm'ik-al-lly, *adv* In an astronomical manner.

**astronomy**, as-tro-nöm'i, *n* [L *astronomia*, fr Gr *astronomia*, fr *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies their nature, distance, position, and motions including the relations of the earth to the rest of the universe.

**astrut**, a-strüt', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on and *strut*.] In a strutting manner.

**astutious**, as-tüt'us, *a* [Fr *astutieux*, L *astutus* craft.] Astute, crafty.

**astutely**, as-tüt'ly, *adv* [See **prec**.] Astuteness, craftiness.

**astute**, as-tüt', *a* [L *astutus*, fr *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Shrewd, wary, sagacious; acute, wily, penetrating.

**astutely**, as-tüt'ly, *adv* In an astute manner, shrewdly, keenly, acutely.

**astuteness**, as-tüt'ness, *n* Quality of being astute, shrewdness.

**asunder**, a-sun'd'r, *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sunder*; A Sax *on sundran*,



**sunder** **SUNDER.**] Apart into parts or pieces separately in a divided state  
**sawall** **as'wal** **a** The native name for













whispered in the ear, private, confidential — Auricular confession, confession to a priest **auricularly**, a-rik'ü-ler-lh, adv. In an auricular manner, privately, secretly.

**auriculate**, a-rik'ü-lät, a [AURICLE.] Having appendages shaped like the ear, eared, as a leaf

**auriferous**, a-ri-f'er-us, a [L *aurifer*—aurum, gold, and *fero*, I produce AURIFERO.] Yielding or producing gold containing gold.

**auriform**, a'ri-form, a [L *auris*, the ear, and *forma* form, shape AURAL, FORM.] Ear-shaped

**Auriga**, a-ri-ga, n [L *auriga*, a charioteer] A northern constellation the Charioteer, or Wagoner

**aurigation**, a-ri-gä'shon, n [L *aurigatio*, from *auriga*, a charioteer See prec.] The art of driving vehicles

**auriscope**, a-ri-sköp, n [L *auris*, the ear, and Gr *skopé*, I view] An instrument for examining the ear

**aurist**, a-rist, n [From L *auris*, the ear AURAL] One skilled in disorders of the ear

**auroids**, a'róis, n [G] A species of wild ox, once abundant in Europe, but now re-

**auscultator**, a-skul-tät-er, n One who practises auscultation

**auspice**, a'pis, n pl [L *auspiciu* fr *augex*, an augur—*avis*, a bird, and *specio* I observe] An augury drawn from birds, favourable influence, patronage, protection (Generally in the plural)

**auspicious**, a-spi'shus a [See prec.] Under happy auspices, having omens of success, favourable, fortunate, propitious, prosperous, happy

**auspiciously**, a-spi'shus-lh, adv In an auspicious manner, prosperously, favourably, propitiously

**auspiciousness**, a-spi'shus-nes, n The quality of being auspicious

**austere**, a-s'ter, a [L *austerus*, fr Gr *austeros*, harsh, fr *avos* dry] Rough or tart to the taste, harsh, sour, rough, rigid, stern, severe, crabbed

**austerely**, a-s'ter-lh, adv In an austere manner

**austere**, a-s'ter-nes, n Quality of being austere, severity of manners, harshness, austerity

**austerity**, a-s'ter-ti, n [L *austeritas*] Austerity, severity, severity of manners or life, rigour, strictness, harsh discipline

**austral**, a-s'tral, a [L *australis*, fr *auster*, the south same root as in Aurora (q v)] Southern, lying or being in the south (as austral lands, austral signs of the zodiac)

**Australasian**, a-s'tral-a'shi-an a [From *austral* and *Asia*] Relating to Australasia, that is, to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands — A native of Australasia

**Australian**, a-s'tral-i-an, a Pertaining to Australia — A native or inhabitant of Australia

**Austrian**, a-s'tri-an, a [From *Austria* G *Oesterreich*, that is, eastern kingdom] Pertaining to Austria

**authentic**, a-then'tik, a [Fr *authentique*, L *authenticus*, fr Gr *authentikos*, fr *authentes*, *autoentes*, one who does anything with his own hand] Being what it purports to be, not false or fictitious, genuine, valid, authoritative, reliable, trustworthy always of things

**authentically**, a-then'tik-alh, adv In an authentic manner

**authenticate**, a-then'ti-kät, vt pret & pp *authenticated*, a-then'ti-kät-ed, ppr *authenticating*, a-then'ti-ik-ing To render authentic to give authority by proof, attestation, &c. to prove authentic, to determine as genuine

**authentication**, a-then'ti-kä'shon n Act of authenticating, giving of proof or authority confirmation

**authenticity**, a-then'ti-ti, n [Authentic and *ity*] The quality of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine, genuineness

**author**, a'ther, n [O Fr *auteur*, fr L *actor*, improperly written *autor*, *author*, fr *augere*, *auctum* I increase, I produce AUGMENT] The beginner, former, or first mover of anything, the originator, the original composer of a literary work, the writer of a book, or other literary production.

**authoress**, a'ther-es, n A female author

**authorial**, a-tho'ri-al, a Pertaining to an author

**authoritative**, a-tho'ri-tä-tiv, a [Authentic and *ative*] Having or proceeding from authority, having the sanction of authority, preceptor, dictatorial

**authoritatively**, a-tho'ri-tä-tiv-lh, adv In an authoritative manner, with due or good authority

**authoritativeness**, a-tho'ri-tä-tiv-nes, n The quality of being authoritative

**authorship**, a-tho'ri-ti, n [Author and *ity* = Fr *auteur*, formerly *author*, fr L *auctoritas*, fr *auctor* AUTHOR] Power or right to command or act dominion, control, influence conferred by character, station, mental superiority, &c., a person or persons exercising power or command, that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c.; credit or creditability

**authorize**, a'thor-iz, vt pret & pp *authorized*, a'thor-iz-d, ppr *authorizing*, a'thor-iz-ing [A *thor* and *ace* = Fr *autoriser*] To give authority, warrant, or legal power to, to empower, to make legal, to establish by authority or by usage or public opinion, to warrant, sanction, justify

**authorship**, a'ther-ship, n Quality or state of being an author, the source from which a work proceeds

**autobiographer**, a'tö bi-og'ra-fer, n One who writes his own life or autobiography

**autobiographic**, **autobiographical**, a'tö bi-og'raf'ik, a'tö bi-og'raf'ik-al, a Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography

**autobiography**, a'tö bi-og'ra-fi, n [Gr *autos*, one's self, and *bio* *graphy* fr Gr *bios*, life, and *graphö*, I write] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself

**autochthon**, a'tök'thön, n, pl **autochthones**, a'tök'thön-es, n, pl *autochthonos*, self, and *chthön*, the earth] A primitive or aboriginal inhabitant, a plant or animal original to a particular country

**autochthonal**, **autochthonous**, **autochthonic**, a'tök'thön-al, a'tök'thön-us, a'tök'thön-ik, a Pertaining to autochthones, indigenous

**autocracy**, a'tök'ra-si, n [Gr *autos*, self, and *kratos*, power] Supreme, uncontrolled, or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person, the power of an absolute monarch

**autocrat**, a'tök'krat, n [Gr *autokratēs* AUTOCRACY] An absolute sovereign a title assumed by the emperors of Russia, hence, one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation

**autocratic**, a'tök'rat-ik, a Pertaining to autocracy, absolute, holding unlimited powers of government

**auto-de-fé**, ou'tö-de-fä', n, pl **autos-de-fé**, ou'tös-e-fä' [Sp, lit act in sense of decree judging, sentence] of faith—*auto*=L *actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fé*=L *fides*, faith] A sentence of the Inquisition, the burning of heretics by its authority — **auto-da-fé**, ou'tö-da-fä', is the Portuguese form

**autogenous**, **autogenic**, a-tö'en-us, a-tö-jen-ik, a [Gr *autos* self and root *gen*, to generate] Self produced, self generated, produced independently

**autograph**, a'tö-graf n [Gr *autographos*—*autos*, one's self, and *grapho*, writing] A person's own handwriting an original manuscript or signature

**autographic**, a'tö-graf-ik, a Pertaining to an autograph belonging to one's own handwriting pertaining to autography

**autography**, a'tö-gra-fi, n [AUTOGRAPHY] The act of writing with one's own hand, a transfer process in lithography

**automatic**, **automatikal**, a'tö-mat'ik, a'tö-mat'ik-al, a [Gr *automatos* self acting—*auto* self, and root *mat*, to move] Belonging to or proceeding by spontaneous movement, having the power of self motion, self acting as mechanism, not depending on the will instinctive as actions

**automaton**, a'töm-a-ton, n, Gr pl **automata**, a'töm-a-ta [Gr *automaton* neut of *automatos* AUTOMATIC] A self acting machine (as a clock or watch), a contrivance in which the purposely-concealed power is made to imitate the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings

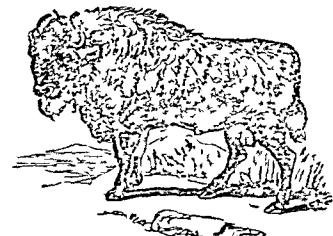
**automatous**, a'töm-a-tus, a'tö-nom'tik, a'tö-mö-mus, a Relating to auto *ion*, possessing self government

**autonomy**, a'tömö-mi, n [Gr *autonomia*,—*auto*, self, and *nomos* law, rule] The power or right of self-government, a self-governing community

**autopsia**, **autopsy**, a'töp-si-a, a'töp-si-n [Gr, *tr autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight] Personal observation, ocular view, med post-mortem examination

**autopsical**, a'töp-sik-al, a Relating to or had on autopsy or personal observation

**autotype**, a'tö-pi-p n [Gr *autos*, self,



Auroids (*Bos urus*)

duced to a few herds inhabiting certain forests

**Aurora**, a-rö'ra, n [L, the goddess of morning the dawn, same root as L *uro*, I burn *aurum*, gold, *Skr ush*, to burn E east, Easter] The dawn (without cap) the aurora borealis or australis — **Aurora borealis**, a-rö'ra bö-rë-ä'is, n [L] The northern lights or streamers, a phenomenon



Aurora Borealis.

of varying brilliancy seen in the northern heavens — **Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a similar phenomenon

**auroral**, a-rö'ral, a Belonging to the aurora or aurora borealis

**auscultation**, a-skul-tä'shon n [L *auscultatio*, a listening fr *ausculto* I listen, fr *auscula*, a hypothetical dum of *auris*, the ear AURAL] A method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body particularly of the chest, by listening for the sounds arising there.







**avowable**, a-vou'-bl, *a* Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged

**avowal**, a-vou'al, *n* [*Avow* and *-al*] An open declaration, frank acknowledgment

**avowedly**, a-vou'-ed-l, *adv* In an open or avowed manner, with frank acknowledgment

**avower**, a-vou'er, *n* One who avows, owns, or asserts

**avulsion**, a-vul'shon, *n* [*L avulsio*, fr. *avellio*, *avulsio*—*a*, from *avay*, and *ellio*, *avellio*, I pull or tear (as in *convulsion*)] A rending or forcible tearing asunder or off—

**avuncular**, a-vung'kü-ler, *a* [*L avunculus*, an uncle, fr. *avus*, grandfather] Pertaining to an uncle

**await**, a-wät', *v* pret & pp *awaited* a-wät'-ed, ppr *awaiting*, a-wät'-ing [Prefix *a*, and *wait*, O Fr *waiter* WAIT] To watch for, to wait for, to look for or expect, to attend upon, to be in store for, to be ready for

**awake**, a-wä-k', *v* pret *awoke*, a-wök', *awaked*, a-wäkt', pp *awaked*, a-wäkt', ppr *awaking*, a-wä-k'-ing [*A. Sax. awecnan* (older *awecnan*), pret *awode*, also *awacian*, *awacode*, both forms being intrans, the trans form was *awecan* The form *awake* comes from *awacian*, the form *awake* from *awecan*, *awecan* would have become *awech* in modern English WAKE] To rouse from sleep, to put into action, to rouse from a state of torpor, inaction, or death—*v* I. To cease from sleep, to wake, to revive or be roused from a state of inaction—*a* Not sleeping, in a state of vigilance or action

**awaken**, a-wä-k'n, *v* pret & pp *awakened*, a-wä-k'nd, ppr *awakening*, a-wä-k'n-ing [See prec] To awake, to become awake

**awakening**, a-wä-k'n-ing, *n* Act of awakening, a revival of religion—*a* Rousing, alarming

**awakeningment**, a-wä-k'n-ment, *n* The act of awakening, or state of being awakened

**award**, a-wärd', *v* pret & pp *awarded*, a-wärd'-ed, ppr *awarding*, a-wärd'-ing [O Fr *awarder*, *awarder*, *awarder* (with prefix *es*, fr *L ex*), to have under ward, to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of WARD, GUARD] To adjudge, to give by sentence or judicial determination, to assign by sentence—*v* I. To make an award—*n* A judgment, decision, the decision of an arbitrator or of arbitrators

**awardee**, a-wärd'-ee, *n* One that awards or makes an award

**aware**, a-wär', *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, and *ware* (as in *beware*)=*A. Sax. gewear*, wary, cautious. G *gewear*, aware WARE, WARY] Apprised, cognizant, informed, conscious followed by *of*

**away**, a-wä', *adv* [*A. Sax. away*, *onwey*, lit 'on way'] Absent, at a distance, apart, to a distance (to go away) With many verbs it conveys a notion of consuming (to squander or litter away), it has also merely an intensive force (eat away, laugh away)—*int* Begone! depart! go away

**awe**, a- (O *E. aghe*, *enhe*, *A. Sax. ege*, fear, dread=*Icel. agi*, awe, terror, *Goth. agis*, fear, allied to *Gael. agh*, fear, *G. achos*, anguish) Fear or dread fear mingled with reverence or submission, the feeling inspired by something sublime—*v* I. pret & pp *awed*, *gd*, ppr *awing*, *g-ing* To strike with fear and reverence, to influence by fear or respect

**awful**, a-wü'f, *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, intens, and *weary*] Weary, tired, (Poetical.)

**weather**, a-wät'-er, *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weather*] On the weather side of a ship or next the wind opposed to *alee*

**weigh**, a-wä', *adv* or *pred* *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weigh*] Atrip, the anchor of a ship is *weigh* when it is just free from the ground

**awe-struck**, a'struk, *a* Impressed or struck with awe

**awful**, a'fūl, *a* Striking or filling with

awe, terror, or dread, dreadful, terrible, solemn very remarkable

**awfully**, a'fūl-l, *adv* In an awful manner terribly, excessively

**awfulness**, a'fūl-nes, *n* Quality of being awful

**awhile**, a-whil', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, or indef art *a*, and *while*, time or interval]

For a space of time, for some time for a short time

**awkward**, ak'wärd, *a* [O *E. awcl*, *awcle*, wrong, backwards, reverse, and term *awcl* *awcl* corresponds to *Icel. afgr*, *afgr*, *Sw. afgr*, turned the wrong way, fr *af*=*E. off*] Wanting dexterity in using hands or instruments, unhandy, inept, inelegant, ungraceful in manners, ungainly

**awkwardly**, ak'wärd-l, *adv* In an awkward and bungling manner, inelegantly, clumsily

**awkwardness**, ak'wärd-nes, *n* The quality of being awkward

**awl**, əl, *n* [*A. Sax. awel*, *awel*, an awl, supposed to be akin to *L. aculeus*, a spine or prickle, fr root *ac*, *ak*, as in *acid*] A pointed iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c

**awn**, ən, *n* [Same as *Icel. ogn*, *Dan. aune*, *Sw. agne*, chaff husk, perhaps akin to *Gr. achnē*, chaff] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage

**awned**, and, *a* Furnished with an awn

**awner**, ən-er, *n* One who or that which removes awns from grain, a huller

**awning**, ən'-ing, *n* [Origin doubtful. Perhaps *L. G. haterium*, a shelter, fr *haver*, a haven] A covering of canvas or other material spread over any place, to shelter from the sun, rain, cold, or wind

**awry**, ə-rī', *pred* *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *wry*] Turned or twisted toward one side, crooked, askant, perverse

**axe**, əks, *n* [*A. Sax. æx*, an axe=*Icel. ox*, *Dan. øxe*, *D. aakse*, *G. ax*, *axt*, *Goth. aqiz*, allied to *Gr. axinē*, *L. ascia* for *ascia*, an axe, fr root *ac*, *ak*, a point ACID] A hewing or cutting instrument, consisting of an iron head with an edge of steel, attached to a handle with which the edge is in line

**axial**, əks-i-əl, *a* Pertaining to an axis

**axially**, əks-i-əl-l, *adv* According to, or in a line with the axis

**axil**, əks-il, *n* [*AXILLA*] Bot The angle between a leaf or branch and the stem

**axile**, əks-il, *a* Pertaining to an axis, axial

**axilla**, əks-il-lä, *n* [*L. axilla*, a dim of *axis* AXIS] The arm-pit, bot an axil

**axillar**, axil-lä-ry, *a* Pertaining to the arm pit or to the axil of plants

**axiom**, əks-i-om, *n* [Gr *axiōma*, an axiom, lit what is thought fit or worthy, fr *axiō*, I deem worthy, fr *axios*, worthy] A self-evident truth or proposition, an established principle in some art or science, a principle universally accepted

**axiomatic**, əks-i-ō-mat'-ik, *a* Having the character of an axiom

**axiomatically**, əks-i-ō-mat'-ik-l, *adv* In an axiomatic manner

**axis**, əks-is, *n*, pl. *axes*, əks-ēz [*L. axis*, an axis or axle, akin to *Gr. axōn* an axle fr *axō*, I drive or impel AXLE] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves or may be supposed to revolve a central line or column about which other parts are arranged, anat the second vertebra of the neck

**axle**, əks-is, *n* [*L. A*] Species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots

**axle-tree**, əks-i-əl trē, *n* [Same as *Icel. axill* *Sw. ax* and *Dan. axel*, an axle, and also as *A. Sax. ax*, an axle (whence *prov. E. axtree*, with termination added *A. Sax. axel*, *Icel. axl* *G. achsel* shoulder joint, are akin, as also *L. axis*, *axilla* *ala* AXIS] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle &c, turn the piece on which any wheel revolves, or which revolves with it

**axed**, əks'id, *a* Furnished with an axle or axles

**axoloti**, əks'ō-lōtī, *n* [Mexican name] A tailed amphibian found in Mexican lakes, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills

**ay**, əye, i, ə', *adv* [First known appearance of this word in 1575, origin unknown] Yes, yea, certainly, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question—*n* An affirmative vote

**ayal**, ə'ya, *n* [A Portuguese word.] In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid

**aye**, ə, *adv* [Directly fr *Icel. ei*, *aye*, ever, same as *A. Sax. a*, always, ever, *G. je*, *Goth. auz*, ever, allied to *L. ærum*, *Gr. aion*, age, AGE.] Always, ever, continually, for an indefinite time,

**aye-aye**, i-i, *n* [From its cry] A nocturnal animal, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar allied to the lemurs



Aye aye (*Cheiromys madagascariensis*)

**azalea**, ə-zä-lä, *n* [Gr *azaleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities] The generic name of certain plants of the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers

**azedarach**, ə-zed'-ak, *n* [Fr *azedarac* fr *Pers. azad*, noble, *drakht*, tree] An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from it used as a vermifuge, emetic, and purgative

**azimuth**, ə-zī-mūth, *n* [Ar *azimuth*, pl. of *az-umut* a way, a path Zenith has the same origin] An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of any celestial body and the zenith

—*n* The fine blue colour of the sky—Azimuth-compass a kind of compass used on shipboard for finding the azimuth of a heavenly object

**azimuthal**, ə-zī-mūth-əl, *a* Pertaining to the azimuth

**azole**, ə-zō'l, *a* [Gr *a*, priv., and *zōē* life] Destitute of any fossils or vestiges of organic life applied to rocks

**azote**, ə-zōt, *n* [Gr *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration

**azotic**, ə-zōt'-ik, *a* Pertaining to azote

**azotize**, ə-zōt'-iz, *v* pret & pp *azotized*, *azot-izd* ppr *azotizing* *azot-iz-ing* [Azote and *-ize*] To impregnate with azote or nitrogen to deprive of life

**azure**, ə-zhūr, *a* [Fr *azur*, *L. L. azurum*, *lazarum*, &c, fr *Az. lazward*, blue] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky—*n* The fine blue colour of the sky, a name common to several blue pigments, now more especially cobalt blue the sky—*v* I. pret & pp *azured*, *azhūrd* ppr *azuring* *azhūr-ing* To give an azure colour or tint to

**azurite**, ə-zhūr-īt, *n* [Azure and *-ite*] A blue mineral, an ore of copper called also *Azure-stone*

**azygos**, ə-zī-gus, *a* [Gr *azygos*—*a* priv., and *zygon* a yoke] Not one of a pair, single applied to certain muscles, &c

**zym**, ə-zīm, *n* [Gr *zymos*, unleavened—*a*, priv., and *zymē* ferment] Unleavened bread, or a piece of such bread used in the eucharist



## B

times or events back from better to worse  
in a contrary manner of order



mal of the Old World, having a doglike  
muzzle, short tail, and cheet pounces.  
baby bā'd, n. pl. babies, bā'bis [A  
dim of bab] A babe an infant or a  
child of tender age. — a. Belonging  
to a baby babyish of d'minu veize  
baby farmer bā'bis fā sne a. One who  
rears a nix, and takes money for their  
bringing up  
babyhood bā'bis hū, n. State of being  
a baby

be, pin nôte not, nôve tube tnh, bll oil, pound it. 6. French s. lng and short,



**backward**, bak'wərd, *a* Lagging behind, unwilling, reluctant, late, behind in time, slow, averse, dilatory, sluggish, dull, behind in progress

**backwardation** bak-werd-ā'shon, *n* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange, contango

**backwardly**, bak'wərd-lī, *adv* In a backward manner unwillingly, reluctantly, adversely, perversely slowly

**backwardness** bak'wərd-nəs, *n* State or quality of being backward, unwillingness, dilatoriness, slowness, tardiness

**backwoods**, bak'wudz, *n pl* Outlying woody or forest districts of a country

**bacon**, bā'kən, *n* [O Fr *bacon*, fr a German word = *E. back*] Swine's flesh, especially that of the back and sides, salted or pickled, and dried usually among smoke

**Baconian**, bak-kō'n-i-an, *a* Pertaining to Lord Bacon or his system of philosophy

**bacteriologist**, bak-tē'r-i-ol'ō-jist, *n* [See next.] One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria, especially in relation to disease

**bacteriology**, bak-tē'r-i-ol'ō-jī, *n* [*Bacterium* and *-logy*] The doctrine or study of bacteria

**bacterium**, bak-tē'r-i-um, *n pl* **terion**, bak-tē'r-i-a, [*Gr. baktērion*, dim of *baktēr*, a stick.] One of the minute organisms which appear in infusions of organic matter and which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and in diseased conditions a disease germ

**baculite**, bak'ū-lit, *n* [*L. baculum*, a staff.] A fossil cephalopod with a straight, conical, elongated shell

**bad**, bad, *a* [Origin quite uncertain. The only word that can be connected with it is *A. Sax. baddel*, a hermaphrodite, whence *bedling*, an effeminate man.] The opposite of good, wanting good qualities, physical or moral, wicked, unprincipled, immoral, pernicious, corrupting, ill, inhuman, unwholesome, noxious, defective, infertile, unfortunate or unhappy; incompetent

**bad**, bad, bad, bad, *adv* The past tense of *bad*

**badish**, bad'ish, *a* Somewhat bad, indifferent. [Colloq.]

**badge**, baj, *n* [Origin unknown.] A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order

**badger**, baj'er, *n* [Supposed to be from *badger*, fr O Fr *blague*, store of corn (the animal being supposed to steal corn), fr *L.L. bladum*, wheat (Fr *ble*) lit grain carried off the field, fr *L. ablatus*—*ab*, from, and *latum*, carried.] A plantigrade



Badger (*Meles vulgaris*)

carnivorous mammal living in a burrow, nocturnal in habits, and feeding on vegetables, small quadrupeds &c.—*v t* pret & pp *badgered*, bad'erd ppr *badgering*, bad'ə-ring To attack with annoying or importunate words, to bait, to pester, to worry, to persecute

**badigeon**, bad-i-jōn, *n* [Fr.] A mixture or preparation used to fill up small holes in joiners' or other work

**badinage**, bad'i-nij or bad-i-nāzh, *n* [Fr fr *badiner* to banter, fr *badin* facetious.] Light or playful discourse

**badly**, bad'lī, *adv* In a bad manner, not well, unskillfully

**Badminton**, bad'min-ton, *n* [From a residence of the Dukes of Beaufort.] An outdoor game, the same as lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks, a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage

**badness**, bad'nəs, *n* The state of being bad evil, want of good qualities

**baifle**, baf'fl, *v t* pret & pp *baified*, baf'fid, ppr *baifling*, baf'fling [Etym. unsettled, comp *Fr. biffer*, *biffer*, to mock. It *baifa*, mockery, *baiffare*, to mock.] To elude, to foil, to frustrate, to defeat, to thwart

**baifler**, baf'fler, *n* One who or that which baffles

**bafflingly**, baf'fling-lī, *adv* In a baffling manner

**bag**, bag, *n* [Probably same as *Iscl. baggy*, *baggy*, a bag, a bundle, comp O Fr *bague*, a bundle, *L.L. бага*, a bag.] A sack, a wallet, a pouch, what is contained in a bag (as the animals shot by a sportsman), a definite quantity of certain commodities.—*v t* pret & pp *bagged*, bagd, ppr *bagging* bag'ing To put into a bag to make to swell out, to tend to shoot or otherwise lay hold of.—*v i* To swell like a full bag

**bagasse**, ba-gas', *n* [Fr.] The sugar-cane in its crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill, refuse from sugar making

**bagatelle**, bag-a-tel', *n* [Fr. fr *L. bagatella*, a dim of *bagata*, a trifle, fr *L.L. baga*, a bundle, a bag, O Fr *bague* Bag.] A trifle, a thing of no importance, a game played on a board having at the end June holes into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace

**baggage**, bag'aj, *n* [Fr *bagage* baggage, O Fr *bague*, a bundle Bag.] The necessities of an army on the move, luggage, lumber

**baggage**, bag'aj, *n* [Same as *prec*, or Fr *bagasse*, lit *banascia*, Sp *bagazo*, a strumpet.] A low worthless woman now usually a playful epithet applied familiarly to any young woman

**bagging** bag'ing, *n* The cloth or materials for bags

**bagman**, bag'man, *n* A name sometimes given to a commercial traveller

**bagno**, ban'ō, *n* [It *bagno*, fr *L. balneum*, a bath or bathing place = Sp *baño*] A bath, a bathhouse, a prison

**bagpipe**, bag'pī, *n* A musical instrument consisting of a leathern bag which receives air from the mouth or from a bellows, and of pipes into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow

**bag-wig**, bag'wig, *n* A wig with a sort of purse attached to it

**bah**, ba, *interj* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity

**baile**, bāl, *v t* pret & pp *bailed*, baid, ppr *bailing*, bā'ing [From O Fr *bailler*, to bail to guard, fr *L. baillus*, a bearer, later a tutor or governor, supposed akin to *baulum*, a staff. Hence *baillif*] To liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security that the person liberated shall appear and answer in court —*n* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner by becoming surety for his appearance in court the security given for the release

**baill**, bāl, *n* [O Fr *baill*, a banner, a palisade fr *L. baculum*, a rod or staff *BACILLUS*] A cross-bar, a little stick laid on the tops of the stumps in playing cricket

**baill**, bāl, *v t* [Fr *bailler*, a bucket, *Armor. bal* a tub.] To free (to lock) from water with a bucket or other utensil

**baillable**, bāl'ā-bl, *a* Admitting of bail

**baillie**, baillie, bāl'i, *n* [O Fr *bailli* See next.] A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an *alderman* in England

**baillif**, bāl'if, *n* [O Fr *baillif*, baillif, fr *L. baillus*, fr *L. baillus*, a porter, a carrier, on a manager *BAIL* to liberate.] A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else, an overseer, steward, or under steward on an estate, a farm manager—water baillies officers who protect rivers from porchers and illegal fishing

**baillwick**, bāl'wik, *n* [Dutch and -wick]

The extent or limit of a bailiff's jurisdiction, the limits of a bailiff's authority

**bailment** bā'li-mēt, *n* [O Fr *bailement* *BAIL* to liberate.] A delivery of goods in trust a pledge

**bairn**, bārn, *n* [A. Sax *bern* = O Sax. *Dun Sw* *Iscl* and Goth *bern* fr *beor* to bring forth.] A child [Prov *E* and *Sc*]

**bait**, bāt, *v t* pret & pp *baited*, bāt'ed, ppr *baiting*, bā'ing [From *Iscl. baita*, to make to eat, to feed, to bait a hook—a causative of *bita*, *L. bite*] To give a portion of food and drink to a beast when travelling, to furnish with a piece of flesh or other substance which acts as a lure, to provoke and harass by dogs, to annoy —*v i* To stop at a take refreshment on a journey, or give one's best food —*n* A substance used as a lure to catch fish or other animals, an allurement, enticement

**baize**, bāz, *n* [A modified plural = O *E. baies* fr Fr *baie*, coarse woollen cloth, originally of a bay colour, fr *L. badius*, bay-coloured.] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap

**bake**, bāk, *v t* pret & pp *baked*, bākt, ppr *baking*, bā'ing [A. Sax *bacan* to bake = *Iscl* and *Sw* *baka* Dan. *bage*, *D* *ballen*, *G* *bael*, *n*, all to bake cog with *Gr* *phagion*, to roast or parch.] To heat, dry, and harden by fire or the sun's rays, to prepare for food in an oven or on a hot surface, to harden in a furnace —*v i* To do the work of making bread, to become dry and hard in heat

**bakehouse**, bāk'hous, *n* A house or building for baking

**baken**, bāk'n, *pp* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete

**baker**, bāker, *n* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c

**bakery**, bāker-i, *n* [*Baker* and *-y*] A place for baking, a bakehouse

**baking** bā'ing, *n* The action of the verb to bake, the quantity baked at once

**balakish**, balak'ish, balak'shish, buk'shish, *n* [Per, fr *balakishdan*, to give.] A present or gratuity of money used in Eastern countries

**balance**, bal'ans, *n* [Fr *balancer*, fr *L. balare*, fr *bal*, double, and *laire*, *laire*, a phre, phitter, or dish, scale of a balance.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies, consisting in its common form of a beam suspended exactly at the middle, and having a scale or basin hung to each extremity of exactly the same weight, the excess by which one thing is greater than another, surplus, the difference of two sums the sum due on an account, an equality of weight, power, advantage, equipoise, equilibrium, the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats, a sign of the zodiac —*v t* pret & pp *balanced*, bal'ant, ppr *balancing*, bal'ans-ing To bring, to an equipoise or equilibrium, to weigh reasons for and against to regulate and adjust to counterpoise, to make equal, to settle as an account.—*v i* To be in equipoise, to have equal weight, power, influence &c, to hesitate, to fluctuate

**balancer**, bal'ans-er, *n* One who or that which balances, an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body

**balance-sheet** bal'ans-shēt, *n* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern

**balance-wheel** bal'ans-whēl, *n* That part of a watch or chronometer which like a pendulum, regulates the beat or strike

**balanus**, bal'ā-nūs, *n* [Fr *balanus*, an acorn.] The acorn shell or sea-acorn

**balas**, bal'as, bal'as, *n* [From *Ar. bal'ash* fr *Ladali*, *bal'ash*, in Central Asia.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange

**balata** bal'ā-tā, *n* [Native name.] A gum obtained from a S. American tree used for similar purposes to India-rubber, and in the U. S. as a chewing gum

**balanced** bal'kō-nid, *a* Having bal-ances

**balcony**, bal'kō-nī, *n* [It *balcone* fr *balco* a scaffold, fr O H G *balcho*, *G* *baltra*







**bandage**, band'aj, *n* [Fr *bandage*, fr *bande*, a band, a strip **BAND**] A band, strip of cloth, or the like used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c., a band or ligature in general. — *v* *t* pret & pp *bandaged*, band'ajd, ppr *bandaging*, band'aj ing To bind with a bandage or fillet

**bandanna**, band'anna, band-an'a, *n* [Indian name] A kind of Indian silk handkerchief, a silk or cotton handkerchief having a uniformly dyed ground, with white or yellow figures

**bandbox**, band'boks, *n* [A box for the bands or collars that used to be worn.] A slight paper or pasteboard box for caps, bonnets, &c

**bandeau**, band'do, *n*, pl *bandeaux*, band'do [Fr, *dum fr bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head, a head band

**banded**, band'ed, *p* *a* United in a band, striped or striated with bands

**bandelet**, band'e let, *n* [Fr *bandelette*, fr *bande*, a band. **BAND**] A small band or fillet

**banderole**, band'éröl, *n* [Fr *banderole*, Sp *banderola*, a little banner, fr *bandera*, a banner **BANNER**] A little flag or streamer, a pennon

**band-fish**, band'fish, *n* A long thin flat fish, ribbon fish or snake fish

**bandicoot**, band'ikoot, *n* [Corruption of the Telugu name *pandikol*, *n*, lit pig rat] A large species of rat, a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is eaten

**bandit**, band'it, *n*, pl *banditti*, band'itis, band'itis, band'itis [From *It* *bandito* a bandit, an outlaw or banished man, fr *bandire*, L.L. *banire*, to banish **BAN**, **BANTH**] An outlaw, a robber, a highway man

**bandlet**, band'let See **BANDELET**

**bandog**, band'dog *n* [Band and dog lit bound-dog] A large fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained

**bandoleer**, band-o-lér, *n* [Sp *bandolera*, Fr *bandouliere*, fr Sp *banda*, a sash, of Teutonic origin **BAND**] A large belt to which were attached a bag for balls and gunpowder charges, worn by ancient musketeers, a shoulder belt for carrying cartridges

**bandoline**, band'ö-lén, *n* [Origin doubtful] Aummy substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair

**bandore**, band'ör, *n* [Fr, fr *l'pandora* L. *pandura*, fr *Gr* *pandoura*, a musical instrument ascribed to Pan] A musical stringed instrument, like a lute

**bandrol**, band'röl, *n* Same as *Banderole*

**bandsaw**, band'sa, *n* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys

**bandy**, band'i, *n* [Perhaps fr Fr *bander*, to bandy at tennis, also to bend, to string, comp also *se bander*, to form a band or faction **BAND**] A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball, a play at ball with such a club — *v* *t* pret & pp *bandied*, band'uid, ppr *bandying*, band'uid ing To strike as a ball, from side to side, to toes to and fro, to exchange contentiously, to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments)

**bandy**, band'i, *a* [Perhaps from prec] Bent bent outwards said of a person's legs

**bandy-legged**, band'i-legd, *a* Having bandy or crooked legs

**bane**, bän, *n* [A Sax *bana* destruction, death bane=Icel *bani* Dan and Sw *bane*, O.H.G. *bana*, bane, akin A.Sax *benn* Goth *banja*, a wound, fr same root, Gr *phanos*, murder] That which causes death destruction, ruin, mischief, evil, destruction, ruin, poison, mischief

**baneful**, bän'ful, *a* Full of bane, acting as a bane, pernicious, poisonous, destructive

**banefully**, bän'fulh, *adv* In a baneful manner, perniciously, destructively

**bang**, bang, *t* pret & pp *bangd*, bang'ed, ppr *banging*, bang'ing [Comp Icel *bang* a knocking, G *bang* a club the clapper of a bell, D *bang*, a bell. Perhaps imitative

of sound] To beat, to thump, to handle roughly, to treat with violence — *v* *i*. To resound with a loud noise to produce a loud noise, to thump violently — *n*. A loud, sudden, resonant sound, a blow with a club, a heavy blow

**bang**, n **BHANG**

**bang**, bang'el, *n* [From an Indian word] An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa

**banian**, ban'yan, *n* [Ar *banyan* Hind *banjan*, Slr *banja*, a merchant] An Indian trader or merchant, more particularly one of the great traders of Western India, who is strict in the observance of fasts — *Banias* days of poor fare among sailors

**banian**, ban'yan, *n* A tree, the *nanyan* (q.v.)

**banish**, ban'ish, *t* pret & pp *banished*, ban'isht, ppr *banishing*, ban'ish ing [Fr *banir*, ppr *banissant*, to banish, fr L.L. *banire*, to proclaim, denounce, fr O.H.G. *banian*, to proclaim **BAN**] To condemn to exile, to compel one to leave one's country, to expel or drive away, to exile, to cast from the mind

**banisher**, ban'ish er, *n* One who banishes

**banishment**, ban'ish ment, *n* The act of banishing, expulsion from one's native country, enforced absence, exile

**banister**, ban'is-ter, *n* [Corruption of *baluster*] A baluster of a stair

**banjo**, ban'jo, *n* [Negro corruption of *bandore*] A musical instrument having six strings a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar

**bank**, bangk, *n* [In first sense originally Scandinavian=Icel *banki*, balli, bank of a river, Sw *bank*, Dan *bank*, rising ground, in sense of seat=Fr *bank* G *bank*, D *bank*, A.Sax. *benc*, a bench In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly fr the Fr *banque*, a banking establishment, fr *It* *banco*, a bench counter, a bank, this being also from the German *Bench* is closely akin] A long mound or ridge of ground, a long slope or elevated mass, an acclivity rising from a river, the sea, or low ground, a shoal, a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley, one of the rows and issue of money, the office where such money transactions are conducted, the funds of a gaming establishment, a fund in certain games at cards — *v* *t* pret & pp *banked*, bangkt, ppr *banking*, bangk'ing To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank, to embank, to deposit in a bank

**bank-agent**, bangk'a-jent, *n* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office

**banker**, bangk'er, *n* One who keeps or manages a bank, one who publicly traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange &c

**banking**, bangk'ing, *n* The business or employment of the banker, the system followed by banks in carrying on their business

**bank-note**, bangk'nöt, *n* A promissory note issued by a banking company or banker payable at the bank on demand

**bankrupt**, bangk'rüpt, *n* [Bank a bench, and L *rup* *ius*, broken lit one whose bench has been broken the bench or table which a banker formerly used having been broken on his bankruptcy **BANK**, **RUPTURE**] A person declared unable to pay his debts or who has failed to pay his debts, one who has compounded with his creditors an insolvent — *a*. Unable to pay just debts, insolvent

**bankruptcy**, bangk'rüpt-si, *n* State of being a bankrupt, inability to pay all debts, failure in trade

**bank-stock**, bangk'stöb, *n* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank

**banner**, ban'ner, *n* [Fr *banniere*, O Fr *banere*, *banere*=Sp *bandera*, fr L.L. *bandum*, *banum*, banner, fr Goth *bandica*, sign, token, akin probably to *bund*, *band*] A piece of cloth usually bearing some device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, an ensign, a standard, a flag

**bannered**, ban'nerd, *a* Furnished with or bearing banners

**banneret**, ban'ner et, *n* [O Fr *banneret*, lit a person having a banner] A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field, the person upon whom the degree was conferred, of a rank between a baron and a knight

**banns**, banz, *n* pl [See **BAN**] The proclamation in church necessary to constitute a regular marriage

**banquet**, bangk'wet, *n* [Fr *banquet*, originally a little bench or table, *dum* of *banc*, a bench, a table **BANK**] A feast, a sumptuous feast or entertainment, a delightful treat — *v* *t* pret and pp *banquetted*, bangk'wet-ed, ppr *banqueting*, bangk'wet-ing To treat with a feast — *v* *i*. To feast, to fare sumptuously

**banqueter**, bangk'wet er, *n* A feaster, or one who takes part in a banquet

**banquette**, ban'ket, *n* [Fr, fr *It* *banquette*, *dum* of *banca*, a bench, a bank **BANK**] A raised way along the inside of a parapet on which riflemen stand to fire

**banstee**, benshi, ban'shë, ben'shi, *n* [Ir *bean-sith*, Gael *ban-sith*, fr Ir and Gael *bean*, ban, woman and *sith*, fairy] A female fairy believed in Ireland and parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house and to appear before the death of one of the family

**bantam**, ban'tam, *n* A small breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks, supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java — *a*. Of *Bantam* breed, diminutive, puny

**banter**, ban'ter, *t* pret and pp *bantered*, ban'terd, ppr *bantering*, ban'ter ing [Origin unknown, first mentioned about 1688] To attack with jesting, to play upon, to rally — *n*. A joking or jesting, railery, pleasantry

**banterer**, ban'ter-er, *n* One who banters

**bantling**, ban'ting, *n* [Probably fr *band*, a wrapping and the *dum* suffix -ling meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes] A young child, an infant, a term carrying with it slight contempt

**banxing**, bangk'sing, *n* [Native name] A squirrel like insectivorous mammal of the East

**banyan**, banyan-tree, ban'yan, *n* [From the connection of one such tree with certain *lamians* or Indian merchants] An



Banyan Tree (*Ficus indica*)

Indian tree of the fig genus remarkable for its branches sending down shoots which take root and enlarge into trunks

**banyan**, ban'yan, *n* A merchant **BANTAN** **baobab**, bā'ö-bāb, *n* [The name in Seneg







in the northern seas a kind of shell fish (properly a *crinoid*) often found adhering to ships' bottoms.

**barnacles**, *ba'na klz*, *n pl* [Origin unknown] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing, a cant name for a pair of spectacles.

**barn-owl**, *barn'oul*, *n* The common white owl, often found about barns.

**barn-swallow**, *barn'swol-u*, *n* The common swallow of the United States, resembling that of Britain.

**barn-yard**, *barn'yard*, *n* A yard or piece of ground connected with a barn.

**barograph**, *ba'r'o graf*, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *grapho*, I write] An instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere.

**barometer**, *ba-rom'e-ter*, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury. In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used. See **ANEROID**.

**barometrical**, *ba-rö-met'rik*, *a* Pertaining or relating to the barometer, made by a barometer.

**barometrically**, *ba-rö-met'rik al li*, *adv* By means of a barometer.

**baron**, *ba'ron*, *n* [Fr *baron*, fr *O H G* *baro*, a man perhaps fr *beran*=E. to bear the original sense being probably that of one who could bear, as being strong and robust.] In Britain, a nobleman who holds the lowest rank in the peerage, a title of certain judges or officers, as of the court of exchequer.

**baron of beef**, two sirlous not cut asunder.

**baronage**, *ba'ron aj*, *n* [Baron and *-age*] The whole body of barons or peers, the dignity or estate of a baron.

**baroness**, *ba'ron-ess*, *n* [Baron and *-ess*] A baron's wife, a lady of the same rank as a baron.

**baronet**, *ba'ron-et*, *n* [Dim of *baron*] A man who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, a knight belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611, and addressed as Sir A. B. (Christian name and surname).

**baronetage**, *ba'ron-et-aj*, *n* [Baronet and *-age*] The collective body of baronets, the dignity of a baronet.

**baronetcy**, *ba'ron-et-si*, *n* [Baronet and *-cy*] The condition or rank of a baronet.

**baronial**, *ba'ron'al*, *a* Pertaining to a baron.

**barony**, *ba'ron-i*, *n* [O Fr *baronie*, fr *baron*] The title or honour of a baron, also the territory or lordship of a baron, in Ireland, a territorial division.

**baroque**, *ba-rocco*, *ba rok'o*, *a* [Fr *baroque*, It *barocco*, origin unknown] Odd, bizarre, fantastic in style or ornament.

**baroscope**, *ba-ro-sküp*, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, *sküp*, I see] An instrument for exhibiting changes of atmospheric pressure, a kind of weather-glass.

**barouche**, *ba-rosh'*, *n* [From G *barutische*, fr It *barocco*, *barocco*, fr *L. barotus*, two-wheeled—*ba*, double, and *rot*, a wheel. ROTARY.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

**barquentine**, *bar'kan tin*, *n* [From *barque* in imitation of *brigantine*] A three-masted vessel with square rigged foremast and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged.

**barque**, *ba'rk*, *n* [Fr *barque*=It *Pg* *barca* fr *L. barca* a barque, through a dim form *barica*, fr *Gr* *baris* a skiff, so also Dan and D *barl* G *barle* It *barla* *Barre* is a kind of this word.] A sailing vessel of any kind, a three-masted vessel with only fore and aft sails on the mizzen mast, the other two masts being square-rigged.

**barrack**, *ba'rah*, *n* [Fr *baraque* It *baracca*, Sp *baracca* perhaps fr *L. barra*, a bar, fr the Celtic, comp *Ir* *barrachad*, a hut or booth.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison, permanent buildings

in which both officers and men are lodged, a large building, or a collection of huts, for a body of work people generally in pl.

**barrage**, *ba'raj*, *n* [Fr *fr barre*, a bar] A dam or embankment in a water-course, made to obtain increased depth for navigation or irrigation.

**barrator**, *ba'rat-er*, *n* [O Fr *barateur*, a cheater, *barate*, deceit. **BARTER**.] One who excites suits at law, one who takes bribes, the master of a ship who commits fraud in the management of the ship or cargo.

**barratry**, *ba'ra tri*, *n* [See *prec*] The act or practice of a barrator; the practice of encouraging law suits and quarrels, any species of fraud by a shipmaster in the management of his ship.

**barrel**, *ba'rel*, *n* [O Fr *barrel*, Fr *baril*=Sp and Pg *barril*, It *barile*, G *barrel* supposed to be connected with *bar*] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops, a cask, the quantity which a barrel holds, anything long and hollow, a hollow cylinder or tube (as the *barrel* of a gun)—*v t* pret & pp *barrelled*, *ba'reld*, ppr *barrelling*, *ba'reling* To pack in a barrel.

**barrel-bulk**, *ba'rel bulk*, *n* A measure of capacity for freight equal to five cubic feet.

**barrelled**, *ba'reld*, *p a* Having a barrel or barrels, packed in a barrel.

**barrel-organ**, *ba'rel-or'gan*, *n* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs when turned round admits air to the pipes.

**barren**, *ba'ren*, *a* [From O Fr *baraigne*, *brahaine* *brahaigne*, sterile, possibly fr *Armor bre'chan*, sterile.] Incapable of producing young or progeny, unproductive, unfruitful, sterile, not producing or leading to anything, unsuggestive, unconstructive.

**barrenness**, *ba'ren-ness*, *n* The state or quality of being barren, sterility, want of fertility, interest, unconstructive, or the like.

**barretor**, *ba'ret-er*, *n* [From *barre*, a bar, so also It *barri-cata*, Sp and Pg *barri-cada* **BAR**.] A temporary barrier or mass piled up to obstruct the progress of an enemy, a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear, any barrier or obstruction.

**barriade**, *ba'ri-ai'*, *n* [Fr *barriade*, fr *barrie*, a bar, so also It *barri-cata*, Sp and Pg *barri-cada* **BAR**.] A temporary barrier or mass piled up to obstruct the progress of an enemy, a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear, any barrier or obstruction.

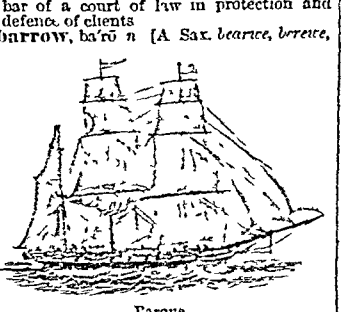
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**barrier**, *ba'ri-er*, *n* [Fr *barriere*, fr *barre*, a bar **BAR**.] A fence, a railing, any obstruction, what hinders approach, attack, or progress, an obstacle a limit or boundary of any kind, a line of separation.

**barriester**, *ba'ri-ester*, *n* [From *bar*, but the form is difficult to explain.] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in protection and defence of clients.

**barrow**, *ba'ro*, *n* [A Sax. *beorce*, *breice*,



Barque

a barrow, fr *beran* E. to *bar*, to carry, *thin bar*] A small vehicle which bears or carries a load, a small hand or wheel carriage.

**barrow**, *ba'ro*, *n* [A Sax. *beorce*, *beorh*, a hill or funeral mound=Dan. Sw. G. *bery*, a hill, cogn with O Ir *brigh*, mountain, O Slav *bręgi*, mountain, Skt *brihant*, lofty.] An ancient sepulchral mound found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms.

**bar-shot**, *ba'r-shot*, *n* Shot consisting of a bar with a half ball or round head at each end.

**barter**, *ba'ter*, *v t* pret & pp *bartered*, *ba'terd*, ppr *bartering*, *ba'ter-ing* [O Fr *barreter*, *barater*, to cheat, to barter, fr *barai*, *barate*, deceit, *barter* origin doubtful. **BARTER**.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money)—*v t* To give one thing for another in exchange—*a* Traffic by exchange of commodities the thing given in exchange.

**barterer**, *ba'ter-er*, *n* One who barter.

**barizan**, *ba'ri-zan*, *n* [Comp *breiche*, partition in a mine shaft, O Fr *breiche* a fortification of timber, G *brēt*, a board.] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through.

**barwood**, *ba'rwud*, *n* [Probably from being in *bars*] A red dye wood from Africa.

**barycentric**, *ba'ri-sen'trik*, *a* [Gr *barys*, heavy and *lenton*, centre.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the centre of gravity.

**baryta**, *ba'ri-ta*, *n* [From *barytes*] The mineral oxide of barium, a gray powder with a sharp caustic alkaline taste, called sometimes *heavy earth*.

**barytes**, *ba'ri-tiz*, *n* [Gr *barytes*, heaviness, fr *barys*, heavy.] A name of the sulphate of barium or heavy spar.

**barytic**, *ba'ri-tik*, *a* Formed of barytes, or containing it.

**barytone**, *ba'ri-ton*, *a* [Gr *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] Having a voice ranging between tenor and bass, in Greek grammar having no accent marked on the last syllable.

**basal**, *ba'sal*, *a* [From *base*, foundation.] Constituting the base, situated at the base.

**basalt**, *ba-salt'*, *n* [Fr *basalte*, said to be an African word.] A dark gray or black volcanic rock, often assuming a columnar form, as at Fingals Cave or the Giant's Causeway.

**basaltic**, *ba-salt'ik*, *a* Pertaining to basalt, formed of or containing basalt.

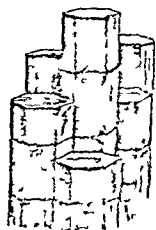
**basanite**, *ba'san-it*, *n* [Gr *basanos*, the touchstone.] Touchstone.

**basinet**, *ba-sin-et*, *n* [O Fr *basinet*, *basin*, dim of *basin*, *basin*, a helmet in the form of a basin. **BASIN**.] An ancient light helmet, originally without a vizor.

**bascule**, *ba'skul*, *n* [Fr.] An arrangement in movable bridges by which one portion balances another—*Escale* bridge, a kind of drawbridge.

**bass**, *bas*, *a* [Fr *bas*, low, fr *L. bassus*, low, short allied to *Ir* *bass*, W. *bass*, *Armor* *bas* shallow.] Of little or no value, coarse, worthless, fraudulently deluded in value, spurious, or of pertaining to illegitimate birth, of low station, of mean spirit, morally low, deep, grave (applied to sounds).

**base**, *bas*, *n* [Fr *base*, fr *L. basis*, a base, a pedestal fr *Gr* *basis* a going, a foot, a base, fr *baio*, I go. **COME**.] The bottom of anything considered as its support, the opposite extremity to the apex or top, the part between the bottom of a column and the pedestal or the floor; one of those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand, a tract of country from which the operations of an army proceed.—*v t* pret & pp



Co. de la Basalt







building in which people bathe, an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes — Knights of the Bath, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV in 1399, and revived by George I in 1725

**bath**, bath, *n* [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer

**Bath-brick**, bath'brīk, *n* [From the town of Bath, in Somersetshire] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c

**bath-chair**, bath'chā, *n* A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant, used by invalids

**bathe**, bāth, *v t* pret & pp bathed bāthd, *ppr* bathing, bāth'ing [A Sax *bathian*, fr *beth*, a bath=Icel *batha*, Dan *bade*, D and G *baden* BATH] To subject to a bath, to immerse in water, to wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid, to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water — *v i*. To take a bath, to be or lie in a bath, to be immersed in a fluid

**bather**, bāth'er, *n* One who bathes

**bathing-box**, bāth'ing-bōks, *n* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress

**bathing-machine**, bāth'ing-ma-shēn, *n* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress

**bathometer**, ba-thom'e-tēr, *n* [Gr *bathos*, depth and *metron*, a measure] An apparatus for taking soundings especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with

**bat-horse**, ba'hōrs or bath'ōrs, *n* [Fr *bit*, a pack-saddle] A pack-horse, a baggage-horse BATHMAN

**bathos**, bāth'ōs, *n* [Gr *bathos*, depth, fr *bathys*, deep] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech, anti-climax

**bathymetry**, ba-thum'e-t-rī, *n* [G *bathys*, deep, and *metron*, measure] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea

**batist**, batiste, ba-tēst' *n* [Fr *batiste*, fr its inventor, *Baptiste*] A fine linen cloth, a kind of cambric

**batlet**, bat'let, *n* [Dim of bat] A small bat or piece of wood with a handle for beating linen

**batman**, ba'man or bat'man, *n* [Fr *bit*, a pack saddle and man] A person having charge of the cooking utensils of each company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, and of the horse (bat-horse) that carries them

**baton**, ba'ton, *n* [Fr *bâton*, fr O Fr *baston*=Sp *baston*, It *bastone* orig'n unknown] A staff or club, a truncheon, the official badge of various officials, the stick with which a conductor of music beats time

**baton**, ba-tōn', *n* Same as *Baton*

**Batrachia**, ba-trā'ki-a, *n pl* [Gr *batrachos*, a frog] Frog-like animals, a group of amphibious animals, otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c

**batrachian**, ba-trā'ki-an, *n* Pertaining to the Batrachia — One of the Batrachia

**batra**, ba'tra, *n* [Of Indian origin] An allowance made to British officers serving in the East Indies over and above their pay

**batallion**, ba-tāl'i-on, *n* [Fr *batallion*, fr It *battaglione*, aug of *battaglia*, a battle or body of soldiers BATTLE] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment

**batten**, bat'n, *v t* [Icel *batna* to grow better fr root *bat*, bet in better] To fatten, to make fat; to make plump by piteous feeding — *v i*. To grow or become fat, to feed greedily, to gorge

**batten**, bat'n, *n* [From Fr *bâton*, a stick or club BATHON] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from 1 in to 24 in thick a plank, one of the ships of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway — *v t* pret & pp battened

**battered**, bat'nd, *ppr* battering, bat'n'ing To form or fasten with battens

**batter**, bat'ter, *v t* pret & pp battered bat'terd, *ppr* battering, bat'ter-ing [Fr *battre*, It *battere*, fr L *batere*, a form of

L *batuere*, to beat, whence also *battle*] To beat with successive blows, to beat with violence, to assail by a battering-ram or ordinance; to wear or impair, as by long service or hard usage (usually in pp) — *v i*. To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordinance

**batter**, bat'ter *n* [From Fr *battre*, to beat] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquid, and used in cookery

**battering-ram**, bat'ter-ing-ram, *n* An ancient military engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam having an iron head resembling that of a ram

**battery**, bat'tē-rī, *n* [Fr *batterie*, fr *battre*, to beat BATTERY] The act of battering, a small number of cannon prepared for field operations, a parapet thrown up to cover a gun or guns and the men employed in loading, &c, a number of guns firing in concert, an apparatus for originating an electric current, the unlawful beating of a person

**batlish**, bat'ish, *a* Resembling a bat

**battle**, bat'l, *n* [Fr *bataille*, fr L *batalla*, *batalia*, a fight, fr L *batuere*, to beat, to fence BATTLE] A fight a hostile encounter, an engagement between large bodies of troops contest, conflict, combat

— *v i* pret & pp battled, bat'ld, *ppr* battling, bat'ing [Fr *batailler*, fr *bataille*, a battle] To join battle, to contend in fight to struggle, to strive

**battle-axe**, bat'l-aks, *n* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war

**battledore**, **battledoor**, bat'l-dōr, *n* [From Sp *batidor*, a beater, fr *batir*, to beat] An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm used to strike a ball or shuttlecock, a racket

**battlement**, bat'l-ment, *n* [Perhaps fr O Fr *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify,



Battlemented Parapet

aa, Merlons

bb, Embrasures

to embattle, modified by the influence of L battle] A notched or indented parapet with openings called crenelles or embrasures, the latter intended to be fired through

**battlemented**, bat'l-ment-ed, *a* Having battlements

**battle-ship**, bat'l-shup, *n* One of the more powerful class of iron-clad vessels, more remarkable for their offensive and defensive power than for speed

**battle**, bat'tl, *n* [Fr, fr *battre*, to beat] A sport in which the game is driven by beaters from under cover into a limited area where the animals can be easily shot

**bauble**, ba'bl, *n* [O Fr *babel*, *baubel*, *babole* a toy or baby thing, origin doubtful] A trifling piece of finery, something showy without real value, a gewgaw, a trifle the badge carried by a professional fool of old times

**bavin**, bav'in, *n* [Perhaps connected with O Fr *baffe*, a faggot] A faggot of brushwood, light and combustible wood for lighting fires

**bauble**. Same as *Bauble*

**bawd**, bad' *n* [O Fr *baud*, bold, wanton, fr G *balda*=E *bold*] A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours, a procurer or procuress, a pander

**bawdiness**, baw'dry, ba'di nes, ba'dri, *n* Obscenity, lewdness

**bawdy**, ba'di, *a* Obscene, filthy, unchaste

**bawl**, bā'l, *v t* pret & pp bawled, bawld, *ppr* bawling, baw'ing [A word imitative of sound, comp bell, below, Icel *baula*, Sw *bōla*, to low like a cow, L *ballo*, I bleed] To cry out loudly, to shout, to clamour

— *v t*. To proclaim by outcry, to shout out

**bay**, bā, *a* [Fr *bai*, Sp *bayo*, Pg *baio*, It *bajo*, fr L *baduus*, brown or chestnut coloured, akin *baize*] Red or reddish, reddish-brown, inclining to a chestnut colour — *n*. A horse of this colour

**bay**, bā, *n* [Fr *baie* L L *baia*, a bay of the sea, of doubtful origin In arch sense rather fr Fr *baie*, fr *bayer*, L L *badare*, to gape] A wide recess in the shore of a sea or lake an arm of the sea, a gulf, an opening between two pillars or mullions, a distinct compartment or space on a wall

**bay**, bā, *n* [Fr *baie*, a berry fr L *bacca*, *bacca*, a berry, the laurel berry] The laurel or noble laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), a laurel crown, bestowed as a prize, fame or renown, laurels in this sense chiefly in plural

**bay**, bā, *n* [O Fr *aban*, *aban*, a barking, *abayer*, to bark, Mod Fr *aban*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay, comp Fr *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping ABASH] The bark of a dog, especially a deep-toned bark — At bay so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them — *v t* pret & pp bayed, bād, *ppr* bayning, bā'ing To bark, to bark with a deep sound — *v t* To bark at, to follow with barking, to express by barking

**bavadeer**, bay adere, bā ya-dēr, *n* [Pg *bavadeira* fr *bavilar*, to dance] In the East Indies, a professional dancing girl

**bayard**, bā'ard, *n* [Bay, the colour, and -ard] A bay horse, or horse of a reddish-brown colour

**bay berry**, ba'be-rī, *n* The fruit of the bay tree, also the wax-myrtle and its fruit, a Jamaica tree (genus *Pimenta*)

**bayonet**, bā'on-et, *n* [O Fr *bayonette*, Fr *bayonnette*, so called, it is said, because first made at Bayonne, but this is very doubtful, and the origin is really unknown] A short triangular sword or dagger, made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle or musket — *v t* pret & pp bayoneted, bā'on-et-ed, *ppr* bayoneting, bā'on-et-ing To stab with a bayonet, to drive by the bayonet

**bay-rum**, bā'rum, *n* A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica, a species of pimento, and used for the hair

**bay-salt**, bā'salt, *n* [Referring to bays of the sea, in particular perhaps the Bay of Biscay] Coarse-grained salt, salt obtained by the natural evaporation of seawater

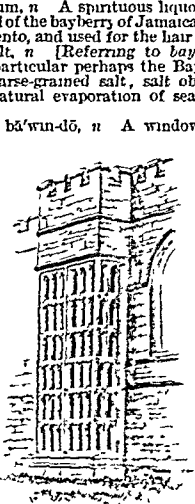
**bay-window**, bā'win-dō, *n* A window which projects outwards, so as to form a kind of bay or recess within

**bay-wood**, bā'wud, *n* Mahogany from Honduras, or the Bay of Honduras

**bazaar**, bazzar, ba-zar', *n* [Per *bāzār*] In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, a series of connected shops or stalls in European town, a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose, a fancy fair

**bedellum**, del'lum, *n* [L *bedellum* Gr *bedellon* fr Heb.] An aromatic gum resin produced by a tree in India and Africa, and used as a medicine

**be**, bē, *v i* *substantive*, pres am, art se, are, pret was, wast or wert, were, subj pres be,



Bay window—Coventry House, Eng.







**beatifically**, bē a tī f' a l h, adv In a beatific manner, in such a manner as to perfect happiness

**beatification**, bē a tī f' i k ā' shon, n The act of beatifying, the state of being blessed, an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified, an inferior kind of canonization

**beatify**, bē a tī f' i, t pret & pp beatified, bē a tī f' id, pp beatifying, bē a tī f' i ng [Fr *beatifier*, fr *L beatificare*=*beatus*, blessed (pp of *beo*, I make happy), and *facere*, to make] To make happy, to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment, to declare that a person is to be revered as blessed, though not canonized

**beating**, bē a tī ng, n Act of one who or that which beats, punishment or chastisement by blows, a conquering, a defeat

**beatitude**, bē a tī tū d, n [L *beatitudo* fr *beatus*, blessed **BEATIFY**] Blessedness, felicity of the highest kind, consummate bliss, one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount

**beau**, bō, n pl *beaux*, or *beaus*, bōz [Fr *beau*, fr O Fr *bel*, fr *L bellus*, fine, gay, handsome, same root as in *bene* well, *bonus*, good] A man who is fond of fine dress, a fine, gay man, a fop, a gallant, a male sweetheart or lover

**beau-ideal**, bō i dē a l, n [Fr] A conception of any object in its perfect typical form, a model of excellence in the mind or fancy

**beautifish**, bō'ish, a Like a beau, foppish, fine

**beau monde**, bō mōnd, n [Fr *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world] The fashionable world, people of fashion and gaiety

**beautious**, bō'tyūs a [*Beauty* and *-ous*] Having beauty, beautiful, fair, very hand some

**beautiously**, bō'tyūs-l, adv In a beautiful manner

**beatification**, bē a tī f' i k ā' shon, n The act of beatifying or rendering beautiful, decoration, adornment, embellishment

**beautifier**, bē a tī f' i er, n One who or that which makes beautiful

**beautiful**, bē a tī fū l, a Having the qualities that constitute beauty, highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind, lovely, handsome, fair charming, comely — n That which possesses beauty

**beautifully**, bē a tī fū l h, adv In a beautiful manner

**beautiffulness**, bē a tī fū l nes, n The quality of being beautiful, beauty

**beautify**, bē a tī f' i, t pret & pp beautified, bē a tī f' id, pp beautifying, bē a tī f' i ng [*Beauty* and suffix *-fy*] To make or render beautiful, to adorn, to grace, to deck — v t To become beautiful, to advance in beauty

**beauty**, bē a tī, n [O E *beohte*, *beohte* (following the O Fr pron) fr O Fr *beaute*, fr *beaute*, beauty, fr *L L bellitas*, *bellitatus*, beauty, fr *L bellus* beautiful, *BEAU*] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye, qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind, loveliness, elegance, grace, a particular grace or ornament, a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united, a beautiful woman

**beauty-spot**, bē a tī spot n A patch placed on the face to heighten beauty, something that heightens beauty by contrast

**beaver**, bē vēr n [A Sax *beofor*, *beofor*=D *beaver*, Dan *bæver* Sw *bäffer*, Icel *björ*, G *biber*, cog *L fiber*, O Bulg *belra*, Russ *bolru*, Lith *bebrus*, all supposed to be fr root of *brown*, and of *beaver* (n)] A rodent quadruped, about 2 feet in length haunting streams and lakes, with webbed hind feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface, beaver fur, a hat or cap made of beaver fur — n Made of beaver, or of the fur of the beaver

**beaver**, bē vēr, n [From O Fr *barriere* a chills bib, a beaver, fr *barre*, elaver] The face guard of a helmet, so constructed that

the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink, a visor

**beavered**, bē vēr d, a Having a beaver or visor

**bebeerine**, bē bē rīn, n The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru*, analogous to quinine

**bebeeru**, bē bē rō, n [Native name] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which known as *green heart*, is used for building ships

**becalm**, bē kām, t t pret & pp becalmed, bē kām' id, pp becalming, bē kām' i ng [Prefix *be* and *calm*] To make calm or quiet, to still, to appease, to keep from motion

**became**, bē kām', pret. of *become* See BECOME

**because**, bē kāz', conj and adv [Be for by, and cause, O E *because*, *beacuse*] By cause, or for the cause that, on this account that, for the cause or reason next explained

**becker**, bē kē kō, n [Lit, lit fig pucker] A bird resembling the nightingale, the garden warbler

**bechamel**, bē shā mel, n [Named after its inventor] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream

**bechance**, bē chāns', t t To befall, to happen to [Shal]

**becharm**, bē chārm', t t pret & pp be charmed, bē chārm' id, pp becharming, bē chārm' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *charm*] To charm, to captivate

**beche-de-mer**, bāsh-de mer, n [Fr, fit sea spade, from its shape when dried and pressed] The trepang, a species of sea slug or sea-cucumber eaten by the Chinese

**beck**, bek, n [Icel *beil*, Dan *bæi*, Sw *bæi*, D *bæi*, G *bæi*, a brook—the *beck* in *Welbeck*, *Troubeck*, &c.] A small stream, a brook

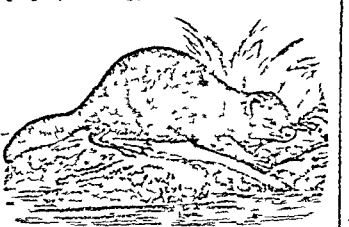
**beck**, bek, n [Shortened form of *beckon*] A sign or signal with the hand or head, a nod — v t pret & pp becket, bek' id, pp becketing, bek' i ng To make a sign with the head or hand, to nod — v t To notify by a motion of the head or hand

**beckon**, bek' n, t t pret & pp beckoned, bek' n' id, pp beckoning, bek' n' i ng [A Sax *bedeman*, *bedeman*, to beckon, fr *beacn* *ben*, a becomer **BEACON**] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c, intended as a hint or intimation — v t To nod or make a significant sign to, to direct by making signs

**becloud**, bē klōud', t t pret & pp be clouded, bē klōud' id, pp beclouding, bē klōud' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *cloud*] To cloud, to obscure to darken

**become**, bē kum', t t pret became bē kām', pp become bē kum' pp becoming, bē kum' i ng [A Sax *becuman* *becuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out—prefix *be*=*by*, and *cuman*, to come, to happen] To pass from one state to another, to change grow or develop into — To become of (usually with *what* preceding), to be the fate of, to be the end of — v t [In this sense compare *Comely*] To suit or be suitable to, to be appropriate to, to befit, to accord with, to add grace to, to be worthy of

**becoming**, bē kum' i ng, a Fit, suitable, proper, befitting, comely, graceful



Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

**becomingly**, bē kum' i ng h, adv After a becoming or proper manner

**bed**, bed, n [A Sax *bedd*, *bed*=D *bed*, *bedde*, Dan *bed*, Goth *bedi*, G *bett*] Originally a lar or dug-out place for sleeping, fr root meaning to dig, seen in *L fodio*, I dig (whence *fossa*, *fossil*) That on or in which one sleeps at night, a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials, a bedstead, a plat or piece of tiled ground in a garden, the bottom of any body of water, a layer, a stratum, an extended mass of anything, that on which anything lies, rests, or is supported — v t pret & pp bedded, bed'ed, pp bedding, bed' i ng To put to bed, to lay in a place of rest or security, to sow or plant, to lay in any hollow place, to lay in order to stratify — v i To go to bed to cohabit to occupy a bed

**bedabble**, bē dā b' l, v t pret & pp bedabbled, bē dā b' l' id, pp bedabbling, bē dā b' l' i ng To wet, to sprinkle [Shal]

**bedaub**, bē dā b', v t pret & pp bedaubed, bē dā b' id, pp bedaubing, bē dā b' i ng [Prefix *be* and *daub*] To daub over, to besmear, to soil with anything thick and dirty

**bedazzle**, bē dāz' l, v t pret & pp bedazzled, bē dāz' l' id, pp bedazzling, bē dāz' l' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *dazzle*] To dazzle greatly to confound the sight by too strong a light, to blind by excess of light

**bedchamber**, bēd'chām ber, n An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose

**bedding**, bed' i ng, n A bed and its furniture, a bed, the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast

**bedeck**, bē dek', t t pret & pp bedecked, bē dek' id, pp bedecking, bē dek' i ng [Prefix *be* and *deck*, t t] To deck, to adorn, to grace

**bedegar**, bēdegār, fr *bed'gar*, n [Fr *bedegar*, *bedegar*, fr *Fr*] A spongy ex crecence or gall found on roses, produced by insects

**bedell**, bedel, bē dē l, n [L *bedellus*=E. *beddle* (q v r)] A beadle in a university or connected with a law-court

**bedesman**, bēd'sman, n A beadsman, formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar

**bedevil**, bē dev' l, t t pret & pp bedevilled, bē dev' l' id, pp bedeviling, bē dev' l' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *devil*] To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits

**bedew**, bē dū', pret & pp bedewed, bē dū' id, pp bedewing, bē dū' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *dew*] To moisten, as with dew, to moisten gently

**bedight**, bē dī t', t t pret & pp bedighted or bedighted, bē dī d' ed [Prefix *be*, and *light*] To array, to equip to dress, to trick out generally in pp *bedight*

**bedim**, bē dīm', v t pret & pp bedimmed, bē dīm' id, pp bedimming, bē dīm' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *dim*] To make dim, to obscure or darken

**bedizen**, bē dī z' n or bē dī z' n, t t pret & pp bedizened, bē dī z' n' id, pp bedizening, bē dī z' n' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *dizen*, of uncertain etymology, but connected with *diss* of *dissaff* (q v r)] To dress or much, to dress gaudily, to deck showily

**bedizenment**, bē dī z' n' ment or dī z' n, n The act of bedizening, that which decks or bedizens

**bedlam**, bē dām, n [Corrupted fr *Beth-lehem Hospital*, a religious house in London, afterwards opened for the reception of lunatics] A madhouse, an hospital for lunatics, a place or scene of uproar — a Belonging to a madhouse, mad

**bedlamite**, bē dām' it, n An inhabitant of a madhouse, a madman

**bedouin**, bē dō i n, n [Ar *bedawi* dwellers in the desert] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere

**bed-post**, bēd'pōst, n The post of a bedstead

**bedraggle**, bē drā g' l, t t pret & pp bedraggled, bē drā g' l' id, pp bedraggling, bē drā g' l' i ng [Prefix *be*, and *draggle*] To soil by drawing along on mud

**bedrench**, bē drensh', t t pret & pp be







**behest**, *bē-hes't*, *n* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*; A Sax *bēhaes* *HEST*] Command, precept, mandate [Poetical]

**behind**, *bē-hīnd*, *prep* [A Sax *bēhindan*, behind — prefix *bē*, and *hindan*, behind. *HIND*] At the back of, towards the back or back part of, remaining after, later in point of time than, farther back than, in an inferior position to — *adv* At the back, out of sight, not exhibited, remaining, towards the back part, backward, remaining after one's departure

**behindhand**, *bē-hīnd'hānd*, *adv* or *pred* *a* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants, in arrears, in a backward state, not equally advanced with another, tardy

**behold**, *bē-hōld*, *v t* pret & pp *beheld*, *bē-held*, *ppr* *beholding*, *bē-hōld'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *hold*=A Sax *bēholden*, to hold, keep, see, so also *G behalten*, *D behouden* *HOLD*] To fix the eyes upon, to look at with attention, to observe with care, to contemplate, view, survey, regard, or see — *v t* To look, to direct the eyes to an object, to attend or fix the mind.

**beholden**, *bē-hōld'n*, *a* [Originally pp of *behold*] Under obligation, obliged, indebted.

**beholder**, *bē-hōld'er*, *n* One who beholds, a spectator

**behoof**, *bē-hōf*, *n* [A Sax *bēhōf*=*D behoef*, *Sw behoef*, *Dan behoef*, *G behoef*=preux=and word equivalent to *feel hōf*, measure, moderation, akin to verb *heave*] That which is advantageous to a person, behalf, interest, profit, benefit, always in such phrases as *in or for behoof of*, for a person's behoof

**behoove**, *bē-hov*, *v t* pret & pp *behooved*, *bē-hōv'd*, *ppr* *behooving*, *bē-hōv'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *hov*, *G behooven*=preux=] To be at or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience, to be necessary for, to behoove used impersonally (*it behooves us*, or *the like*)

**beige**, *bīzh*, *n* [Fr, fr *It bino*, gray] A light woollen fabric made of wool of the natural colour, that is, neither dyed nor bleached

**being**, *bē'ing*, *n* [Verbal noun of *be*] Existence whether real or only in the mind, that which has life, a creature

**beirum**, *bī'ram*, *n* Same as *Bairam*

**belabour**, *bē-lā'ber*, *v t* pret & pp *belaboured*, *bē-lā'ber'd*, *ppr* *belabouring*, *bē-lā'ber'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *labour*] To beat soundly, to thump, to thrash

**belace**, *bē-lās*, *v t* pret & pp *belaced*, *bē-lās'd*, *ppr* *belacing*, *bē-lās'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *lace*] To adorn with lace

**belate**, *bē-lāt*, *v t* [Prefix *bē*, and *late*] To make too late, generally in pp *belated*, being out late, overtaken by darkness, benighted

**belaud**, *bē-lād*, *v t* pret & pp *belauded*, *bē-lād'ed*, *ppr* *belauding*, *bē-lād'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *laud*] To laud, to praise highly

**belay**, *bē-lā*, *v t* pret & pp *belayed*, *bē-lā'd*, *ppr* *belaying*, *bē-lā'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *lay*] Naut to make fast by winding round something

**belch**, *bēlch*, *v t* pret & pp *belched*, *bēlch't*, *ppr* *belching*, *bēlch'ing* [O E *bellan*, *bellē*, A Sax *bēlaican*, to belch perhaps imitative of sound] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach, or from a deep hollow place, to cast forth violently — *v t*

To eject wind from the stomach, to issue out, as with eructation — *n* The act of one who or that which belches, eructation

**belldam**, *bēl'dām*, *n* [Fr *belle*, fine, handsome and *dame*, lady, it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females] An old woman, especially an ugly old woman, a hag

**belleguer**, *bēl'ger*, *v t* pret & pp *belleguered*, *bēl'ger'd*, *ppr* *belleguering*, *bēl'ger'ing* [From *D belegen* (=G *bēla-gern*), to besiege, fr prefix *bē*, and *legen*, a camp *LEGUER*] To besiege, to surround with an army so as to preclude escape, to blockade

**belennite**, *bēl'em nīt*, *n* [Gr *belennion* a dart or arrow (and *nite*, fr *bēlos*, a dart, fr

the root of *ballō*, to throw] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped fossil shell common in the chalk formation, the animal to which this belonged, allied to the cuttle-fish

**beltry**, *bēl'tri*, *n* [O Fr *belfroy*, *belfroit*, &c, a watch tower, from O G *bervrit*, *berarrit*, a tower or castle for defence, fr *bergen*, to protect, and *rit*, a strong place (Mod G *friede*, A Sax *frithu*, peace) False etymology connected the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building, that part of a building in which a bell is hung

**Belgian**, *bēl'jān*, *a* Pertaining to Belgium — *n* A native of Belgium

**Belial**, *bē'l'āl*, *n* [Heb *belial* — *beli*, not, without, and *yaal*, use, profit] Wickedness, a wicked and unprincipled person, an evil spirit, Satan

**belie**, *bē-lī*, *v t* pret & pp *belied*, *bē-lī'd*, *ppr* *belying*, *bē-lī'ing* [Prefix *bē*, and *lie*, to speak falsely=A Sax *bēlōgan*, like *G belugan*, to belie *LIE*] To tell lies concerning, to calumniate by false reports, to show to be false, to be in contradiction to, to fail to equal or come up to, to disappoint

**belief**, *bē-lēf*, *n* [Prefix *bē*, and A Sax *leafa*, *geleafa*=*D geloof*, O G *geloubē*, *G geloubē*, *belief* *BELIEVE*] An assent of the mind on evidence distinct from personal knowledge, *theol* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truth of religion, the thing believed, the object of belief, the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith, a creed

**believability**, *bē-lēv'a-bil'itē*, *n* Credibility, capability of being believed

**believable**, *bē-lēv'a-bl*, *a* Capable of being believed, credible

**believableness**, *bē-lēv'a-bl'nes*, *n* Quality of being believable, credibility

**believe**, *bē-lēv*, *v t* pret & pp *believed*, *bē-lēv'd*, *ppr* *believing*, *bē-lēv'ing* [O E *belev*, *belete*, fr A Sax *gelyfan*, *gelefan*, to believe (the initial particle being changed)=*D gelooven* O G *gelouben*, *G gelouben*, Goth *galaubjan*, properly to hold dear, the word being allied to *love* and *love*]

To credit upon authority other than personal knowledge, to expect or hope with confidence — *v t* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything — To believe in, to hold as an object of faith, to have belief of

**believer**, *bē-lēv'er*, *n* One who believes, an adherent of a religious faith, a professor of Christianity

**believing**, *bē-lēv'ing* *p a* Having faith or belief, trustful

**believably**, *bē-lēv'ing-lē*, *adv* In a believing manner

**belike**, *bē-līk*, *adv* [Prefix *bē* for *by*, and *like*] Perhaps probably

**belittle**, *bē-līt'l*, *v t* [Prefix *bē*, and *little*] To make smaller, to lower, to speak disparagingly of

**bell**, *bēl*, *n* [A Sax *bellē*=*D bel*, I G *belle*, *bellē*, *bellē* to bellow, E to bell, as a deer, akin *bellow*, and *G bellen*, to bark.] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup shaped anything in form of a bell, a bell shaped flower *pl* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time — *v t* pret & pp *bell'd*, *bell'd* *ppr* *bell'ing* *bell'ing* To flower, to put out bell-shaped blossoms — *v t* To put a bell on

**bell**, *bēl*, *v t* pret & pp *bell'd*, *bell'd*, *ppr* *bell'ing*, *bell'ing* [A Sax *bellan*, to bellow =*bell* *bēla* to bellow, *G bellen*, to bark *BELLOW*] To roar to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting time

**belladonna**, *bēl'hā-dō'nā*, *n* [It, a fair lady being used by Italian ladies as a cosmetic] A European plant of the potato



Bellerophone.

family, poisonous, though it yields a useful and powerful medicine

**belle**, *bēl*, *n* [Fr, fr *L bella*, fem of *bellus*, fine, gay, handsome, beautiful *BEAU*] A young lady, a lady of great beauty and much admired

**belled**, *bēld*, *a* Hung with bells, having bell-shaped flowers

**belles-lettres**, *bēl'et'et*, *n pl* [Fr, fr *belle*, fine, and *lettre*, a letter, *pl lettres*, learning] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism

**bell-flower**, *bēl'flō-er*, *n* A common name of plants of the genus *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower

**bell-founder**, *bēl'found'er*, *n* A man who founds or casts bells

**bell-glass**, *bēl'glas*, *n* A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell

**bell-hanger**, *bēl'hāng'er*, *n* One who hangs and fixes bells in houses

**bellicose**, *bēl'kōs*, *a* [L *bellicosus*, fr *bellum*, war, *DUEL*] Inclined to war, warlike, pugnacious, indicating warlike feelings

**belled**, *bēld*, *a* Swelled or prominent, corpulent, bulging, swelled out in the middle

**belligerent**, *bēl'ij'er-ent*, *a* [Formerly *belligerant*, fr *L belligerans*, -antis, *pp* of *belligero*, fr *bellum*, war, and *gero*, I carry on] Waging war, carrying on war, pertaining to war — *n* A nation or state carrying on war, one engaged in fighting

**bellite**, *bēl'it*, *n* [From the name *Bell*] An explosive substance recently introduced.

**bell-man**, *bēl'mān*, *n* A public crier who uses a bell

**bell-metal**, *bēl'mē-tal*, *n* A mixture of copper and tin, used for making bells

**below**, *bē'lō*, *v t* pret & pp *belowed*, *bē'lō'd*, *ppr* *belowing*, *bē'lō'ing* [A Sax *bylgan*, to bellow, *belgan*, to be angry, allied to *bellan*, to bell, *leel bēla*, to bellow *BELL*]

To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, to make a loud outcry, to roar, to vociferate or clamour — *n* A loud outcry, roar

**bellows**, *bēl'ōz*, *n sing* and *pl* [Equivalent to a plural form of the word *belly*, fr A Sax *baig*, *belg*, *borig*, a bag, a belly, bellows, seen also in *Dan blæsebag*, *G blasebag*, lit blast-bag, bellows *BELLY*]

An instrument, utensil, or machine for blowing fire, supplying wind to organ-pipes, &c

**belly-wash**, *bēl'ōz-wāsh*, *n* A fish found on British shores having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout, called also *Trumpet-fish*

**bell-pull**, *bēl'pūl*, *n* That by which a bell is made to ring, a bell rope

**bell-punch**, *bēl'pūnsh*, *n* A small punch combined with a little bell, used as a check on tramway-car conductors, &c

**bell-ringer**, *bēl'ring'er*, *n* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell

**bell-rope**, *bēl'rōp*, *n* A rope for ringing a bell

**bell-tower**, *bēl'tō-er*, *n* A tower containing a bell or bells, a campanile

**bell-turret**, *bēl'tū-ret*, *n* A turret for a bell or bells, a belfry

**bell-wether**, *bēl'wē'th'er*, *n* A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on its neck

**belly**, *bēl'ī*, *n* [A Sax *baig*, *belg*, *borig*, bag, belly=leel *belly*, *D baig*, *Dan baig*, *G baig*, the belly, Goth *baiga*, a wine skin, akin to *bulge*, comp *Gael* and *Ir baig*, *belg*, the belly, a bag, bellows *Bellows* is a plural form of this word.] That part of the body which contains the bowels, the corresponding part in animals, that which receives food, the abdomen, that which resembles the human belly in protuberance and cavity — *v t* pret & pp *belld*, *bēl'd*, *ppr* *bellying* *bel'ing* To swell out, to fill, as a sail with the wind. — *v t* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly

**belly-band**, *bēl'band*, *n* A band that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness.







**benumbment**, bē-nūm'ment, *n* Act of benumbing, torpidity

**benzene**, bēn'zēn, *n* [From *benzoin*] A clear colourless liquid obtained from coal-tar, and much used as a solvent for removing grease spots, &c. Called also *benzole*, *benzol*.

**benzoin**, benzoin, bēn'zōin or bēn'zōm, *n* [Of Ar origin—Fr *benjoin*, Pg *benjoim*] Gum benjamin, a fragrant resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree of Sumatra, &c.

**bepraise**, bē-prā'z, *v t* pret & pp *be-praised*, bē-prā'zd, *ppr* *bepraising*, bē-prā'z-ing [Prefix *be*, and *praise*] To praise greatly or extravagantly

**bequeath**, bē-kwēth, *v t* pret & pp *be-queathed*, bē-kwēthd, *ppr* *bequeathing*, bē-kwēth-ing [A Sax. *beceþrethan*—prefix *be*, and *ceþrethan*, to say QUOTH] To give or leave by will, to hand down to transmit

**bequeathable**, bē-kwēth'a-bl, *a* Capable of being bequeathed

**bequeathful**, bē-kwēth'fūl, *n* One who bequeathment bē-kwēth'ment, *n* Act of bequeathing, a bequest

**bequest**, bē-kwēst, *n* [From *bequeath*] That which is bequeathed, something left by will, a legacy

**berate**, bē-rāt, *v t* pret & pp *berated*, bē-rātēd, *ppr* *berating*, bē-rāt-ing To rate or chide vehemently, to scold

**berber**, bēr'ber, *n* A person belonging to, or the language spoken by, certain tribes of North Africa (Barbary)

**berce**, bē'r, *n* [A Sax *berre*, barley, akin Icel. *barr* Goth *bariz*, barley BARN, BARLEY] A species of barley having six rows in the ear

**bereave**, bē-rēv, *v t* pret *bereaved*, bē-rēvd, *berest*, bē-rēft, *pp* *bereaved*, bē-rēvd, *berest*, bē-rēft, *ppr* *bereaving*, bē-rēv-ing [A Sax. *beræfian*—be, and *æfian*, to seize, to rob, to spoil REAVE, ROB] To deprive of, to strip, to make destitute, to rob

**bereavement**, bē-rēv'ment, *n* Act of bereaving, state of being bereft, deprivation particularly, the loss of a friend by death

**berest**, bē-rēft, *pp* of *bereave*

**berg**, bērg, *n* [From the *berga* of icebergs = G *berg*, a hill.] A large mass or mountain, as of ice, an iceberg

**bergamot**, bērga-mot, *n* [Fr *bergamote*, It *bergamotta*, fr *Bergamo*, in Italy] A variety of pear, an essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime, a coarse tapestry

**bergmehl**, bērg'mēl, *n* [G *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal] Mountain meal, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder

**bergomask**, bērgō-mask, *n* [It *bergamascio*, fr *Bergamo* in N Italy] A kind of rustic dance [Shak.]

**berlin**, bērl'in or bērl'lin, *n* [From *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia] A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin, a kind of fine dyed wool, a knitted glove of this wool

**berm**, berme, bērm, *n* [O Fr *barrie*, fr G *berme*, D *berin*, a berm = E *brim* border] A space of ground between a rampart and a moat or fosse; the bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path

**berried**, bē'rid, *a* Furnished with berries

**berried**, bē'ri, *n* [A Sax *berrie*, a berry, Icel. *ber*, Sw *bar*, Dan *bar*, D *berie* bet G *berre*, Goth *bera*, root seen in Skr *bhar*, to eat] A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds, and usually of no great size, what resembles a berry — *v t* pret & pp *berried*, bē'rid, *ppr* *berrying*, bē'ri-ing To bear or produce berries

**berseker**, bē'rseker *n* [Icel. *bersekr*, lit bear-sark' or bear shirt] A warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia, a person of extreme violence and fury

**berth**, bērth, *n* [Probably connected with verb to bear] Suitable room for a ship, a station in which a ship lies or can lie, a small room in a ship, a place for sleeping in a ship or railway-carriage, a post or appointment — *v t* pret & pp *berthed*,

*bertht*, *ppr* *berthing*, bērth'ing To assign a berth or station to, to allot a berth or berth to

**berthage**, bērth'āj, *n* [Berth and -age] A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour

**beryl**, bē'ril, *n* [O Fr *beril*, fr L *beryllus*, Gr *beryllon*, of eastern origin.] A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green or bluish-green six-sided prisms

**berylline**, bē'ril-lin, *a* Like a beryl, of a light or bluish green

**beseech**, bē-sēch, *v t* pret & pp *beseought*, bē-sat', *ppr* *beseeking*, bē-sēch'ing [O E *besē*, *bisel*—prefix *be*, and *seel*] To entreat, to implore, to petition, to beg eagerly for, to solicit

**beseecher**, bē-sēch'er, *n* One who beseeches

**beseechingly**, bē-sēch'ing-lī, *adv* In a beseeching manner

**beseem**, bē-sēm, *v t* pret & pp *beseemed*, bē-sēm'd, *ppr* *beseeming*, bē-sēm'ing [Prefix *be*, and *seem*, in old sense of become, be seemly] To become, to be fit for or worthy of

**beseeming**, bē-sēm'ing, *a* Such as be-seems, becoming, fit, worthy of

**beseemingly**, bē-sēm'ing-lī, *adv* In a beseeching manner

**beset**, bē'set, *v t* pret & pp *beset*, bē'set', *ppr* *besetting*, bē-sēt'ing [A Sax *besettan* to set near, to surround—prefix *be*, and *settan*, to set = O Frs *bisseta*, L G *besettin*, Dan *besotte*, G *besetzen*, Goth *besatjan*] To distribute over, to surround, to inclose, to hem in, to besiege or invest, to press on all sides, so as to perplex (temptations that beset us), to press hard upon

**besetting**, bē-sēt'ing *n* That besets or is wont to beset, habitually assailing

**beshrew**, bē-shrō', *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew* SUPREND] To wish a curse to, to execrate used interjectionally as a mild imprecation

**beside**, bē'sīd, *prep* [Prefix *be*, and *side*] By or at the side of, near to, over and above, distinct from — *beside*, *besides*, bē'sīd, bē'sīd', *adv* Moreover, not included in the number *besides*, bē'sīd', *prep* Over and above, separate or distinct from, in addition to

**besiege**, bē-sīj, *v t* pret & pp *besieged*, bē-sījd', *ppr* *besieging*, bē-sīj'ing [Prefix *be*, and *siege*] To lay siege to, or surround with armed forces, to beset, to invest, to harass

**besieger**, bē-sīj'er, *n* One who besieges

**beslayer**, bē-slā-ver, *v t* pret & pp *beslaved*, bē-slāv'd, *ppr* *beslaving*, bē-slāv'ing [Prefix *be*, and *slater*] To cover with slaver, hence to cover with full some flattery

**besmear**, bē-smēr, *v t* pret & pp *besmeared*, bē-smēr'd, *ppr* *besmearing*, bē-smēr'ing [Prefix *be*, and *smear*] To smear over, to bedaub, to overspread with anything greasy, adhesive, or dirty, to soil

**besmudged**, bē-smud'ed, *ppr* *besmudging*, bē-smud'ing [Prefix *be*, and *smud*] To blacken with smut, to foul with soot

**besom**, bē-zūm, *n* [A Sax. *besoma*, *besma*, a besom = D *besem* G *besem*, *besen*, root unknown] A bundle of twigs for sweeping a broom

**besot**, bē-sot', *v t* pret & pp *besotted*, bē-sot'ed, *ppr* *besotting*, bē-sot'ing [Prefix *be*, and *sot*] To make sottish or infatuated, to stupefy, to make dull or senseless

**besotted**, bē-sot'ed, *n* Made sottish by drink, stupid, infatuated

**besottedly**, bē-sot'ed-lī, *adv* In a besotted manner

**besottedness**, bē-sot'ed-nes, *n* State of being besotted

**besprinkle**, bē-spr'ngl, *v t* pret & pp *besprinkled*, bē-spr'ngld, *ppr* *besprinkling*, bē-spr'ngl'ing [Prefix *be*, and *sprinkle*] To adorn with sprinkles, to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant, to variegate

**bespatter**, bē-spat'ter, *v t* pret & pp *bespattered*, bē-spat'terd, *ppr* *bespattering*, bē-

*spat'ter-ing* [Prefix *be*, and *spatter*] To spatter over, to soil with mud, filth, &c., to sparse

**bespeak**, bē-spēk', *v t* pret *bespoke*, bē-spōk', *pp* *bespoke*, bē-spōk', *bespoken*, bē-spō'kn, *ppr* *bespeaking*, bē-spēk'ing [Prefix *be*, and *speak*] To speak for, order, or engage beforehand, to forebode, to betoken, to indicate by outward appearance — *n* Among actors, a benefit

**bespeckle**, bē-spēkl, *v t* pret & pp *bespeckled*, bē-spēkld, *ppr* *bespeckling*, bē-spēk'l'ing [Prefix *be*, and *speckle*] To mark with speckles or spots

**bespot**, bē-spōt', *v t* pret & pp *bespotted*, bē-spōt'ed, *ppr* *bespotting*, bē-spōt'ing [Prefix *be*, and *spot*] To mark with spots

**bespread**, bē-sprēd', *v t* pret & pp *bespread*, bē-sprēd', *ppr* *bespreading*, bē-sprēd'ing [Prefix *be*, and *spread*] To spread over, to cover over

**besprent**, bē-sprēnt', *pp* [A participle of the obsolete verb *besprengen*, to besprinkle—*be*, and A Sax. *sprengan*, to sprinkle] Sprinkled or scattered [Poetical]

**besprinkle**, bē-spr'ngl, *v t* pret & pp *besprinkled*, bē-spr'ngld, *ppr* *besprinkling*, bē-spr'ngl'ing [Prefix *be*, and *sprinkle*] To sprinkle over, to scatter over

**Bessemer steel**, bē'sē-mēr'stēl, *n* [From Sir H. Bessemer, the inventor of the process] Steel made directly from molten cast-iron by driving through it air so as to carry off carbon and impurities

**best**, bēst, *a* superl [A Sax *betest*, *betest*, best, serving as the superl. of *good*, good = D and G *best*, Dan *best*, Icel *bestr*, Sw *besta*, Goth *battista*, best The root is *bat*, bet, seen also in *better* BETTER] Most good, having good qualities in the highest degree, exceeding or excelling all — *n* The utmost, highest endeavour, as, to do one's best — *adv* In the highest degree, superlatively — Best man, the right-hand man or supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding

**bestead**, bē'stēd', *v t* pret & pp *bestead*, bē'stēd', *ppr* *besteading*, bē'stēd'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place] To help, avail, or benefit now usually in pp *bestead* placed, disposed, or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like; situated with ill, well, sore &c.

**bestial**, bē'st'ial, *a* [L *bestialis*, fr *bestia*, a beast BEAST] Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts, brutish, beastly, vile, depraved

**bestiality**, bē'st'ial-i-tī, *n* The quality of being beastly, beastliness

**bestialize**, bē'st'ial-īz, *v t* pret & pp *bestialized*, bē'st'ial-īzd, *ppr* *bestializing*, bē'st'ial-īz'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stia*] To make bestial or like a beast, to brutalize

**bestially**, bē'st'ial-lī, *adv* In a bestial manner, in a manner below humanity

**bestialian**, bē'st'ial-i'an, *n* [Formed in imitation of humanitarian] One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts, one who opposes vivisection

**bestiary**, bē'st'ia-ri, *n* [L *bestiarius*, pertaining to beasts] One of those books written in the middle ages treating fancifully of the qualities of beasts

**bestir**, bē'stēr, *v t* pret & pp *bestirred*, bē'stēr'd, *ppr* *bestirring*, bē'stēr'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stir*] To stir up, to put into brisk or vigorous action, to move with life and vigour usually with reflexive pronoun

**bestow**, bē'stō', *v t* pret & pp *bestowed*, bē'stō'd, *ppr* *bestowing*, bē'stō'ing [Prefix *be*, and *stōw*] To stow away, to lay up, to give, to confer, to dispose of, to lay out, to apply, to deposit

**bestowal**, bē'stō'al, *n* [Bestow and -al] Act of bestowing, disposal

**bestower**, bē'stō'er, *n* One who bestows; a giver, a disposer

**bestrew**, bē'strō, *v t* pret *bestrewn*, bē'strōn, *ppr* *bestrewing*, bē'strōn'ing [Prefix *be*, and *strew*] To scatter over, to besprinkle

**bestride**, bē'strīd, *v t* pret *bestrode*, bē-







piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.

**bibacious**, bi-bi'áš-us, *a* [L *bibax*, *bibacius* BB.] Addicted to drinking

**bibasic**, bi-bi'ák, *a* [B. or *bis*, two, and *basis*, a base] Said of acids which combine with two equivalents of a base

**bibber**, bi-bér, *n* [From *bib*, to drink BB.] A drinker, a tippler, a man given to drinking, as, *wine bibber*

**Bible**, bí-bl, *n* [Fr *bible*, fr Gr *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim fr *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence, the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek

**biblical**, bi-bl'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the Bible

**biblically**, bi-bl'ik al-ly, *adv* In accordance with the Bible

**biblicist**, bi-bl'is-t, *n* One skilled in biblical knowledge, one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith

**bibliographer**, bi-bl'og-ra-fer, *n* One versed in bibliography, one who writes about books

**bibliographical**, bi-bl'og-grá'fik al, *a* Pertaining to bibliography or the history of books

**bibliography**, bi-bl'og-grá-fí, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *grapho*, I write, I describe] A description, account, or history of books, a list of books, with their titles, dates of publication, &c

**bibliolater**, bi-bl'ol-a-trist, *n* [See *prec*] A book-worshipper, a worshipper of the Bible

**bibliolatory**, bi-bl'ol-a-trí, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship] Worship paid to books, excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures

**bibliological**, bi-bl'ol-og'ik al, *a* Pertaining to bibliography

**bibliology**, bi-bl'ol-og-í, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse, treatise] Biblical literature, bibliography

**bibliomancy**, bi-bl'í-mán-sí, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *mantia*, divination] Divination performed by means of a book, divination by means of the Bible

**bibliomania**, bi-bl'í-má-ní-a, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness] Book-madness, a rage for possessing rare and curious books

**bibliomaniac**, bi-bl'í-má-ní-ak, *n* One affected with bibliomania

**bibliopoezy**, bi-bl'í-op-é-zí, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *poíemai*, I make firm] The art of bookbinding

**bibliophile**, bi-bl'í-ó-fí, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *philos*, a friend] A lover of books

**bibliopolist**, bi-bl'í-ol-ist, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *polítis*, I sell] A bookseller

**bibliotheca**, bi-bl'í-thé-ka, *n* [L, fr Gr *bibliothékē*—*biblion*, a book, and *thēsa*, a case, repository] A collection of books, a library

**bibliothecary**, bi-bl'í-thé-ka-ri, *a* [L *bibliothecarius* See *prec*] Belonging to a library

**bibulous**, bi-bú-lus, *a* [L *bibulus*, fr *bibo*, I drink] Spongy, that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture, addicted to drinking intoxicants, pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants

**bicameral**, bi-kam'er-al, *a* [L prefix *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber CHAMBER] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers

**bicarbonate**, bi-kar-bon-át, *n* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *carbonate*] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base

**bice**, *bisc*, bis, bls, *n* [Fr *bis*, etymol. uncertain] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper

**bicentenary**, bi-sen'te-ná-ri, *n* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *centenary*] The period of two hundred years, the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before

**bicentennial**, bi-sen ten'-m-al, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *centennial*] Lasting two hundred years, occurring every two hundred years

**biceps**, bi'seps, *n* [L, fr *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins, the name of two muscles, one of the arm, the other of the thigh

**bichromate**, bi-kró-mát, *n* [Prefix *bi*, two, and *chromate*] A compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of another ingredient

**bicipital**, bicipitons, bi-síp'it-al, bi-síp'it-us, *a* [L *bis*, double, and *caput*, capitis, the head] Having two heads or origins, pertaining to a biceps.

**bicker**, bi-kér, *v* pret & pp *bickered*, *bick'ed* ppr *bickering*, *bick'er-ing* [Origin doubtful, probably from the root of *beak*.] To skirmish, to fight off and on to quarrel, to scold, to contend in petulant altercation, to run rapidly with some noise, as a stream, to make a clattering noise — *n*. A confused fight

**biconcave**, bi-kon-káv, *a* [Prefix *bi*, double, and *concave*] Hollow or concave on both sides

**biconvex**, bi-kon-vels, *a* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *convex*] Convex on both sides

**bicorn**, bicornous, bi-kór-nus, *a* [L *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn] Having two horns, crescent-shaped

**bicorporal**, bi-kor-po-rál, *a* [L *bis*, double, and *corpus*, a body] Having two bodies, double-bodied

**bicuspid**, bi-kus'pid, *a* [L prefix *bi*, two, and *cuspis*, a prong] With two cusps or points two-fanged often applied to teeth

**bicycle**, bi'sí-kl, *n* [L prefix *bi*, two, and Gr *kylos*, a circle or wheel] A vehicle with two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a curved metal bar carrying a seat, the machine being propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers

**bicyclist**, bi'sí-kl-ist, *n* One who rides on a bicycle

**bid**, bíd, *v* t pret *bid* *bid*, or *bade*, *bad*, pp *bid*, *bid*, *bidden*, *bid'n*, ppr *bidding*, *bid'ing* [Partly fr A Sax *bidan* (pret *bead*), to pray, ask, declare, command=Icel. *bidga*, G *bitten*, Goth *bidjan*, to ask, to pray partly fr A Sax *beodan* (pret *bead*), to offer, to bid, to command=D *bieden*, G *beten*, Sw *bjuda* Goth *budan* to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person), to pray, to wish, to say by way of greeting or benediction, to order to command, to offer to propose to propose to give — *n*. An offer of a price, especially at an auction.

**biddable**, bi-dá-bl, *a* Ready to do what one bids, obedient, docile

**biddor**, bi-dér, *n* One who bids, one who offers a price at an auction

**bidding**, bi-d'ing, *n*. Act of one who bids, invitation, order, injunction command

**bide**, bíd, *v* t pret & pp *bode*, *bód*, ppr *biding*, *bid'ing* [A Sax *bidan*=Icel *bida*, O Frs *bida*, D *bidan*, Goth *beidan* Hence *abide*] To dwell, to inhabit, to remain — *v* t. To endure to suffer, to abide

**bidental**, bi-dén'tal, *a* [L *bidenus*—*bis*, double, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth] Having two teeth, two-toothed.

**bidery**, bi-dér-í, *n* [From *Bidar*, a town in India] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant articles

**bider**, bi-dér' or bi-dá, *n* [Fr] A horse for carrying a trooper's baggage, a chamber pot mounted on a stand, a sort of small portable bath

**biennial**, bi-en'-m-al, *a* [L *biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, *annus*, a year] Continuing for two years taking place once in two years — *n*. A plant which lives only two years, taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit

**biennially**, bi-en'-m-al, *adv* In a biennial manner, once in two years, at the return of two years

**bier**, bír, *n* [O E *beere*, *berre*, A Sax *beere*, a bier (=O Frs *berre*, D *baar*, G

*bahre*, &c.) from the root of *bear*, to carry] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave

**biestings**, biest'ingz. See **BEESTINGS**

**bifarious**, bi-fá-ri-us, *a* [L *bifarius*, two-fold.] Divided into two parts, double, twofold

**biffin**, bi-fín, *n* [From the resemblance of its flesh to beef] A kitchen apple cultivated in England

**bifid**, bi-fíd, *a* [L *bifidus*—prefix *bi*, twice, *fido*, *fidi*, I split] Cleft or divided into two parts, forked.

**bifilar**, bi-fí-lar, *a* [L prefix *bi*, twice, and *filum*, a thread] Two-threaded, fitted or furnished with two threads (a *bifilar* micrometer)

**bifold**, bi-föld, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *fold*] Twofold, double of two kinds, degrees, &c

**bifoliate**, bi-fó-lí-át, *a* [L *bis*, and *folium*, a leaf] Having two leaves

**biform**, bi-fórm, *a* [L *biformis*—*bis*, double, and *forma*, form] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes

**bifurcate**, bifurcated, bi-fér-kát, bi-fér-kát-ed, *a* [L *bifurcus*—*bis* double, and *furca*, a fork] Forked, divided into two branches

**bifurcation**, bi-fér-ká'shon, *n* [See *prec*] The state of being bifurcate, a forking or division into two branches

**big**, bíg, *a* [Etymology doubtful, perhaps connected with *Se* or North E. to *big*, Icel *byggja*, Dan *bygge* to build] Having size, especially great size, great, large, bulky, pregnant, full of something important, fraught, tumid, haughty, arrogant, pious

**bigamist**, big'am-ist, *n* [Bigamy and -ist] One who has committed bigamy

**bigamy**, big'a-mí, *n* [L *bis* twice, and Gr *gamos*, marriage] The crime of having two (or more) wives or husbands at the same time

**bigg**, bíg, *n* [Icel *bygg*, Dan *bygg*, barley fr root meaning to grow, seen in verb to be] A variety of winter barley having six rows of grains, bere

**biggin**, big'gín, *n* [Fr *beguin*, the cap of the Beguines, an order of female devotees] A child's cap, a night-cap, a coif

**biggin**, big'gín, *n* [From a Mr *Biggin*, the inventor] A coffee pot with a contrivance for straining the grounds from the coffee made in it.

**biggish**, big'ish, *a* Rather big

**big-horn**, big'hörn, *n* A large wild species of sheep found in the western mountains of N America

**bight**, bít, *n* [A Sax *bucht*, fr *bacian*, *bugan*, to bow or bend=L G Dan *boght*, D *bocht*, G *bucht*, a bending a bay Bow] A bend, or small bay, the double part of a rope when folded, a loop

**bigly**, big'ly, *adv* In a big or tumid, swelling, blustering manner

**bigness**, big'nes, *n* Quality of being big, bulk, size largeness, dimensions

**Bignonia**, bíg-ní-ní, *n* [After M *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV] A genus of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers.

**bigot**, bíg-ot, *n* [Fr *bigot*, a bigot. Et *bi-got*, *bigot* Etymology uncertain Some suppose it a corruption of *unioth*] A person obstinately wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice, a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party

**bigoted**, big'ot-ed, *a* [Bigot and -ed] Having the character of a bigot, blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual

**bigotedly**, big'ot-ed-lí, *adv* In a bigoted manner

**bigotry**, big'ot-ri, *n* [Bigot and -ry] Blind or unreasonable zeal in favour of a creed, party, sect, or opinion, excessive zeal, intolerance

**bijon**, bí-jh'zh', *n*; pl *bijoux*, bí-jh'zh' [Fr Origin unknown] A pretty trinket, a jewel







**binocular**, bi-nok'u-ler, *a* [See prec.] Having two eyes, adapted for both eyes — *n*. A sort of double telescope of small size, a field glass or opera-glass for using with both eyes at once

**binomial**, bi-nō-mi-al, *a* or *n* [L *bis*, and *nomen*, a name, a term.] *Alg* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* (+) or *minus* (−) — Binomial theorem, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it

**binominal**, bi-nom-i-nal, *a* [L *bis*, twice, *nomen*, *nominis*, a name] Consisting of or pertaining to two names, pertaining to the scientific naming of plants and animals by genus and species

**binurong**, bin-tū-rong, *n* [Native name] An ursine animal allied to the raccoon, found in the Malay Archipelago

**biodynamics**, bi-ō-di-nam'iks, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *dynamis* (which see)] The doctrine of vital forces or energy

**biogenesis**, bi-ō-jen'e-sis, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation] The origin of what has life from living matter, the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents as opposed to *abiogenesis*, or spontaneous generation — **biogenesist**, **biogenist**, bi-ō-jen'e-sist, bi-ō-jen'e-nist, *n* One who favours the theory of biogenesis — **biogeny**, bi-ō-jen'e-ni, *n* Same as *Biogenesis*

**biographer**, bi-ō-gra-fer, *n* A writer of biography

**biographical**, bi-ō-graf'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to biography

**biographically**, bi-ō-graf'ik-al-i, *adv* In the manner of a biography

**biography**, bi-ō-gra-fee, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write, I delineate] A delineation or history of the life and character of a particular person, a life a memoir, biographical writings in general

**biologic**, **biological**, bi-ō-loj'ik, bi-ō-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to biology

**biologist**, bi-ō-lō-jist, *n* One skilled in or who studies biology

**biology**, bi-ō-lō-jī, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse, treatise] The science of life that branch of knowledge which treats of the life features of animals and plants as a whole, including their morphology, physiology, origin or development, and distribution

**biometry**, bi-ō-met'ri, *n* [Gr *bios* life, and *metron*, a measure] The measurement of life the calculation of the probable duration of human life

**bioplasm**, bi-ō-plazm, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, *plasis*, I form] The substance constituting the living matter of the elementary cell in plants and animals, germinal matter — **bioplasmic**, bi-ō-plaz'mik, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm

**biotaxi**, bi-ō-tak-si, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *taxis*, arrangement] The scientific classification of animals and plants

**biotic**, **biotical**, bi-ō-tik, bi-ō-t'ik-al, *a* [Gr *biōtikos*, pertaining to life, *bios*, life] Pertaining to animal life or the life of organized creatures, *biotic*

**biportous**, bi-pō'tus, *n* [L *bis*, and *pario*, I bring forth] Bringing forth two at a birth

**bi partite**, bi-par'tit, *a* [L *bis*, and *partitus*, divided, *fr* *partio*, I divide] PART Divided into two parts, having two corresponding parts — **bi-partition**, bi-par'ti-shon, *n* The act of making or state of being bi partite

**biped**, bi-pēd, *n* [L *bipes*, *bipēdis*—*bis* double, and *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal having two feet, as man — **bipedal**, bi-pēd-al, *a* Having two feet

**bipennate**, bi-pen'nāt, *a* [L *bis*, double, and *penna*, a wing] Having two wings, or organs resembling wings

**bipinnate**, bi-pin'nāt, *a* [L *bis* double, and *pinnate*, winged] Doubly pinnate

**bipolar**, bi-pō-lar, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *polar*] Having two poles; doubly polar

**biquadratic**, bi-kwōd-rat'ik, *n* [L *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] In *math* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself, the square of the square — A Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power

**biramous**, bi-rā-mus, *a* [L prefix *bi*, twice, and *ramus*, a branch] Possessing or consisting of two branches, dividing into two branches

**birch**, berch, *n* [From A. Sax. *birce*, *birce*, a birch, there being also another form *berc*, *berce*=Icel and Sw *björ*, Dan and Sc. *birch* (comp Sc *Irsk*, E. *church*), D. *berk*, G. *birle*, Rus. *beresa*, Lith. *berzas*, Skr. *dhurga*—a birch] A tree having small leaves, white bark, and a fragrant odour, an instrument of punishment originally made of birch twigs

**birchen**, berch'en, *a* Made of birch, consisting of birch

**birch-wine**, berch'win, *n* A fermented drink from the sap of the birch obtained in spring

**bird**, berd, *n* [A. Sax. *bird*, or more generally *brīd*, a young bird, a word of unknown connections] *Fowl* was originally the word for bird in general] A feathered, warm-blooded animal with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs, one of the feathered class (Aves) of the vertebrate animals — *v. i.* pret & pp *birded*, *berd'ed*, *bird* *birding*, *berd'ing* To catch birds

**bird-bolt**, *berd'bōlt*, *n* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds

**bird-call**, *berd'kāl*, *n* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them

**bird-cherry**, *berd'che-ri*, *n* A species of cherry having fruit only fit for birds

**bird-lime**, *berd'lim*, *n* A viscous substance prepared from holly bark, &c, and used to catch birds

**bird-of-paradise**, *berd-ov-pa-ra-dis*, *n* A bird found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male being celebrated for its gorgeous plumage

**bird-organ**, *berd'ōr-gan*, *n* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes

**bird's-eye**, *berd'zī*, *n* The popular name of several plants a kind of manufactured tobacco — Bird's-eye maple, the wood of the sugar maple, which is marked by little knotty spots resembling bird's eyes — Bird's-eye-view, a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a flying bird, hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject

**bird's-foot**, *berd'zūt*, *n* A name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird

**bird's-nest**, *berd'zest*, *n* A name of several plants, especially a British orchid having a root resembling a nest

**bird-spider**, *berd'spi-der*, *n* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to prey on small birds

**bireme**, bi-rēm, *n* [L *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars

**beretta**, *beretta*, bi-ret'ta, be-ret'ta, *n* [L. *beretta*, L. L. *beretum*, *beretum*, dim of *beris* a hood.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics, priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red

**birostrate**, bi-rostrāt, *a* [L *bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a double beak

**birth**, berth, *n* [Not fr A. Sax. (*gē*) *burd*, birth, but rather fr Icel *byrth*=Dan *byrd*, Sw *bord*, G. *guburt*, Goth *gabaurth*, all fr root of verb to bear] The act or process of being born, the occasion of an individual's coming into life, the act of coming or being or bringing forth, act of coming into life, nativity, extraction, rank by descent, origin, beginning

**birthday**, berth'dā, *n* The day on which a person is born or its anniversary

**birth-mark**, berth'mark, *n* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body

**birthright**, berth'rit, *n* The right in which a person is born or its anniversary

**birthplace**, berth'plēs, *n* The place where a person is born, place of origin

**birthright**, berth'rit, *n* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, right of primogeniture

**birth-root**, berth'rot, *n* A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic

**biscuit**, bis'kit, *n* [Fr *biscuit*, fr *L bis*, twice, and *cuit*, pp of *Fr cuire*, to bake, fr *L coquere*, *cocetus*, to cook. COOK.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, a kind of small baked cake, porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, unglazed porcelain

**bisect**, bi-sekt', *t* pret & pp *bisected*, *bi-sekt'ed*, *ppr bisecting*, *bi-sekt'ing* [L *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectus*, I cut] SECTION] To cut or divide into two equal parts

**bisection**, bi-sek'shon, *n* [See prec.] Act of bisecting, division of any line or quantity into two equal parts

**bisegment**, bi-seg'ment, *n* [Prefix *bi*, and *segment*] One of the parts of a bisected line

**biserial**, **biseriate**, bi-sēr-i-al, bi-sēr-i-āt, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *series*] Arranged in two series or rows

**bisexual**, bi-seks'u-al, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *sexual*] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual, of two sexes, hermaphrodite

**bishop**, bish'up, *n* [A. Sax. *biscop*, *biscop*, a bishop, fr Gr *episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skein*, I look] *Bishop* is the same word as Fr *évêque* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common] A spiritual superintendent or director, a prelate the head of a diocese, having the spiritual direction and government, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation and consecration a piece in the game of chess

**bishopric**, bish'up-nr, *n* [Bishop, and *ric*, jurisdiction= A. Sax. *rice*, D. *ryk*, G. *reich*, realm, dominion akin to *rich*] The office of a bishop a diocese

**bishop-weed**, bish'up-wēd, *n* A common umbelliferous weed, difficult of eradication (*Eupodium Podagraria*), gout-weed

**bisk**, bisk, *n* [Fr *bisque*, probably fr *L biscoctus*, twice cooked or boiled. BISCUT] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of meats together

**bismuth**, bis'muth, or biz'muth, *n* [From G. *bismuth*, *weismuth*, a word of unknown origin] A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, rather harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, &c

**bismuthal**, **bismutic**, bis'(biz')-muth-al, bis'(biz')-muth-ik, *a* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth

**bismutite**, bis'(biz')-muth-it, *n* [Bismuth and -ite] Native carbonate of bismuth, a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral

**bison**, bi'son, *n* [Fr *bison*, fr *L bison*, Gr *bryas*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans] The name of two quadrupeds of the ox family, the European bison or aurochs, and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo

**bisque**, bisk, *n* [Fr BISCUT] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes

**bisque**, bisk, *n* [Fr. origin unknown] Odds given to a player at tennis

**bissextile**, bis-seks'til, *n* [L *bissextilis* (anno), lit. the year of the doubled sixth—*bis*, double, and *sextis*, sixth, fr *sex*, six.] Leap-year, every fourth year, so called by the Romans, because in that year the sixth day before the calends of March (our 24th February) was repeated twice for the purpose of keeping the calendar right

**bisson**, bi'son, *a* [O E. *bryon*, *bryon* origin doubtful] Furblind blinding. (Skol)

**histor**, bist'or, *n* [L *historia*—*his*, twice, and *tortus* twisted.] A plant, so called because of its twisted roots called also *Snake-root* and *Adder's-sword*

**bistoury**, bis-tū-ri, *n* [Fr *bistouri*, origin







**a** Characteristic of a blackguard, rascally, villainous  
**black-hearted**, blak'hart-ed, *a* Having a black or malignant heart  
**blackening**, blak'ing, *n* A substance used for polishing shoes, &c  
**black-iron**, blak'ir-ən, *n* Malleable iron.  
**blackish**, blak'ish, *a* Somewhat black  
**black-jack**, blak'jak, *n* A capacious drinking can formerly made of leather, the flag or ensign of a pirate, a name given by miners to an ore of zinc  
**black-lead**, blak'led, *n* A mineral substance of a dark colour used for pencils, plumbago or graphite  
**black-leg**, blak'leg, *n* [Origin unknown] A gambler who systematically cheats, a swindler  
**black-letter**, blak'let-er, *n* The old English or modern Gothic letter or character, used in early printed books, and still common in German printed books  
**black-list**, blak'list, *n* A printed list containing the names of persons who have become bankrupt or unable to meet their bills, &c  
**blackly**, blak'li, *adv* In a black manner, darkly, gloomily, threateningly, angrily, atrociously  
**black-mail**, blak'māl, *n* Money or an equivalent paid to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage, hence used for extortion by means of intimidation  
**Black-Monday**, *n* A name sometimes given to Easter Monday  
**black-mouthed**, blak'mouthd, *a* Using foul or scurrilous language  
**blackness**, blak'nes, *n* Quality of being black, black colour, darkness, sombreness, sullen or severe aspect, enormity in wickedness  
**black-pudding**, blak'pud'ing, *n* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, and meal  
**black-sheep**, blak'shēp, *n* A member of a family, or of the community, whose conduct is discreditable  
**blacksmith**, blak'smith, *n* A smith who works in iron, as distinguished from one who works in tin (a tinsmith)  
**blackthorn**, blak'thōrn, *n* The sloe  
**black-tin**, blak'tin, *n* Tin ore when ready for melting  
**black-wad**, blak'wod, *n* An ore of manganese, used as a drying ingredient in paints  
**bladder**, blad'er, *n* [A. Sax. *blōddre*, *blædre*, a bladder, pustule, blister=Icel. *bláthra*, Sw. *blådra*, L.G. *bladder*, *bladder*, Flem. *bladder*, D. *blaar*, O.H.G. *plātara*, a bladder, G. *Blatter*, a pustule, the root is probably in E. to blow, originally something puffed out.] A thin sac or bag in animals, which contains the urine, bile, any similar sac or bag, a blister, a vesicle, anything resembling the animal bladder, a hollow appendage in some plants  
**bladder'd**, blad'er'd, *a* Swelled like a bladder put into a bladder  
**bladder-fern**, blad'er-ferm, *n* A fern with bladder spore-cases  
**bladderwort**, blad'er-wert, *n* A water plant which is kept afloat by small vesicles belonging to it  
**bladdery**, blad'er-ri, *a* Resembling a bladder  
**bladé**, blād, *n* [A. Sax. *blad*, a leaf more commonly something broad and flat=O. Sax. L.G. D. Dan. Sw. *blad*, Icel. *bláth*, G. *blatt*, a leaf, fr. root of to blow, and allied to bloom, blossom, flower also being ultimately fr same root.] The leaf or spire of grass or corn, a leaf, cutting part of a sword, knife, &c, shaped like a grass leaf, a broad bone of the shoulder flat part of an oar, a brisk, gay dashing fellow, a swaggerer  
**blade-bone**, blad'bon, *n* The scapula or upper bone in the shoulder, the shoulder-blade  
**bladed**, blad'ed, *a* Furnished with a blade or blades  
**blae**, blā, *a* [A Scandinavian word closely akin to Icel. *blá*, Irvd, Dan. *blaa*,

**blue BLUE**, *v* Livid in colour, blackish blue [North Eng. & Scotch]  
**blaeberry**, blā-be-ri, *n* [Blae and berry=Icel. *bláber*, Dan. *blaa berry*] The bilberry or whortleberry [North Eng. and Scotch]  
**blain**, blān, *n* [A. Sax. *blegen*=D. *blein*, Dan. *blegn*, a blain, a blister probably fr root of to blow, and allied to bladder.] An inflation or tumour of the skin, a pustule, a blotch, a blister  
**blamable**, blām-a-bl, *a* Deserving of blame or censure, faulty, culpable  
**blamableness**, blām-a-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being blamable  
**blamably**, blām-a-bl, *adv* In a blamable manner, culpably, in a manner deserving of blame or censure  
**blame**, blām, *v* *t* pret & pp *blamed*, *blāmd*, *pp* *blaming*, *blāming* [Fr. *blāmer*, O. Fr. *blasmer* (O Sp. and Fr. *blasmar*), fr. L. L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. *blasphēmēin*, to calumniate. *Blaspheme* is the same word.] To speak disparagingly or reproachfully of, to censure to find fault with, to disparage, to condemn, to upbraid, to reprimand, to pass an unfavourable judgment upon. In such phrases as 'he is to blame', to blame has the passive meaning—to be blamed, like 'a house to let', &c.—*n* Imputation of a fault, expression of disapprobation, censure, reprehension, fault, crime, sin  
**blameful**, blām'ful, *a* Meriting blame, reprehensible, faulty, guilty, criminal  
**blamefully**, blām'fuli, *adv* In a blameful manner  
**blameless**, blām'les, *a* Free from blame, not deserving blame or censure, guiltless, innocent  
**blamelessly**, blām'les-li, *adv* In a blameless manner, innocently, without fault  
**blamelessness**, blām'les-nes, *n* The quality of being blameless, innocence, a state of being not worthy of censure  
**blamer**, blām'er, *n* One who blames, finds fault, or censures  
**blameworthy**, blām'wer-thi, *a* Worthy of or deserving blame, censurable, culpable, reprehensible  
**blanch**, blānsh, *v* *t* pret & pp *blanched*, *blānsh't*, *pp* *blanching* [Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten, fr. *blanc*, white. **BLANK**] To whiten, to make white by taking out the colour, to change to white, to render white, pale or colourless, to whiten or prevent from turning green by excluding the light, a process applied to some kitchen vegetables—*v* *i*. To grow white, to bleach  
**blanc-mange**, blā maunzh' *n* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] A dish or kind of sweetmeat composed of arrow-root, maize flour, &c, with milk and flavouring substances  
**bland**, blānd, *a* [L. *blandus*, mild, gentle.] Mild, soft, soothing, gentle, kindly, affable, suave  
**blandish**, blānd'ish, *v* *t* pret & pp *blandished*, *blānd'ish't*, *pp* *blandishing* [Fr. *blāndir*, to flatter, fr. *blancus*, bland.] To soothe, to caress, to flatter, to render alluring or enticing  
**blandisher**, blānd'ish-er, *n* One that blandishes, one that flatters with soft words  
**blandishment**, blānd'ish-ment, *n* Act of blandishing, soft words, kind speeches, artful caresses, flattering-attention, cajolery, flattery  
**blandness**, blānd'nes, *n* State of being bland  
**blank**, blāngk, *a* [Fr. *blanc*, *blanche*, white, blank (Sp. *blanco*, It. *bianco*), fr. G. *blān*, O.G. *blanc*, *blanch*, white, lustrous, blān', connected with *blān*, to blin, to glimmer cog. D. *blān* and Sw. *blān*, white. **BLINK**.] White, shining, pale, pale from fear, terror, &c, confused, void, empty, void of writing or letters, not having rhyme—*n*. A white unwritten paper; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document, a document remaining

incomplete till something essential is filled in, void space, a void, a vacancy, a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated, the white spot or mark which a shot is to hit, an unstamped coin—*v* *t* pret & pp *blān'd*, *blāngkt*, *pp* *blān'ing*, *blāng'ing* To make white or pale, to confuse, to make blank or void  
**blank-cartridge**, blāngk'kar-tri, *n* A cartridge filled with powder, but having no ball  
**blanket**, blāngk'et, *n* [O. Fr. *blān'et*, dim. fr. *blanc*, white. **BLANK**.] A woollen covering for a bed, any similar fabric used as a covering for horses, &c.—*v* *t* pret & pp *blān'et*, *blāngk'et*, *pp* *blān'eting*, *blāngk'et'ing* To cover with a blanket, to toss in a blanket  
**blanketing**, blāngk'et'ing, *n* The punishment of tossing in a blanket, cloth for blankets  
**blankly**, blāngk'li, *adv* In a blank manner, with paleness or confusion  
**blankness**, blāngk'nes, *n* State of being blank  
**blank-verse**, blāngk'vers, *n* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme  
**blare**, blār, *v* *t* pret & pp *blared*, *blārd*, *pp* *blaring*, *blāring* [Fr. probably an imitative word, comp. D. *blaren*, L.G. *blarren*, *blaren*, G. *blarren*, *blarren*, to blow, bleat, blare.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet, to blow—*v* *t*. To sound loudly, to proclaim noisily—*n*. Sound like that of a trumpet, noise, roar  
**blarne**, blār'n, *n* [From Castle *Blarne*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery.] Excessively complimentary language, smooth, deceitful talk, gammon [Colloq.]—*v* *t* pret & pp *blarne'd*, *blār'n'd*, *pp* *blarne'ing*, *blār'n'ing* To talk over by soft delusive speeches, to flatter, to humbug with talk. [Colloq.]  
**blasé**, blā-zā, *a* [Fr. pp. of *blasar*, to satiate—of unknown origin.] Lost to the power of enjoyment, used up, having the healthy energies exhausted  
**blaspheme**, blas-fēm', *v* *t* pret & pp *blasphemed*, *blas-fēm'd*, *pp* *blaspheming*, *blas-fēm'ing* [Fr. *blasphémare*, fr. L. L. *blasphemare*, fr. Gr. *blasphēmēin*, to speak evil of, *blasphēmos*, speaking evil, the latter part fr. *phēmē*, speech, the former perhaps connected with *blōphē*, I injure. **BLAME**.] To revile or speak impiously of, as of God or of sacred things, to speak evil of, to utter abuse or calumny against—*v* *i*. To utter blasphemy  
**blasphemer**, blas-fēm'er, *n* One who utters blasphemies  
**blasphemous**, blas-fēm-us, *a* [L. *blasphemus*, Gr. *blasphēmos*. **BLASPHEME**.] Uttering or containing blasphemy, impiously irreverent, irreverent to God or sacred things  
**blasphemously**, blas-fēm-us-li, *adv* In a blasphemous manner  
**blasphemy**, blas-fēm-i, *n* [O. Fr. *blasfeme*, L. *blasphemia*, Gr. *blasphēma*. **BLASPHEME**.] The language of one who blasphemes, an indictment offered to God, or to divine things, by words or writing, impious malediction, grossly irreverent or outrageous language  
**blast**, blāst, *n* [A. Sax. *blast*, a puff of wind, fr. *blasan*, to blow=Icel. *blást*, Dan. *blást*, a blowing, Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæs*, G. *blasen*, to blow same root as E. *blow*, *blaze*.] A gust or puff of wind, loud sound of a wind instrument, forcible stream of air from the mouth, a bellows, &c, violent explosion of gunpowder, a gale, a gust; a storm, pernicious or pestilential influence as of wind, light—*v* *t* pret & pp *blāst'd*, *blāst'ed*, *pp* *blāst'ing*, *blāst'ing* To strike as with a blast to make to wither by some pernicious influence, to blight, to strike with some sudden plague, calamity, &c; to injure, to destroy; to make infamous, to blow up or split by gunpowder—*v* *i*. To wither, to be blighted.







**blind-worm**, blind'werm, *n* [So called because, its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind.] A small harmless worm-like reptile, called also *slow-worm*

**blink**, bling, *v* pret & pp *blinked*, blingkt, ppr *blinking*, bling'ing [Same word as *D blinken*, *D in blinke*, *Sw blinka*, *G blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle allied to *A Sax blincan*, to gleam, *D blinzen*, *Dan blinke*, *G blinken*, to glance, to glimpse, *Akin blank*, *blench*, *bleach*] To wink, to twinkle, to see obscurely, or with the eyes partially closed, to get a glimpse, to glimmer — *v* *t*. To shut the eyes upon, to shut out of sight, to avoid, or purposely evade — *n*. A glimpse or glance, a gleam, a twinkle, the glimmer reflected from ice.

**blinkard**, bling'ard, *n* [*Blind* and suffix *-ard*] A person who blinks, or has bad eyes

**blinker**, bling'ker, *n* One who blinks, a flap on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards

**bliss**, blis, *n* [*A Sax blis*, *bliss*, *bliths*, joy, alacrity, exultation, lit. blitheness, fr *blithe*, *blithe* *BLITHE* Not connected (except in sense) with *bliss*] Perfect happiness, blessedness, supreme felicity, full and complete happiness or enjoyment, heavenly joys

**blissful**, blis'ful, *a* Full of bliss, full of joy and felicity

**blissfully**, blis'ful-ly, *adv* In a blissful manner

**blissfulness**, blis'ful-ness, *n* The state or quality of being blissful, exalted happiness, felicity, fullness of joy

**blister**, blis'ter, *n* [Connected with *blast*, to blow or puff, fr same root as to *blow*, *blast*, comp *G blas*, a bluster, a bladder] A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter, a pustule, something similar on plants, something applied to the skin to raise a blister, a vesicatory — *v* *i* pret & pp *blistered*, blis'ter'd, ppr *blistering*, blis'ter-ing To rise in blisters. — *v* *t* To raise a blister or blisters on, to apply a blister or blisters to

**blister-beetle**, blis'ter-fly, blis'ter-bétt, blis'ter-flí, *n* A beetle used to raise a blister on the skin, the Spanish fly

**blister-steel**, blis'ter-stéel, *n* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters

**blister**, blis'ter, *n* A Full of blisters

**blite**, blit, *n* [*L blitum*, fr *G bliton*, a salad plant] A name of plants mostly of the genus *Chenopodium*

**blithe**, blith, *a* [*A Sax blithe*, *blithe*, joyful = *O Sax blitha*, clear, joyful, *Goth bliths*, merciful, *Ice. blithr*, *Dan blid*, *blid* *D blidge*, *blithe* Hence *bliss*] Gay, merry, joyous, sprightly, mirthful

**blithely**, blith'ly, *adv* In a blithe, gay, joyful manner

**blitheness**, blith'ness, *n* The quality of being blithe, gaiety, sprightliness

**blithesome**, blith'sum, *a* [*Blithe* and *-some*] Full of blitheness, gay, merry, cheerful

**blithesomeness**, blith'sum-ness, *n* The quality of being blithesome, gaiety

**blizzard**, bliz'ard, *n* [*Akin to blaze*, *blast* Originally pr *z*, but used first in literature in America.] A wintry storm, with high wind, intense cold, and fine drifting snow

**bloat**, blót, *v* *t* pret & pp *bloated*, blót'ed, ppr *bloating*, blót'ing [Allied to *Ice. blautr*, soaked and soft *Sw blót*, soaked, *blota*, to soak to cure fish by soaking *D in blót*, soft] To make turgid or swollen as with water, to swell up or make turgid, to inflate, to make vain, to cure by salting and smothering for a moderately short time — *v* *t* To grow turgid, to swell out

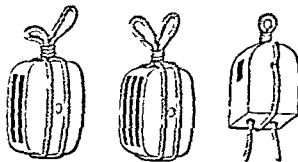
**bloated**, blót'ed, *a* Swelled, grown turgid, inflated unduly large overgrown

**bloater**, blót'er, *n* A smoke-dried herring not smoked so long as a red herring

**blab**, blab, *n* [Also in form *bleb*, and allied

to *blab*, *blubber*] A small globe of liquid, a dewdrop, a blister, a bubble

**block**, blok, *n* [Same word as *D* and *Dan blok*, *G* and *Sw block*, a block, a log, a lump, fr *blo*, a block or mass (from the German), whence *bloquer*, to blockade The word is supposed to be equivalent to *be-lock*—prefix *be*, and *lock*] A heavy piece of wood or stone, a lump or mass of solid matter, a stock or stupid person, a mould on which something is formed, a sort of case in which one or more pulleys are placed,



Blocks.

and through which a rope or chain works, the mass of wood upon which criminals lay their neck when they are beheaded, a piece of wood upon which an engraving is cut, a square mass of buildings in a town, any obstruction or cause of obstruction, a stop, a hindrance, an obstacle — *v* *t* pret & pp *blocked*, blokt, ppr *blocking*, blokt'ing To inclose or shut up, as with a block or blocks, or some solid mass to stop up, to obstruct, to form into blocks, in cricket, to stop a ball with the bat without driving it to a distance, in book-binding, to ornament by means of brass stamps

**blockade**, blok-ad', *n* [From *blo*, comp such words as *barricade*, *stockade*, *palisade*, &c.] The blocking up, or shutting up, of a place, by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships — *v* *t* pret & pp *blockaded*, blok-ad'ed, ppr *blockading*, blok-ad'ing To block up, or shut up, a town or fortress by troops or ships, to besiege closely, to obstruct

**blockader**, blok-ad'er, *n* One who blockades, a vessel employed in blockading

**blockhead**, blok'héd, *n* [One who has a mere block for a head] A stupid fellow, a dolt

**block-house**, blok'hous, *n* [A house made of blocks of wood, but originally one that *blocked* the way] A strong building used for defence, and so called because constructed chiefly of hewn timber

**blockish**, blok'ish, *a* Like a block, stupid, dull

**block-printing**, blok'print-ing, *n* The process or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood

**block-system**, blok'sis-tem, *n* The system of working the traffic on a railway, according to which there is always a certain distance between trains

**block-tin**, blok'tin, *n* Tin cast into ingots or blocks

**blond**, blond, *a* [*Fr blond*, *blonde*, a word of Teutonic origin, comp *D* and *G blond*, fair, flaxen *A Sax blond*, grayish or grizzled, allied to *blend*] Of a fair colour or complexion — *n* A person (especially a woman) of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes, blond-lace

**blond-lace**, blond'lás, *n* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, now of white, black, or coloured silk Also called *blond*

**blondness**, blond'ness, *n* The state of being blond, fairness

**blood**, blud, *n* [*O E. blod*, *Mod. L. A. Sax. blót* = *Goth blóth*, *Ice. blóð*, *D. Sw. blod*, *L. G. blood* *D. blood* *G. blut* root probably seen in *blow* (as a flower) bloom, from the brightness of its colour] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals, family, progeny, kindred, descent, consanguinity, birth, extraction, high birth, royal lineage,

good pedigree (of horses), what resembles blood, as murder or blood-shedding, a man of fire and spirit, temper, spirit, mettle; the juice of fruits — *v* *t* pret & pp *blooded*, blud'ed, ppr *blooding*, blud'ing To bleed, to stain with blood, to mure to blood. — *a* Pertaining to blood, of the colour of blood, of a superior or particular breed (a blood horse)

**blood-bought**, blud'bat, *a* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood

**blood-guiltiness**, blud'gul-ti-ness, *n* The state of being blood-guilty, the guilt or crime of shedding blood

**blood-guilty**, blud'gul-ti, *a* Guilty of murder

**blood-heat**, blud'hét, *n* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° Fahr

**blood-horse**, blud'hors, *n* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse

**blood-hound**, blud'hound, *n* A fierce kind of dog, which has an acute sense of smell, and is sometimes employed in tracking criminals or others

**bloodily**, blud'li-ly, *adv* In a bloody manner, cruelly

**bloodiness**, blud'ness, *n* State of being bloody, disposition to shed blood

**bloodless**, blud'less, *a* Without blood, without life, without shedding of blood or slaughter (a bloodless victory), spiritless

**bloodlessly**, blud'less-ly, *adv* In a bloodless manner, without bloodshed

**blood-letting**, blud'let-ing, *n* Act of letting blood, or bleeding

**blood-money**, blud'mu-ni, *n* Money earned by the shedding of blood, or by causing the death of a person

**blood-relation**, blud'rél-lá-shon, *n* One related by blood or descent

**bloodshed**, blud'shéd, *n* The shedding or spilling of blood, slaughter

**bloodshedder**, blud'shéd-er, *n* One who sheds blood, a murderer

**bloodshedding**, blud'shéd-ing, *n* The shedding of blood, slaughter

**blood-shot**, blud'shot, *a* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels said of the eye

**blood-spilling**, blud'spúl-ing, *a* Spilling or shedding blood

**blood-stained**, blud'stánd, *a* Stained with blood, guilty of slaughter

**blood-stone**, blud'stón, *n* A precious stone marked as if with blood, a greenish stone with red spots

**blood-sucker**, blud'suk-er, *n* Any animal that sucks blood, a cruel man, an extortioner

**bloodthirsty**, blud'thera-ti, *a* Thirsting for blood, eager to shed blood

**blood-vessel**, blud'ves-sel, *n* An artery or a vein

**bloody**, blud'i, *a* Pertaining to blood or bloodied, stained with or mixed with blood, cruel, given to the shedding of blood, marked by bloodshed and cruelty

**bloody-flux**, blud'flúks, *n* The dysentery

**bloom**, blóm, *n* [Same word as *Ice. blóm*, *Sw. blomma*, *Dan. blomme*, *Goth. blóma* *D. bloem*, *G. blume*, a flower, a blossom, fr stem of *blow*, to blossom, *skin blossom*, the root is also that of *blood*, and of *L. flos*, *floris*, a flower] A blossom, a flower, an expanded bud, the opening of flowers, state of youth, or prime of life, fullness of life, and vigour, a period of high success, a flourishing condition, native flush or roseate hue on the cheek, the delicate powdery coating upon plums or other fruits when newly gathered, any similar coating — *v* *i* pret & pp *bloomed*, blóm'd, ppr *blooming*, blóm'ing To put forth flowers or blossoms, to flourish, to show the beauty and freshness of youth, to glow

**bloom**, blóm, *n* [*A Sax. blóma*, a mass of metal, connectors doubtful] A mass of iron between the stage of puddling and that of finishing







art ] A dark spot; a stain; a blot, confused appearance — *v. t.* pret & pp *blurred*, *blerd* ppr *blurring*, *blering* To blot, to obscure, to soil, to stain, to bluish

**blurt**, blert, *v. t.* pret & pp *blurted*, blert'ed, ppr *blurting*, blert'ing [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips with initial sound of *blow*, *blast*, &c. and the final of *spurt*, *sport* ] To utter suddenly, inadvertently, or rudely, to divulge unadvisedly

**blush**, blush, *v. i.* pret & pp *blushed*, blushed, ppr *blushing*, blushing [A Sax. *blýscan*, to glow, akin *blan*, *blýsian*, to blush, allied to Dan *blusse*, to blaze, to blush, D *blos*, a blush, *blozen*, to blush, akin *blaze*, *blow* ] To redden in the cheeks or face, to redden with shame or confusion, to become reddish, to bear a blooming, red colour — *n.* A red colour on the cheeks or face, caused by shame or confusion, diffidence or the like a reddish colour, sudden appearance or glance

**blushing**, blushing, *a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face, bearing a bright colour, roseate, ruddy

**blushingly**, blush'ing-ly, *adv.* In a blushing manner

**bluster**, bluster, *v. i.* pret & pp *blustered*, bluster'ed, ppr *blustering*, bluster'ing [A kind of intens of *blow*, akin to *blast*, *blister* ] To roar like the loud wind, or a storm, to make a loud noise, to be boisterous, to bully to boast, to swagger — *v. t.* To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence with *out* or other prep — *n.* A violent gust of wind, tumult, boisterousness, boasting, swagger

**blusterer**, bluster'er, *n.* One who blusters, a swaggerer a bully

**blustering**, bluster'ing, *a.* Tumultuous, windy, tempestuous, boisterous

**blustrous**, blustery, bluster'ous, bluster'ous, *a.* Blustering, tumultuous, tempestuous

**boa**, bó'a, *n.* [L *boa*, a serpent origin unknown ] The name of certain serpents destitute of fangs and venom, and including some of the largest species, a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur

**boa-constrictor**, bó'a-kon-strík'ter, *n.* [From *boa*, and L *constrictor*, one who squeezes or draws tight. ] A large serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its folds

**boar**, bór, *n.* [A Sax *bér*, a boar = D *beer*, O Sax *bér*, M H G *bér*, a boar, perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal) ] The male of swine applied to the wild species without reference to sex

**board**, bórd, *n.* [Two words originally distinct are mixed up thus A Sax. *bord*, board, plank, table, and A Sax. *bord*, border, brim, deck or side of a ship The other Teutonic tongues show a similar confusion Icel *borð*, Sw and Dan *bord*, G *borl*, *bort*, Goth *baird*, D *boord*, *bord*, L G *boord* The first word is allied probably to verb *bear*, *border*, *brouder*, are akin ] A piece of timber broad and thin, a table, food, entertainment, diet, persons seated round a table, a council, a body of persons having the management or superintendence of certain affairs, the deck or side of a ship or boat, or its interior part, a table or frame for a game, a kind of thick stiff paper, a sheet of pasteboard, one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book — On board, on or into a ship — The boards the stage of a theatre — *v. t.* pret & pp *boarded* bórd'ed, ppr *boarding*, bórd'ing To lay, spread, or cover with boards to supply with daily food, or food and lodging, for compensation, to place as a boarder, to enter a ship by force or otherwise — *v. i.* To live in a house at a certain rate for meals, to be furnished with food or meals

**boarded**, bórd'ed, *a.* Covered with boards, made of or furnished with boards

**boarder**, bórd'er, *n.* One who boards, one who receives food and lodging at a stated charge, one who boards a ship in action

**boarding**, bórd'ing, *n.* Act of one who boards, boards collectively

**boarding-house**, bórd'ing-hous, *n.* A house where board, or board and lodging, is furnished

**boarding-pike**, bórd'ing-pík, *n.* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship

**boarding-school**, bórd'ing-skól, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher

**board-school**, bórd'skól, *n.* A school under the management of a school board

**board-wages**, bórd'wá-jéz, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals

**boarish**, bór'ish, *a.* Like a boar, swinish, brutal, cruel

**boast**, bóst, *v. i.* pret & pp *boasted*, bóst'ed, ppr *boasting*, bóst'ing [Origin quite unknown ] To vaunt, to glory, to brag, to talk ostentatiously, to enlarge or magnify — *v. t.* To vaunt or brag of, to exalt, to magnify — *n.* Expression of ostentation, a vaunting speech, brag the cause of boasting occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation

**boaster**, bóst'er, *n.* One who boasts glories, or vaunts ostentatiously, a braggart

**boastful**, bóst'fúl, *a.* Given to boasting, apt to brag or boast

**boastfully**, bóst'fúl-ly, *adv.* In a boastful manner

**boastingly**, bóst'ing-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner, with boasting

**boat**, bót, *n.* [A Sax. *bat* = Icel *báttr*, D L G and G *boot*, a boat, these forms having, it is believed, been borrowed from English Similar forms occur also in Celtic, as Ir *W bad*, Gael *bata*, but the ultimate origin or root is unknown ] A small open vessel or water-craft, usually moved by oars or rowing, any kind of ship, the special variety being usually described by another word (*packet-boat*, *steam-boat*, &c.) — *v. t.* pret & pp *boated*, bót'ed, ppr *boating*, bót'ing To transport in a boat — *v. i.* To go or sail in a boat

**boat-bill**, bót'bíl, *n.* A bird of the heron family, inhabiting South America, and named from the shape of its large bill

**boat-fly**, bót'flí, *n.* An aquatic insect whose hind-legs resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat

**boat-hook**, bót'húk, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat

**boatman**, bót'man, *n.* A man who manages a boat

**boatswain**, bót'swán, *n.* [Boat, and swain, in sense of servant ] A ship's officer who has charge of boats, sails, rigging, &c., and who summons the crew to their duty

**bob**, bób, *n.* [Of obscure origin, perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion, in some of its senses allied to Icel *bobba*, a knot, and to Gael *babag*, *balan*, a tassel ] Any little round thing that plays loosely at the end of a string, chain, &c.; an ornament at the ear, a pendant, the ball of a pendulum, plumbline, or the like a short jerking motion, a slight blow, a knot or bunch, a round mass, a knob, a docket or short tail — *v. t.* pret & pp *bobbed*, bób'ed, ppr *bobbing*, bób'ing To move with a short jerking motion, to beat, to cheat, to cut short — *v. i.* To play backward and forward, or up and down to play loosely, to jerk smartly, to angle or fish for eels with a jerking motion

**bobbin**, bób'in, *n.* [Fr *bobine*, a bobbin, connected with *bob* ] A cylindrical piece round which thread or yarn is wound, a small pin of wood to wind the thread about in weaving lace, the spool upon which sewing thread is wound, a round lace or cord

**bobbinet**, bób'in-et, bób'in-et' *n.* bobbinet, *n.* [From *bobbin* and *net* ] A man-made cotton net

**bobolink**, bób'ol-íngk, *n.* The rice-bird or reed-bird of the United States (genus *Dolichonyx*), so called from its cry

**bobstay**, bób'stá, *n.* [Bob, in uncertain sense, and stay ] A rope to fasten down the bowsprit of a ship to the stem

**bob-tail**, bób'tál, *n.* A short tail or a tail cut short, the rabble used in contempt, as in the phrase *rag tag and bobtail*

**bob-wig**, bób'wíg, *n.* A wig of short hair

**bock-beer**, bók-bíer, bók'bér, *n.* [G *bod-bier* ] A strong variety of lager-beer

**bode**, bód, *v. t.* pret & pp *boded*, bód'ed; ppr *boding*, bód'ing [A Sax. *bodian* to announce, to proclaim, Ir *boda*, D *bode*, G *bote*, a messenger, allied to *bid* ] To portend, to foreshow, to presage, to be the omen of — *v. i.* To give promise, to be ominous of something, to presage evil — *n.* An omen, portent

**bodiful**, bód'fúl, *a.* [See prec ] Boding, ominous, threatening, foreboding

**bodement**, bód'ment, *n.* [Bode and -ment ] An omen, a foreboding, portent, prognostic

**bodice**, bód'is, *n.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl of *body*, being originally in two pieces ] Something worn round the waist, stays, a corset

**bodiled**, bód'id, *a.* Having a body

**bodiless**, bód'í-less, *a.* Having no body, incorporeal

**bodily**, bód'í-ly, *a.* Relating to the body, corporeal, real, actual — *adv.* In the form of a body, corporeally, entirely

**bodkin**, bód'ín, *n.* [Formerly *boddel* yn, *boyetkin*, &c. origin uncertain comp W *bodog*, Gael *bodag*, a short sword. ] Originally a dagger now a pointed pin of steel ivory, or the like, for piercing holes in cloth, a blunted needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string, a pin for keeping up the hair

**bodile**, bód'í, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Bothwell*, a mint-master ] An old copper coin of Scotland, value of the sixth part of an English penny

**body**, bód'i, *n.* [A Sax. *bodig*, a body = O H G *botach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body, further connections quite uncertain ] The trunk of an animal, the frame or material substance of an animal, the main portion of anything as distinguished from subordinate parts, matter, any portion of matter; a person, collective mass, main army, a number of persons spoken of collectively, a corporation, the bulk, a system; substance, consistency or density, strength, reality, any solid figure — *v. t.* pret & pp *bodied*, bód'id, ppr *bodifying*, bód'ing To give a body to, to produce in some form, to incarnate, to embody (followed by *forth*)

**body-colour**, bód'í-kul'er, *n.* A pigment possessing body or a certain degree of consistency, substance, and tracing power

**body-guard**, bód'í-gard, *n.* The guard that protects or defends one's person

**body-servant**, bód'í-ser-vant, *n.* A valet, a personal attendant

**body-snatcher**, bód'í-snach'er, *n.* One who robs burying places of dead bodies, a resurrectionist

**Boer**, bór or bór'er, *n.* [D, a peasant, farmer Boop ] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, chiefly engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding

**bog**, bóg, *n.* [A Celtic word Gael and Ir *bog*, soft, moist, boggy, *boanach*, a quagmire ] Soft ground which is mainly composed of decayed vegetable matter, a quagmire, a marsh a morass — *Bog-iron* ore loose porous earthy ore of iron found in thin layers in the subsoil of many bogs and swamps — *Bog oak*, oak-trees found in peat-bogs, the timber being of a shining black colour and often manufactured into ornamental articles — *v. t.* pret & pp *bogged*, bóg'ed, ppr *bogging*, bóg'ing To whim or plunk, as in mind and mire

**bog-butter**, bóg-but'er, *n.* A fatty sperm insect like mineral resin found in masses in peat-bogs

**bog-earth**, bóg'érth, *n.* An earth or soil largely mixed with peat

**bogey**, bóg'y, bóg'i, *n.* [Akin to W *bugy*, *borgan* a hobgoblin, scarecrow *bugbear* ] A hobgoblin, a wicked spirit — Old *Bogey*, the devil

**boggle**, bóg'l, *v. i.* pret. & pp *bogled* bóg'id,







**bombazine, bombasine, bom-ba-zén', n.** [Fr *bombasin, bombasine*, It *bombicina bombasine*, fr *L. bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, fr *Gr bombyx, bombyl os*, a silk-worm, silk. **BOMBAST** ] A twilled fabric, ordinarily black, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted.

**bomb-ketch, bomb-vessel, bom'kech, bom'es-el, n.** A small ship or vessel constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea.

**bomb-proof, bom'prof, a.** Secure against the force of bombs, capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells.

**bomb-shell, bom'shel, n.** A spherical shell, a bomb.

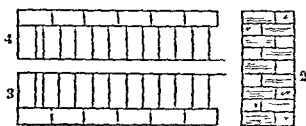
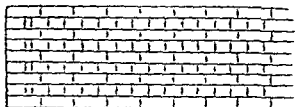
**bona fide, bō'na fi'dē, adv and adj.** [L.] With good faith, without fraud or deception, frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith, honest, as, a *bona fide* trader, purchaser, &c.

**bonanza, bon-an'za, n.** [Sp.] a fair wind, fine weather, a prosperous voyage ] A mass of rich ore, a stroke of fortune, success.

**Bonapartist, bon'a-part-ist, n.** One who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France.

**bon-bon, bon-bou, n.** [Fr., 'good good', fr *L. bonus, good*.] Some article of sugar-confectionery, a sugar-plum.

**bond, bond, n.** [A form of *band*. **BAND, BIND**] Anything that binds, fastens, or confines, or which holds things together, a connection, something which unites in a figurative sense, uniting the union, an obligation, a writing of obligation, a writing by which a person binds himself to do or not to do some act, state of being in a bonded warehouse, in *masonry*, the arrangement of



1 Face of wall. 2 End of wall. 3 1st course bed.  
4 2d course bed.

stones or bricks so that they overlap each other and form a solid structure, a vertical joint in one course not coinciding with another above or below, in *pl* chains imprisonment — v t pret & pp *bonded, bond'ed, ppr bonding, bond'ing* To give bond for to secure payment of by giving a bond to grant a bond in security for money lent, to store in a special warehouse till ready to pay duty on.

**bond bond, a.** [From O E *bonde*, a vassal serf, vilen fr *A. Sax. bonda*, a husbandman fr *Icel. bondr*, peasant fr *Indo* to dwell, *boor, boner*, being akin. Hence *bondage, bondman*, &c., but *bond n* and *bond* have affected the meaning ] In a state of servitude or slavery.

**bondage, bond'aj, n.** [*Bond* and *age*] State of being in bonds or slavery, slavery or involuntary servitude, thralldom, captivity, imprisonment, restraint.

**bonded, bond'ed, a.** Secured by bond, that lies under a bond to pay duty, as goods liable to excise or customs dues — *Bonded warehouse*, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged.

**bondor bond'or, n.** One who bonds, one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse one of the stones which reach through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.

**bondholder bond'hold-er, n.** A person who holds a bond for money lent.

**bondmaid, bond'māid, n.** [See *BOND, a*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

**bondman, bondsmān, bond'mān, bond'mān, n.** [See *BOND, a*] A man slave or one bound to service without wages.

**bond-slave, n.** [See *BOND, a*] A person in a state of slavery.

**bonds-woman, bond-woman, n.** [See *BOND, a*] A woman slave.

**bone, bōn, n.** [A. Sax. *bān*, a bone = O Sax. *bēn*, D *L G* and Dan *bein*, Icel. and G *bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg, the shank further connections unknown.] A firm, hard substance composing the internal skeleton or framework of an animal body, a piece of this substance, something made of bone, *pl* pieces of bone held between the fingers and struck together in time to music — v t pret & pp *boned, bond, ppr boning, bon'ing* To take out bones from, as in cooking, to put whalebone into (stays).

**bone-bed, bōn'bed, n.** *Geol* a deposit composed of fragments of bones, &c., of extinct animals.

**bone-black, bōn'blak, n.** Animal charcoal, the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by charring in close vessels.

**bone-brown, bōn'broun, n.** A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout.

**boned, bōnd, a.** Having bones.

**bone-dust, bōn'dust, n.** Bones ground to dust for manure.

**bone-earth, bone-ash, bōn'erth, bōn'ash, n.** The white earthy residue of bones which have been calcined.

**bone-lace, bōn'lis, n.** A variety of lace made with bobbins which were originally of bone.

**bone-mill, bōn'mil, n.** A mill for grinding or bruising bones.

**bone-setter, bōn'set-er, n.** One who sets and restores broken and dislocated bones.

**bone-spavin, bōn'spar-in, n.** A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

**bonfire, bōn'fir, n.** [For *bone-fire*.] Originally a fire in which quantities of bones were burned in public ] A large fire lighted up in the open air as an expression of public joy and exultation.

**boniface, bōn'fās, n.** [The name of the landlord in *Farquhar's Beau's Stratagem*.] A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or innkeeper, an innkeeper in general.

**bonito, bō'nē-to, n.** [Sp.] A fish of several species one of which is a tunny common in tropical seas.

**bon-mot bon-mō, n.** [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word ] A witicism, a witty repartee.

**bonne, bon, n.** [Fr. fr *bon, bonne, L. bonus, good*.] A French nursemaid.

**bonnet, bon'et, n.** [Fr. *bonnet*, Sp and *Pg bonete*, L *L. bonetus, bonitum*, originally a sort of stuff so called, perhaps of Oriental origin ] A kind of hat or cap, a dress for the head worn by women, anything that covers the head or top of an object — v t pret & pp *bonnetted, bon'et-ed, ppr bonnetting, bon'et-ing* To force the hat or cap over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling — v i To pull off the bonnet, to make obeisance.

**bonneted, bon'et-ed, a.** Wearing a bonnet.

**bonnet-rouge bon-e-rozh, n.** [Fr. lit red cap ] A red or fervid republican.

**bonny, bon'ni, a.** [Doubtfully fr *Fr bon, bonne, good* fr *L. bonus, good*.] Handsome, beautiful, gay, blithe.

**bon-ton, bon-ton, n.** [Fr. lit 'good tone'] The style of persons in high life, high mode or fashion, fashionable society.

**bonus bō'nis, n.** [L. good ] A premium something in addition to what is due, an extra dividend to shareholders, a sum paid to an employe in addition to his wages.

**bon-vivant bon-vi-tau, n.** [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, living, *pp* of *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live ] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

**booby, bō'bi, a.** Pertaining to or consisting of bones, full of bones, having large strong bones.

**bonze, bonz, n.** [Pg. a corruption of Japanese word ] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Buddha in China, Burnah, Japan, &c., there are both male and female bonzes living in monasteries.

**booby, bō'bi, n.** [Sp. *bofo*, a fool, a dolt, the booby bird, probably from *L. balbus*, stammering ] A blockhead, a dunce, a stupid fellow, a lubber, a water bird, so named from its apparent stupidity.

**boobyish, bō'bi-ish, a.** Like or pertaining to a booby, stupid.

**book, buk, n.** [A. Sax. *bōc*, a book, originally, it is supposed, a beech-tree = Icel *bōf*, a book, a beech, D *boel*, a book, a beech, G *buch*, a book, *buche*, a beech, Sw *bol*, Dan *boq* a book, comp also Slav *bul'ia*, a book, *bul*, a beech. The connection between the meanings and words *book* and *beech* is explained by the fact that beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark probably formed the early books ] Any printed or written literary composition forming a considerable collection of leaves a volume, a division of a volume, a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections), a division of a subject in the same volume a register or record. — v t pret & pp *bool* d, *buk't, ppr bookin, buk'ing* To enter, write, or register in a book, to secure the carriage or transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail or steamer.

**bookbinding, buk'bind-ing, n.** The act or practice of binding books, or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.

**book-debt, buk'det, n.** A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

**book-hunter, buk'hunt-er, n.** An eager collector of books a bibliomaniac.

**booking-office, buk'ing-of-is, n.** An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit.

**bookish, buk'ish, a.** Given to books or reading, fond of study more acquainted with books than with men, theoretical.

**bookishly, buk'ish-h, adv.** In a bookish way.

**bookishness, buk'ish-ness, n.** Quality of being bookish or addicted to books, fondness for study.

**book-keeper, buk'kep-er, n.** One who keeps accounts, a person who has the charge of entering items of debit and credit in the books belonging to business houses.

**book-keeping, buk'kep-ing, n.** The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

**book-learned, buk'ler-ned, a.** Versed in books and literature sometimes implying ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life.

**book-learning, buk'lern-ing, n.** Learning acquired by reading acquaintance merely with books and literature.

**book-let, buk'let, n.** A little book.

**book-louse, buk'lous, n.** *pl* *book-lice*, buk'lis. Minute insect very destructive to old books.

**book-maker, buk'māk-er, n.** One who writes books, especially a compiler, in betting phraseology, a person who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race, a layer as opposed to a backer.

**bookman, buk'mān, n.** A man whose profession is the study of books.

**book-muslin, buk'muz-lin, n.** A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish.

**book-oath, buk'oth, n.** The oath made on the Look or Bible.

**book-plate, buk'plat, n.** A special label which an owner of books pastes inside the cover of those belonging to him.

**book-post, buk'pōst, n.** That arrangement in the post-office by which books,







**boscage**, **boskage**, **boś'aj**, *n* [O Fr *boscage*, fr the German. *Bosch*] A mass of growing trees, groves, or thickets

**bosh**, **bosh**, *n* [Turk. empty, vain, useless] Nonsense, absurdity, trash

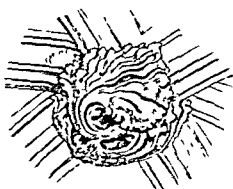
**bosk**, **bosk**, *n* [An old form of *bush*] A thicket, a small natural wood. [Tenn]

**boscage**, *n* **BOSCAGE**

**bosky**, **boś'ki**, *a* [BOSK.] Bushy, covered with groves or thickets

**bosom**, **boz'um**, *n* [A.Sax. *bōsm*=O Fris *bosm*, O Sax. *bōsom*, D *boszem*, G *busen*, probably fr root of *bore*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part, or connected with *bough*] The breast, the hollow of the breast, the hollow space or receptacle formed between the breast and the garment that covers it, the seat of the affections, wishes, secrets, desires, &c., embrace or compass, the folds of the dress covering the breast, the interior, used figuratively for something suggesting the human bosom — *v t* pret & pp *bosomed*, *boz'umd*, *ppr* *bosoming*, *boz'um-ing* To inclose in the bosom, to conceal to cherish — *a* Intimate, much beloved, confidential

**boss**, **bos**, *n* [Fr *bosse*, a swelling, hump, fr O H G *bōzo*, a bunch or bundle, same root as *bossen*, to beat, E *beat* **BEAT**] A protuberant ornament or part, a stud, a



Boss—From Wells Cathedral

knob, a round swelling body, an ornamental projection, often richly carved, used in vaulted or flat roofs

**boss**, **bos**, *n* [D *baas*, a master] An employer, a master, a superintendent [American]

**bossy**, **boś'i**, *a* Having a boss or bosses, ornamented with bosses

**bostançi**, **boś-tan'je**, *n pl* [Turk., fr *bostan*, a garden] A palace attendant in Turkey, originally a gardener

**bot**, **bot** **BOTT**

**botanic**, **botanical**, **bō-tan'ik**, **bō-tan'ik-al**, *a* [Gr *botanikos*, fr *botanē*, a plant] Pertaining to botany

**botanically**, **bō-tan'ik-ah**, *adv* In a botanic manner, according to the system of botany

**botanist**, **bō'tan-ist**, *n* [Botany and *-ist*=Fr *botaniste*] One skilled in botany

**botanize**, **bō'tan-iz**, *v i* pret & pp *botanized*, *bō'tan-izd*, *ppr* *botanizing* *bō'tan-iz-ing* [Gr *botanizein* **BOTANIZ**] To study botany to search for and collect plants, as a botanist

**botany**, **bō'ta-ni**, *n* [As if fr a form *botanica*, fr Gr *botanē*, herbage, a plant, fr *bōsē*, I feed] The science which treats of the forms, structure and tissues of plants, the laws which regulate their growth, their functions, their classification and their distribution over the face of the globe

**botargo**, **botargi**, **bō-tar'gō**, **bō-tar'ga**, *n* [It.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny

**botch**, **boch**, *n* [O E *boche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, fr O Fr *boche*, *boce*, a boil, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *bois*=It. *bossa*, *boccia*], comp O D *butse*, a boil, a swelling In sense of mend may be of different origin.] A swelling or pustule on the skin, an ulcerous sore, a boil, a part or patch added clumsily or unsuitably; ill-finished work in mending bungled work, generally — *v t* pret & pp *botched* *bocht*, *ppr* *botching*, *bocht-ing* To mark with

botches, to mend, patch, or put together clumsily or unsuitably, to perform or express in a bungling manner

**botcher**, **boch'er**, *n* One who botches, a mender of old clothes, a bungler

**botchery**, **boch'er-i**, *n* That which is done by botching, clumsy workmanship, full of botches

**bot-fly**, **boť'fl**, *n* A fly that produces bots

**both**, **bōth**, *a* and *pron* [A Scandinavian word=Icel *bothr*, *bothu* Sc. *both*, Dan. *baade*, G *bride*, Goth *bayoths* both The first element is seen in A. Sax *bā*, both, *baica*, both-two, both, Goth. *bai*, both, and perhaps in L *ambo*, G *amphō*, both.] The two, taken by themselves, the one and the other, the pair or the couple — *con'* As well, on the one side used in connection with *and*

**botther**, **bot'er**, *v t* pret & pp *botthered*, *bot'herd*, *ppr* *botthering*, *bot'er-ing* [Fr *badui* a word of Irish origin, comp Ir *badui*, trouble, affliction *badui*, I vex, or a form of *poth*] To tease, perplex, or annoy — *v i* To trouble or worry one's self, to make many words or much ado — *n* A trouble, vexation, or plague

**bottheration**, **bot'er-a'shon**, *n* The act of botthering, state of being botthered

**bottherer**, **bot'er-er**, *n* One who botthers, vexes or annoys

**botlie**, **bothy**, **bot'li**, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps akin to *both*] In Scotland a farm building in which the servants or labourers are lodged

**botryoid**, **botryoidal**, **bot'ri-oid**, **bot'ri-oid-al**, *a* [Gr *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form] Having the form of a bunch of grapes, of a clustered form

**bott**, **bot**, *n* [Gael *botus*, a bott, *botag*, a maggot] A name given to larvae or maggots found in the intestines of horses under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c generally in plural

**bottine**, **bot'en**, *n* [Fr *dim* of *botte*, a boot] A half boot a light boot, an appliance resembling a boot, to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children

**bottle**, **bot'l**, *n* [Fr *bouteille*, fr L *buticula*, dim of *butis*, *butta*, a cask or butt **BUTT**] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, &c, with a narrow mouth, for



Ancient Egyptian Bottles of Glass

holding liquors, the contents of a bottle — The bottle strong drink in general, the practice of drinking [to be fond of *the bottle*] — *v t* pret & pp *bottled* *bot'ld*, *ppr* *bottling*, *bot'ld-ing* To put into a bottle or bottles, *fig* to keep under restraint

**bottle**, **bot'l**, *n* [O Fr *botel*, dim of *botte*, a bundle, fr O H G *bōzo*, a bundle **BOSS**] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder

**bottle-chart**, **bot'l-chart**, *n* A chart showing the course of surface currents as determined by the direction in which bottles have floated at sea

**bottle-fish**, **bot'l-fish**, *n* A fish of the eel family with a body capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle

**bottle-glass**, **bot'l-glas**, *n* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles

**bottle-green**, **bot'l-grn**, *a* Of a dark green colour, like common bottle glass

**bottle-holder**, **bot'l-hold'er**, *n* One who waits upon another in a boxing match, administering refreshment, &c, a backer, a supporter in a contest of any kind

**bottle-nose**, **bot'l-nōz**, *n* A whale having

a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes

**bottle-nosed**, **bot'l-nōzd**, *a* Having a bottle-shaped or swollen nose

**bottle-tail**, **bot'l-tit**, *n* The long-tailed tit-mouse, so called from its bottle shaped nest

**bottle-tree**, **bot'l-trē**, *n* An Australian tree allied to the bacabab, with a stem which bulges out enormously in the middle

**bottom**, **bot'om**, *n* [A. Sax *botm*, *bottom*=Sc *boddom*, O Sax *boddm*, D *boðem*, Icel *botn*, Sw *botten*, O H G *bodam*, Mod. G *boden*, fr same root as L *fundus* (seen in *fund*, *fundamental*), Gr *pythmēn*, base, *bottom*.] The lowest part, the base, part on which a thing rests, the deepest part, the ground under the water, foundation or groundwork, a dale or valley part regarded as lowest, foot of a page, of class, &c, stamina, native strength, a ship, dregs or grounds — *a* At the bottom, undermost, having a low situation, alluvial — *v t* pret & pp *bottomed*, *bot'omd*, *ppr* *bottoming*, *bot-om-ing* To furnish with bottom, to found or build upon, to base — *v i* To rest upon as its ultimate support

**bottom**, **bot'om**, *n* [W *botm*, a boss, a bud, a button] A ball or skew of thread, a cocoon

**bottomed**, **bot'omd**, *p a* Furnished with a bottom, having a bottom of this or that kind

**bottomless**, **bot'om-less**, *a* Without a bottom, fathomless

**bottomry**, **bot'om-ri**, *n* [Bottom, a ship, and *-ry*] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, that is, the ship itself

**boudoir**, **bō-dwar**, *n* [Fr. lit. putting-place, fr *bouder*, to pout, to sulk] A small room private to a lady, a lady's private sitting-room

**bough**, **bou**, *n* [A. Sax. *bōg*, *bōh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough=Icel *bógr*, Dan *bovg*, *bor*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow, allied to Gr *pēchys*, the fore arm, Skr *bāhu*, the arm *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word] The large branch of a tree, any branch *bought*, *bot*, pret & pp of *buy* (which see)

**bougie**, **bo-zig**, *n* [Fr., a wax-candle, fr Sp *bugia* fr *Bugia* in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought] A wax-taper, a slender flexible cylinder intended for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed

**boil**, **boyl**, *n* [Fr, fr *bouillir*, to boil. **BOIL**.] Meat stewed with vegetables, boiled or stewed meat of any kind

**bolter**, **bōl'der**, *n* [From Dan *buldre* L. dial *bolter*, Sw *bultra*, to make a loud noise, to thunder, Sw dial *bullersten* (sten=stone), a large pebble, lit a stone that makes a thundering noise] A water-worn roundish stone of considerable size, an ice-worn and smooth block lying on the surface of the soil, or embedded in clays and gravels

**bolter-clay**, **bōl'der-clā**, *n* The stiff unslaked, tenacious clay of the glacial drift epoch or ice age

**bolter-are**, **bol'tar**, *n* [Fr, older forms *boulter*, *boulterere* borrowed and altered fr G *bollere* **BULWARK**] Originally a rampart of a fortified town a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications, now sometimes extended to any wide street or walk

**bolter-averse**, **bōl'ters-av-ers**, *n* [Fr, fr *bolle* ball *vers*, to turn] Overthrow, subversion, convulsion or confusion

**bounce**, **bouns**, *i t* pret & pp *bounced* *bounst*, *ppr* *bouncing*, *bouns-ing* [O E *bunsern*, *bunsern*, to strike suddenly=LG *bunsern*, to knock, D *boun-en*, to strike, bounce, *bons* a bounce imitative of the noise of a blow] To leap or spring suddenly and with noise, to fly or rush out suddenly to spring or leap against anything so as to rebound, to beat or thump, to boast or bully

**bounce**, *n* [A strong sudden blow or thump a loud heavy sound, a boast, an exaggeration, a bold lie — *adv* With a bounce or abrupt movement; abruptly (to come bounce into a room)]











[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Men mental Frank Lee  
in Western water Abbey  
by fire Sw broad  
to fry where F ? is  
w to breeze, brower



**BRAWNY**, brá'ni, a [*Brawn* and -y] Muscular, fleshy, strong, bulky

**BRAXY**, brák'si, n [Perhaps fr the verb to break, comp G *brechen*, vomiting, *brechen*, to break] A name for several diseases of sheep, the mutton of a sheep that has died from disease or accident

**BRAY**, brá, v t pret & pp *brayed*, bräd, ppr *braying*, brá'ing [O Fr *brayer* (Fr *broyer*), to pound, fr G *brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small

**BRAY**, brá, v i pret & pp *brayed*, bräd, ppr *braying*, brá'ing [Fr *brayer*, to bray, L L *brayre*, *bragare*, to bray, probably fr Celt root seen in *bray*] To utter a loud harsh sound, as an ass, to make a harsh cry or sound. — n The harsh sound or roar of an ass, a harsh, grating sound

**BRAYER**, brá'er, n One who brays

**BRAZE**, bráz, v t pret & pp *braced*, brázd, ppr *bracing*, bráz'ing [Partly fr *brass*, partly fr Fr *braser*, to braze, which is fr the Scandinavian, and therefore probably of kindred origin BRASS] To cover with brass, to solder with brass, or an alloy of brass and zinc, to harden

**BRAZEN**, bráz'n, a [A Sax *bræsen*, fr *brass*, brass BRASS] Made of brass, pertaining to brass, strong, impenetrable, impudent, having a front like brass — v t To behave with insolence or effrontery with an indefinite vt

**BRAZEN-FACED**, bráz'n-fast, a Impudent, bold to excess, shameless

**BRAZENLY**, bráz'n-ly, adv In a brazen manner, boldly, impudently

**BRAZENNESS**, bráz'n-nes, n Appearance like brass, brassiness, impudence

**BRAZIER**, bráz'er, n [Fr *brasier*, *brasier*, fr *braise*, hot coals, embers, perhaps of same origin as *braze*, brass] An open pan for burning charcoal or other fuel

**BRAZIER**, bráz'er, n [From *braze* or *brass*, comp *glazier* and *glass*] One who works in brass

**BRAZIL**, **Brazil-wood**, bra-zil', n [Sp and Pg *brasil*, a red dye-wood of the East, the name being then given to a similar S American wood, and the country being called after this wood] A very heavy wood growing in Brazil, and used for dyeing red.

**BRAZILLETO**, bra-zil'et-o, n An inferior species of Brazil wood.

**BRAZIL-NUT**, bra-zil'nut, n The seeds of a tree growing throughout tropical America, which, besides being eaten, yield an oil

**BREACH**, brích, n [From A. Sax. *brece*, *brice*, *brice*, a breach or breaking, fr *breacan*, to break, partly also fr Fr *breche*, a breach, fr the same stem but directly fr the German *BRECH*] The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially in a fig sense, a rupture, a break, a gap, made by artillery, an opening, disruption, infraction, infringement, violation, transgression, difference, quarrel, injury — vt pret & pp *breached*, brécht, ppr *breaching*, brécht'ing To make a breach or opening in

**BREAD**, bréd, n [A. Sax *brad*, *brad*=D *brood*, Sw and Dan *bröd* Icel *brauth* G *brod*, brot Root doubtful The oldest sense was a piece, then a piece of bread bread The word loaf represents the original Teutonic word for bread] An article of food made of flour or meal baked, food, sustenance, livelihood

**BREAD-CORN**, bréd'körn, n Corn of which bread is made

**BREADFRUIT-TREE**, bréd'frót-tré, n The fruit of a tree which grows in the Pacific Islands, and produces a globular fruit, which, when roasted, forms an excellent substitute for bread the tree itself

**BREAD-NUT**, bréd'nut, n The fruit of a tree common in the woods of Jamaica, which when roasted, is used as bread

**BREADSTUFF**, bréd'stuf, n Bread-corn frequently in plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made

**BREADTH**, brédth, n [O E *brede*, breadth, with th added, fr A. Sax. *brædu* breadth fr *bridd*, broad, comp *length*, width

**BROAD**] The measure across any plane surface, from side to side, width, extent largeness of mind, liberality, a free, simple style in painting

**BREADTHWAYS**, brédth'wiz, adv In the direction of the breadth

**BREAD-WINNER**, bréd'win-er, n One who works for the support of himself or of him self and a family

**BREAK**, brák, v t pret *broke*, brók, pp *broke*, brók, or commonly *broken*, brók'n, ppr *breaking*, brák'ing [A. Sax *breacan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c = O Fr *bréla*, O Sax *brekan*, D *brechen*, Dan *brølle*, G *brechen*, Goth *brukan*, to break, to crush, &c, Icel *bráa* a, to break, same root as L *frango* (whence *fracture*, *fraction*, &c), Gr [*frignym*, I break] To part or separate by violence or force, to rend, to burst open, to cause to give way, to destroy or greatly impair, to shatter, to quell, to train to obedience, to subdue or tame, to make bankrupt, to discard or cashier, to violate, to infringe, to open or lay open, to interrupt to intercept to frustrate, to dissolve any union, to tell or impart with discretion, to destroy the completeness of

—To break ground, to begin to turn up the ground, to begin operations —To break jail, to force one's way out of it —To break off, to sever by breaking, put a stop to, discontinue

—To break up, to open forcibly, to dissolve or put an end to, to disband —To break the heart, to afflict grievously, to kill with grief

—To break the ice, to make the first advances to a new acquaintance —v i To part, to separate, to divide in two to burst, to burst forth, to open, to dawn, to become bankrupt, to decline in health or vigour, to fall out, to change in tone, or falter —To break away, to rush away forcibly and suddenly —To break down, to fall by breaking, to come to a smash, to fail or give way —To break forth, to burst out, to give vent to powerful feelings —To break in or into, to force one's way in —To break loose, to get free by force, to shake off restraint —To break off, to become severed, to desist suddenly —To break out, to get out by force, to arise or spring up

—To break up, to dissolve and separate (as a meeting) —To break with, to cease to be friends with —n An opening, a rupture, a breach, an open place, a pause, an interruption, an interruption of continuity, a line drawn in printing, noting suspension of the sense, the dawn, a brake, for vehicles a large four-wheeled vehicle, a kind of wagonette

**BREAKABLE**, brák'a-bl, a Capable of being broken

**BREAKAGE**, brák'á, n A breaking damage by breaking, allowance for things broken

**BREAK-DOWN**, brák'down, n An accident, a downfall, a failure, a collapse, a lively dance

**BREAKER**, brák'er, n One who or that which breaks, a rock, &c, by which the waves are broken, a wave so broken, a small flat water-cask [In last sense perhaps a corruption of Sp *barica*, a keg]

**BREAKFAST**, brék'fast, n The first meal in the day, the food eaten at the first meal —v i pret & pp *break fasted*, brék'fast-ed, ppr *breakfasting*, brék'fast-ing To eat the first meal in the day —vt To furnish with breakfast

**BREAK-NECK**, brák'nek, a Steep and dangerous, extremely hazardous, headlong, precipitous

**BREAK-UP**, brák'up, n A disruption a dissolution of connection, a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration, a disbandment

**BREAKWATER**, brák'wá-ter, n A mole or other obstruction at the entrance of a harbour, estuary, &c, to break the force of the waves

**BREAM**, brém, n [Fr *breme*, O Fr *brema*, fr O H G *brak-sen* G *breim*, the bream] The name of several fresh water fishes belonging to the carp family, also of some sea-fishes resembling the perch

**BREAM**, brém, v t pret & pp *breamed*, brém'd, ppr *breaming*, brém'ing [Perhaps D *brem*, broom furze, fr the materials commonly used, the verb *broom* is also used in same sense] To clean a ship's bottom by means of fire

**BREAST**, brést, n [A. Sax *bréast*=O Fr *brist*, O Sax *brist*, Icel *brjóst*, Sw *bröst*, Dan *bryst*, D *brust*, Goth *brusta*, G *brust* allied to O Sax *burstan*, to bud, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling] The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted, the fore part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals, the heart, the conscience, the disposition, the affections, the seat of the affections and passions, the repository of designs, thoughts, secrets, anything resembling the breast —To make a clean breast, to make full confession —v t pret & pp *breasted*, brést'-ed, ppr *breasting*, brést'ing To bear the breast against, to meet in front, to oppose breast to breast, to stem

**BREAST-BONE**, brést'bón, n The bone of the breast, the sternum

**BREAST-DEEP**, **BREAST-HIGH**, brést'dép, brést'hí, a Deep as from the breast to the feet, as high as the breast

**BREASTED**, brést'-ed, a Having a breast chiefly in compound words

**BREAST-KNOT**, brést'not, n A knot of ribbons worn on the breast

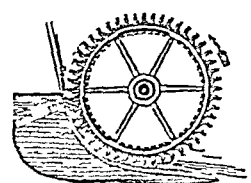
**BREAST-PIN**, brést'pin, n A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast, a brooch

**BREAST-PLATE**, brést'plát, n A plate for the breast, armour for the breast, a part of the Jewish high-priest's vestments

**BREAST-PLOUGH**, brést'plou, n A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast

**BREAST-WALL**, brést'wál, n A retaining wall at the foot of a slope

**BREAST-WHEEL**, brést'whél, n A water-wheel in which the water is delivered to the



Breast-wheel

float-boards at a point somewhere between the bottom and top

**BREAST-WORK**, brést'werk, n A hastily-constructed fortification thrown up breast-high for defence, the parapet of a building

**BREATH**, bréth, n [A. Sax *bræth* odour, scent, breath, allied to G *brattem*, *brattem*, steam, vapour, *breath* *brod*, vapour, a bubble, same root as E *brood*, G *braten*, to roast, fr a root meaning to burn or boil]

The air drawn into and driven out from the lungs in respiration, the power of breathing, life, a single respiration, time for a respiration, pause, a gentle breeze, an instant, an exhalation, an odour

**BREATHABLE**, bréth'a-bl, a Capable of being breathed

**BREATHE**, bréth, v t pret & pp *breathed*, bréth'id, ppr *breathing*, bréth'ing [From *breath*] To draw into and eject air from the lungs, to respire, to live to take breath, to rest from action for a time, to move or blow gently, as air, to exhale, to emanate, to be alive —v t To inspire and expire, to inject by breathing, to eject by breathing

—To infuse, to blow into, to exhale or emit to recover softly or in private, to suffer to take or recover breath (a horse), to put out of breath, to exhaust

**BREATH-ER**, bréth'er, n One who breathes one who lives (Shak.), a short time of physical exercise that tries one's wind







**bridge**, *brj*, *n* [O L. *brig*, *brigge*, Sc *brig*, A Sax. *bricu*, *brugg*=Icel. *brugga*, Dan. *brugg*, a pier, D. *brug*, G. *brueck*, a bridge, akin to Icel. *brj*, Dan. *bro*, a bridge. *Bridge* is the S. English form corresponding to N. English *brj*. Any structure raised across a river, canal, ravine, &c. to furnish a passage, something resembling a bridge, the upper part of the nose, the part of a stringed instrument that supports the strings, in furnaces the vertical partition for compelling the flame to ascend, a raised structure amidships for passage from one side of a steam-vessel to the other—*v* t. pret. & pp. *bridged*, *brjd*, ppr. *bridging*, *brj'ing*. To build a bridge or bridges over, to find a way out of or over.

**bridge-deck**, *brj'dek*, *n*. A partial deck common in paddle-steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

**bridle**, *brj'dl*, *n*. [A Sax. *bridel*, a bridle =D. *breidel*, O Fns. *bridel*, O H G. *brittel*. Probably from root of A. Sax. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to bridle. *Brj'dl*.] The portion of harness with which a horse is governed and restrained, being fitted to his head something resembling a bridle in form or use, a restraint, a curb, a check—*v* t. pret. & pp. *bridled*, *brj'dld*, ppr. *bridling*, *brj'dl'ing*. To put a bridle on, to check, to restrain to control, to curb—*v* i. To hold up the head and draw in the chin, to throw up the head in a haughty manner to assume a lofty manner expressive of dignity and indignation.

**bridle-hand**, *brj'dl-hand*, *n*. The hand which holds the bridle in riding, the left hand.

**bridle-path**, *brj'dl-path*, *brj'dl path*, *brj'dl r'd*, *n*. A path or road which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages.

**bridle-rein**, *brj'dl-r'n*, *n*. The rein attached to a bridle.

**bridoon**, *brj'don*, *n*. [Fr. *bridon*, fr. *bride*, a bridle.] A light saddle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

**brief**, *brif*, *a*. [O Fr. *brief*, *brif*, *Fr* *brief*, short, a short letter, &c., fr. L. *brevis*, short, *breve*, a letter, a writing, akin to Gr. *brachys*, short. Seen also in *breuity*, *breve*, abbreviation, *abridge*.] Short, concise, succinct, not using many words—*n*. A short or concise writing, an epitome, a writ or precept, an abridgement of a client's case drawn up for the use of a barrister, a formal epistle from the pope.

**briefness**, *brif'nes*, *a*. Having no brief.

**briefly**, *brif'ly*, *adv*. In a brief form or manner, concisely, in few words.

**briefness**, *brif'nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being brief, shortness, conciseness, brevity.

**brier**, *brj'ar*, *brj'er*, *n*. [A. Sax. *brær*, *brær*, a brier, perhaps borrowed from the Celtic, comp. Ir. *brj'ar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier, Gael. *preas*, a bush, a brier.] A prickly plant or shrub, the sweet-brier and the wild brier, species of the rose, the wild rose.

**brier-root**, *brj'er-r'ot*. Same as *Briar-root*.

**briery**, *brj'arj*, *brj'er*, *a*. Full of briers, rough thorny.

**brig**, *brj*, *n*. [An abbre. of *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, both square-rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.

**brigade**, *brj'g'd*, *n*. [Fr. *brigade*, fr. It. *brigata*, a brigade fr. *braviere*, to fight. *BRIGAND*.] A body of troops, cavalry or infantry, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions, a body of men organized, and acting under authority.

**brigade-major**, *brj'g'd m'j'ar*, *n*. The officer who assists a brigadier.

**brigadier**, *brj'g'd-j'r*, *n*. [Fr. *brigade*.] The officer who commands a brigade.

**brigand**, *brj'g'nd*, *n*. [Fr. *brigand*, fr. It. *brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, fr. *brigare*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), fr. *briga* (whence *Fr* *brigue*), an intrigue, a

quarrel, further connections uncertain.] A robber, a freebooter.

**brigandage**, *brj'g'nd-aj*, *n*. [Fr. *brigandage*.] The practice of brigands, highway robbery by brigands, plunder.

**brigantine**, *brj'g'ndin*, *n*. [Fr. *brigantine*, fr. *brigand*, in old sense of foot-soldier. *BRIGAND*.] Body armour composed of thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather.

**brigantine**, *brj'g'ntin*, *n*. [Fr. *brigantine*, fr. It. *brigantina*, a pirate vessel, fr. *brigante*, a pirate. *BRIGAND*.] *Brj* is an abbre. of this word.] A light, swift-sailing vessel, two-masted, and square-rigged like a brig, a brig.

**bright**, *brjt*, *a*. [A. Sax. *bryht*, *briht*, *breht*, by metath. for *beorht*, *berht*, clear, shining = Goth. *barhts*, O Sax. *berht*, O H G. *beraht*, bright same root as L. *flagro* (anciently *fiagro*), to flame, *flamma* (*flagma*), flame, Skr. *bhraj*, to shine.] Glancing, twinkling, clear, shining, full of light and splendour, splendid glorious, luminous, brilliant, glittering, sparkling, conspicuous, illustrious, acute witty lively, animated cheerful.

**brighten**, *brjt'n*, *v* t. pret. & pp. *brightened*, *brj'tn'd*, ppr. *brightening*, *brjt'n'ing*. [*Bright* and *en*.] To make bright or brighter, to increase the lustre of, to make gay or witty, to sharpen the faculties of, to make illustrious—*v* i. To grow bright or more bright, to clear up.

**brightly**, *brjt'ly*, *adv*. In a bright manner, splendidly, brilliantly, with lustre, cheerfully.

**brightness**, *brjt'nes*, *n*. Quality of being bright, splendid, or clear, lustre, splendour, acuteness, sharpness of wit.

**Bright's disease**, *brjt's-diz*, *n*. [From a doctor of this name who settled the nature of it about 1827.] A serious disease or group of diseases of the kidneys.

**brightsome**, *brjt'sum*, *a*. [Bright and *-some*.] Bright, brilliant.

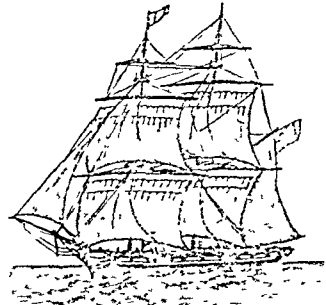
**brill**, *brl*, *n*. [Comp. Corn. *brithel*, a mackerel, pl. *brithells*, *brith*, fr. *brith*, streaked, variegated.] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot.

**brilliance**, *brj'ljans*, *brj'jans*, *brj'jans*, *n*. [Fr. *brillant*.] The state of being brilliant, great brightness, splendour, lustre.

**brilliant**, *brj'ljant*, *a*. [Fr. *brillant*.] Sparkling, fr. *briller*, to shine or sparkle. *Pr* and *Sp* *brillar*, fr. L. *brillare*, to shine like a beryl, fr. L. *beryllus*, a beryl. *BERYL*.] Shining, glittering, sparkling, splendid, illustrious, distinguished, of noteworthy talents—*n*. A diamond of the finest cut, having a number of faces or facets, so as to reflect the light most vividly, a very small size of printing type.

**brilliantly**, *brj'ljant'ly*, *adv*. In a brilliant manner, splendidly.

**brim**, *brm*, *n*. [A. Sax. *brime*, *brymme*, *brim*, comp. *brim*, the surf, the sea = Icel.



FIG

*brim*, the surf at Dan. *bræmme*, G. *brüme*, the edge, border, fr. root seen in L. *fringere*, to roar, Skr. *bhrām*, to whirl, *bhrāt*, a

whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf roars or rages.] The rim, edge, lip, margin, or brink of anything, the upper edge of the mouth of a vessel, the top—*v* i. pret. & pp. *brimmed*, *brmd*, ppr. *brimming*, *brm'ing*. To be full to overflowing, to be brimful.

**brimful**, *brm'f'ul*, *a*. Full to the brim or top, completely full.

**brimless**, *brm'les*, *a*. Having no brim, as a hat.

**brimmer**, *brm'er*, *n*. [*BRIM*.] A bowl, cup, or goblet brimful or full to the top.

**brimming**, *brm'ing*, *a*. Full to the top or brim, on the point of overflowing.

**brimstone**, *brm'st'n*, *n*. [O E. *breimstone*, *brimston*, &c. Sc. *brunstone*, *brunstone*, lit. burn-stone or burning-stone, like Icel. *brunnsteinn*, *brimstone*.] Sulphur—*BRIMSTONE* butterfly, a species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour.

**brinded**, *brnd'd*, *a*. [Equivalent to Prov. L. and Sc. *branded*, of a reddish-brown colour with darker markings, lit. of a burnt colour, the root being in *burn*, *brand*, &c.] Branded.

**brindle**, *brnd'l*, *n*. The colour of a brinded or brinded animal.

**brindled**, *brnd'ld*, *a*. [A form of *branded*, probably through the influence of *mangled* or other words.] Of a brown grey or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue, variegated, streaked.

**brine**, *brn*, *n*. [A. Sax. *brj'ne*, *brine*=D. *brjn*, Flem. *brj'ne* origin doubtful, usually connected with to *burn*.] Salt water, water strongly impregnated with salt, the sea or ocean—*v* t. pret. & pp. *brined*, *brnd*, ppr. *brining*, *brn'ing*. To steep in brine.

**brine-pan**, *brn'p'an*, *n*. A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

**brine-pit**, *brn'p'it*, *n*. A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

**brine-shrimp**, *brn'shrmp*, *n*. A crustacean found in salt-pans and salt lakes.

**bring**, *brng*, *v* t. pret. & pp. *brought*, *br'gt*; ppr. *bringing*, *brng'ing*. [A. Sax. *bringan*, pret. *brohte*, pp. *broht*=O Fns. *bringa*, O Sax. *brangan*, D. *bengen*, Goth. *brigan* (pron. *brangan*), G. *bringen*, connections doubtful.] To lead, draw, or cause to come, to fetch, to bear, convey, or carry from a distant to a near place, to conduct, cause to arise or be, to produce, to procure, to attract, to draw along, to lead by degrees, to induce, to prevail upon—*v* i. To bring about, to effect, to accomplish—*v* i. To bring down, to fetch down, to lower, to humiliate, to abase—*v* i. To bring forth, to produce, as young or fruit, to beget, to cause—*v* i. To bring forward, to produce to view or notice—*v* i. To bring in, to introduce, to supply, to furnish (income, rent)—*v* i. To bring off, to convey from a place, to procure the acquittal of, to clear from condemnation—*v* i. To bring on, to cause to begin (a battle, &c.), to originate—*v* i. To bring over, to convey over, to convert by persuasion, to cause to change sides—*v* i. To bring (a ship) to, to check her course by making the sails counteract each other—*v* i. To bring to light, to reveal—*v* i. To bring to mind, to recall—*v* i. To bring to pass, to effect—*v* i. To bring under, to subdue, to reduce to obedience—*v* i. To bring up to nurse, feed, and tend, to rear; to educate, to introduce to notice, to recall, to cause to advance near (troops), to cause to stop (a horse), to pull up—*v* i. To bring up the rear, to move onwards in the rear, to form the rear portion.

**bringer**, *brng'er*, *n*. One who brings or conveys.

**brinish**, *brn'ish*, *a*. Like brine, briny, somewhat salt tawny.

**brink**, *brnk*, *n*. [Same as L. *brin* and *Sw* *brnd*, a hill declivity, edge, comp. also W. *brymyn* a hillock, *fr* *brjn*, a hill.] The edge, margin or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or river, verge, close proximity.

**briny**, *brn'j*, *a*. Pertaining to brine or to the sea, salt.







tropical plants some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers

**bromic**, bróm'ík, *a* [*Brom-* of *bromine*, and *-ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from bromine

**bromide**, bróm'id, *n* [*Brom-* and *-ide*. See next] *a* A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element

**bromine**, bróm'in or bróm'in, *n* [*Gr bróm-* *mos*, a fetid odour, and *-ine*] A simple non-metallic element (symbol *Br*) resembling chlorine and iodine, with a strong rank odour

**bronchi**, pl of *bronchus*

**bronchia**, brong'hí-a, *n* pl [*Gr bronchia*] The two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the windpipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter, the bronchi

**bronchial**, brong'hí-al, *a* Belonging to the bronchia or bronchi, or their ramifications in the lungs

**bronchitis**, brong'hítis, *n* [*From bronchi*, *bronchia*, with term *-itis*, denoting inflammation] An inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia or bronchi

**bronchiocle**, brong'hí-sel, *n* [*Gr brongch-* *os*, windpipe, and *-clé*, a tumour] Same as *Goutre*

**bronchotomy**, brong-kót'-o-mí, *n* [*Gr bronchos*, windpipe, and *tomé*, a cutting] An incision into the windpipe or larynx, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs

**bronchus**, brong'hús, *n*, pl *bronchi*, brong'hí [*Gr bronchos*, the windpipe] One of the two bifurcations or large tubes of the trachea or windpipe

**bronze**, bronz, *n* [*Fr bronze*, fr *It bronzo*, *L* *brondusium*, bronze probably from the name of the town *Brundisium* or *Brundis*] An alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc, a pigment to imitate bronze, a statue or other work of art made of bronze — *v* *t* pret & pp *bronzed*, *bronzí*, ppr *bronzing*, *bronzíng* To colour, harden, or make appear on the surface like bronze, to make brown by exposure of the skin to the sun

**bronzed**, bronzd, *p* *a* Made to resemble bronze, browned, brown-coloured, sunburnt

**bronze-steel**, bronz'stéel, *n* Bronze condensed and hardened

**bronzite**, bronz'ít, *n* A mineral, a variety of diatase, having a yellowish brown colour

**brooch**, bróch, *n* [*Fr broche* BPOACH] An ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle used to fasten dress

**brood**, bród, *n* [*A Sax bród* a brood = *D broed*, *G brüt*, a brood, *O H G brüt*, brood, hatching warmth, fr a root meaning to heat *Breed* is a derived form] The young birds hatched at once, the birds of one hatching, that which is bred or produced, a family, offspring, progeny, production, thing bred — *v* *t* pret & pp *brooded*, *brood'ed*, ppr *brooding*, *brood'íng* To sit on eggs or young to incubate, to sit with outspread wings, to regard or think of with long anxiety, to ponder anxiously and constantly followed by *over* or *on* — *v* *t*. To sit over, cover, and cherish, to nourish, to foster

**broody**, bród'i, *a* Inclined to brood or hatch

**brook**, brúk, *n* [*A Sax bróc*, a spring, a brook, fr *brecan*, to burst forth, comp *L G bról*, *D bról*, *G bruch*, a marsh A brook is a breaking forth of water, comp *spring*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river, but larger than a rivulet

**brook**, brúk, *t* pret & pp *brook'ed*, *brykt*, ppr *brook'íng* *bryk'íng* [*A Sax brucan*, to use, enjoy = *D brúen*, *Ícel brúfa*, *Goth brukan*, *G bruchen*, to use, allied to *L fru*, to enjoy (whence *fruit* *fruition*)] To use to enjoy to bear, to endure, to support or tolerate, to put up with mostly in sentences of a negative character

**brooklet**, brúk'let, *n* [*Erool* and *-let*] A small brook

**broom**, brom, *n* [*A Sax bróm* = *L G brám*, *D braam*, *G bram*, broom, allied to *bramble* BRAMBLE] A leguminous shrub having fine yellow flowers and angular branches, growing abundantly often in waste grounds, a brush or besom, so named because frequently made of broom twigs

**broom-corn**, brom'körn, *n* The common millet or guinea-corn (genus *Sorghum*), a cereal plant, so called from its branched panicles being made into carpet brooms

**broom-rape**, brom'ráp, *n* A parasitic plant (genus *Orobanché*) growing on the roots of broom, furze, &c

**broomstick**, broomsták, brom'stik, brom'stál, *n* The stick or handle of a broom

**broomy**, brom'i, *a* Full of broom, containing broom

**brose**, brüz, *n* [*Gael brothas* brose, or for older *broichs*, *breichs*, fr the French, in any case of same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water or milk on meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring

**broth**, bród, *n* [*A Sax broth* = *Ícel bróth*, *O H G bród*, fr root of *brew*] The liquor in which some substance has been boiled, liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, often with the addition of vegetables

**brothel**, bróth'el, *n* [*O E brothel*, *brothel*, a wretch, fr *broth*, ruined, destroyed, fr *brothán*, to destroy originally *brothel house*, a house for abandoned people] A house frequented by prostitutes, a lawdy-house

**brother**, brúth'er, *n*, pl *brothers* or *brethren*, brúth'erz or bréth'rén [*A common Indo-European word* *A Sax bróthor* = *D broeder*, *Ícel bróthir*, *Dan* and *Sw bröder*, *Goth bróthar*, *G Bruder*, *Ir* and *Gael brathair*, *W braud*, *Rus brat'*, *Bohem bratr*, *L frater*, *Gr phrater*, *Skr bhátr*, brother, ultimate root unknown] A son of the same parents, or who has one parent in common, any one closely united with another or others, one who resembles another in manners, an associate, one of the same society, rank, profession, or denomination, a fellow-creature, a member of a religious order [The plural *brethren* is now used only in the wider meanings of the word.]

**brotherhood**, brúth'er-húd, *n* The state or quality of being a brother, individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation, an association a fraternity

**brother-in-law**, brúth'er-in-lá, *n* The brother of one's husband or wife, also, a sister's husband

**brotherless**, brúth'er-less, *a* Without a brother

**brotherliness**, brúth'er-li-nes, *n* State of being brotherly

**brotherly**, brúth'er-li *a* Like a brother, becoming brothers, fraternal, kind, affectionate, pertaining to brothers

**brougham**, bró'am or brom *n* [After the first Lord Brougham] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled

**brought**, brát, pret and pp of *bring*

**brow**, bróu, *n* [*A Sax brú*, eyebrow, eyelash, akin to *Ícel brú*, eyebrow, *Rus brow*, ridge, comp with *Gael brá*, eyebrow, *Rus brows*, *Lith brows*, *G ohrus*, *Pers abru*, *Skr bhru*, eyebrow *Brow* and *bridge* are regarded as of same root] The prominent ridge over the eye the arch of hair on it, the eyebrow the forehead, the edge of a steep place, the upper portion of a slope

**browbeat**, brow'bít, *t* pret *brow'eat*, *brou'bít*, ppr *brow'eat*, *brou'bít*, *brou'bít*, ppr *brow'eat*, *brou'bít* [From *brow* and *beat*, to beat with one's stern or frowning brows] To bear down with haughty stern looks, or with arrogant speech

**browbeater**, brow'bít-er, *n* One who browbeats, a bully

**brown**, bróu, *n* [*A Sax brun* = *Ícel brunn*, *Dan brunn*, *Sw brun* *D brun*, *G braun*, brown The bear and the beaver are believed to owe their names to the root of this word, which also passed into the Ro-

mance tongues *BRUN*, *BURNISH*] Of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to red or black — *Brown bear*, the old hint-lock musket of the British army — *Brown bread*, wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran — *Brown coal*, lignite — *n* *a* Colour resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow — *v* *t*. pret & pp *browned*, *bround*, ppr *browning*, *brou'íng* To make brown or dusky, to give a bright brown colour to

**brownie**, bróu'ni, *n* [*From its brown* or swarthy colour] A domestic spirit or goblin of benevolent character

**browning**, bróu'íng, *n* Act of giving a brown colour, a preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c, for colouring and flavouring certain cold articles

**brownish**, bróu'sh, *a* Somewhat brown

**brownness**, bróu'nes, *n* The quality of being brown

**brown-study**, bróu'stú-di, *n* A fit of mental abstraction or meditation, a reverie

**browse**, bróuz, *t* pret & pp *brou'ed*, *brouz*, ppr *brouz'íng*, *brouz'íng* [*O Fr brouster* (*Fr brouster*), to browse fr *brout*, *brout*, a sprout, a shoot, fr *O H G brós*, sprout] To pasture, eat, or feed upon, to crop and swallow, as leaves and shoots, to graze — *v* *t*. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, to crop and eat food — *n* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, green food for cattle

**bruin**, bró'u, *n* [*The bears name* in the celebrated fable *Reynard the Fox*, fr the *D brun*, brown *BROWN*] A familiar name given to a bear

**bruise**, bróz, *t* pret & pp *bruised*, *brózd*, ppr *bruising*, *bróz'íng* [*A Sax brúsan*, to bruise, to crush, which coalesced with *O Fr bruiser*, *bruiser*, *bruiser*, to break, to shiver, perhaps fr *O G bréstan*, to break, to burst] To crush, to pound, to bray, to make a contusion upon the flesh of, to injure by contusion or heavy blow, to make a dent in — *v* *t*. To fight with the fists, to box (colloq) — *n* A contusion a hurt or injury from a blow with something blunt or heavy

**bruiser**, bróz'er, *n* One who or that which bruises, a boxer or prize fighter

**bruít**, brút, *n* [*Fr bruít*, noise, uproar, rumour, fr *bruire*, to make a noise of uncertain origin] A rumour spread abroad, report, rumour fame — *v* *t* pret & pp *bruted*, *brút'ed*, ppr *bruting*, *brút'íng* To announce with noise, to report, to noise abroad

**brumal**, bróm'al, *a* [*L brumalis*, fr. *bruma*, winter, fr *brevima*, a superl of *brevi*, short *BRIF*] Belonging to the winter

**brunette**, brú-net', *n* [*Fr*, dimin. fr *brun*, brown. *BROWN*] A woman with a brownish or dark complexion

**brunt**, brunt, *n* [*From the root* or stem of to burn, comp *Sc brunt*, *brunt*, *Ícel bruni*, a burning, *G brunist*, ardour, burning heat. *BURN*] The heat of battle the onset when it rages most fiercely, violence, shock, force of a blow, shock of any kind

**brush**, brúsh, *n* [*O Fr broche*, brosse, brushwood, *Mod Fr brosse*, a brush fr *O H G brúst*, a sprout, or partly fr *O H G brúst*, *brúst*, a bristle, whence *G brúste*, a brush *BROUSE*] An instrument made of bristles or similar material to clean by rubbing or sweeping, or to lay on paint or wash of some kind a painter's large pencil a rude assault, a skirmish, a thicket, thick underwood or shrubs an small trees collectively something resembling a brush, the tail of a fox — *v* *t* pret & pp *brushed*, *brúsh*, ppr *brush'íng*, *brúsh'íng* To sweep or rub with a brush, to paint with a brush, to strike, rub over, or touch lightly in passing, to remove by brushing, — *v* *t*. To move nimbly or in haste, to move lightly, to skim

**brush-turkey**, brúsh'tér-lí, *n* A large bird of Australia, somewhat resembling the turkey

**brushwood**, brúsh'wúd, *n* [*From brúsh*







**buffalo**, *buffa-lô*, *n* [From Sp *bufalo*, Fr *buffle*, L *bubalus*, *bufalus*, fr Gr *bou-balos*, fr *bous*, an ox.] A species of the



1, Head of Indian Buffalo (*Bubalus bifyles*)  
2, Head of Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus cafer*)

ox used as draught animals in many warm countries, and larger than the common ox, the bison of North America

**buffalo-chips**, *buff'a lô chips*, *n pl*

Dried bison's dung used as fuel in America

**buffalo-robe**, *buff'a-lô-rôb*, *n* The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on

**buffer**, *bufer*, *n* [From prov E *buff*, to strike, or allied to *buffet*, a blow] Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, an apparatus with powerful springs attached to railway carriages, any thing which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces

**inffer**, *bufer*, *n* [Perhaps fr O E *buffe*, to stammer, Fr *bufer*, to puff out the cheeks, comp Sc *buff*, nonsense] A foolish fellow, a fellow a term of extreme familiarity

**buffet**, *bufet*, in second sense *bû fe*, *n* [Fr *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, origin unknown.] A kind of cupboard for holding wine, glasses, plates, &c, a public place set apart for refreshments

**buffet**, *bufet*, *n* [O Fr *buffet*, *bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim from *buffe bufe*, a blow formed from the sound.] A blow with the hand or fist, a thump, a box, a slap, hard usage of any kind & *v t* pret & *pp* *buffet*, *buffet-ed*, *buff*, *buffetting*, *buffet-ing* To strike with the hand or fist, to thump, to beat, to strike, to box, to contend against — *v l* To deal blows or buffets, to make one's way by buffeting

**buffle-headed**, *buff'l hed-ed*, *a* [Obsol *buffle* a buffalo] Having a large head like a buffalo, dull, stupid, foolish

**buffo**, *buff'ô*, *n* [It] The comic actor in an opera, a comic singer — *a* Comic

**buffoon**, *buff'ôn*, *n* [Fr *bouffon*, fr It *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport] One who makes a sport by low jests and antic gestures and postures, a droll a mimic — *v t* pret & *pp* *buffooned*, *buff'ôn-d*, *pp* *buffooning*, *buff'ôn-ing* To make ridiculous — *v l* To play the buffoon

**buffoonery**, *buff'ôn-er-i*, *n* The arts and practices of a buffoon low jests or antics

**buffoonish**, *buff'ôn-ish*, *a* Like a buffoon consisting in low jests or gestures

**buff-stick**, *buff'stik*, *n* A stick covered with leather, and powdered with emery, used in polishing

**buff-wheel**, *buff'whl*, *n* A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff stick

**buffy**, *buff'i*, *a* Of the colour of buff, light yellow — *Buffy* coat, the coat which appears on a clot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c

**bufonite**, *bû'fôn-it*, *n* [From L *bufo*, *bufonia*, a toad.] Toadstone a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of fishes

**bug**, *bug*, *n* [W *bug*, a hobgoblin, a scare-crow, akin to E *bogey*, Sc *bugle* But that this is also the origin of the name of the insect is not clear] A hobgoblin, spectre, or bugbear (*Shal*) a name applied to insects of various kinds, particularly to an insect of a flat shape, which infests the furniture, beds, and walls of houses, and inflicts severe bites

**bugbear**, *bug'bâr*, *n* [Lit a *bug* or hobgoblin in the shape of a bear] Something real or imaginary that causes terror

**buggy**, *bug'i*, *a* Abounding with bugs

**buggy**, *bug'i*, *n* [Origin unknown] A name given to several species of light one horse carriages or gigs

**bugle**, *bugle-horn*, *bû'gl*, *bû'gl* *hörn*, *n* [Lit a buffalo-horn, from O E *bugle*, a buffalo, fr L *buculus*, a young bullock, from *bos*, *bov-i*, an ox.] A hunting horn, a military musical brass wind instrument, now generally furnished with keys

**bugle**, *bû'gl*, *n* [Sometimes referred to L L *bugula*, a female ornament, from root seen in A Sax *bugan*, to bend, to bow, G *bugel*, a bent piece of metal] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black

**bugler**, *bug'ler*, *n* One who plays a bugle, a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle

**bugloss**, *bû'glos*, *n* [L *buglossus*, Gr *bouglossos*—*bous*, an ox, and *glôssa*, tongue] A plant of several species, allied to borage (genus *Lycopsis* or *Anchusa*), a common weed, so called from the shape and roughness of its leaves, ox tongue

**buhl**, *bol*, *n* [From *Boule*, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother of pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying, articles ornamented in this style

**buhrestone**, *bôr'stôn*, *n* Same as *Burrstone*

**build**, *bild*, *v t* pret & *pp* *built*, *bilt*, *pp* *building*, *bild'ing* The regular pret & *pp* *build* is chiefly poetical [Of obscure origin, but connected with A Sax. *bold*, a house, a dwelling, Icel *ból*, Dan *bol*, a house, a dwelling, fr same root as *boor*, *boer*, Icel *bua*, to dwell, G *bauen*, to build or cultivate] To frame, construct, and raise, to construct and raise, as any edifice or fabric, to raise or erect on a basis or foundation, to rear, erect, to conform to establish, to consolidate — *v l* To exercise the art or practise the business of erecting structures, to construct, rest, or depend on something as a foundation — *n* Construction, make, form

**builder**, *bild'er*, *n* One who builds, one whose occupation is to build, or who contracts to build

**building**, *bild'ing*, *n* The act of one who builds, an edifice, a house, the art of constructing edifices, &c

**built**, *bilt*, *a* Formed, shaped frequently in composition, also constructed of different pieces instead of one, as a mast, beam, &c

**bulb**, *bulb*, *n* Same as *Bul*

**bulb**, *bulb*, *n* [L *bulbus*, a bulb, fr Gr *bolbos*, a bulbous root, an onion] The roundish head of an onion, lily, hyacinth, or similar plant

strictly a modified leaf bud producing roots from its base and sending up a new stem from its centre, something similar to this, as the fleshy part of a turnip, a spherical protuberance, as in the tube of a thermometer. In the fig, the bulb of the hyacinth, as the bud or growing point, as the crown of the root or lower end of stem, of the fibres or root proper, and of a young bud or offset — *v l* pret & *pp* *bulbed*, *bulb'ed*, *bulb'ing* To form bulbs to grow into bulbs

**bulbed**, *bulb'ed*, *a* Having a bulb or bulbs, bulbous

**bulb**, *bulb*, *n* [L *bulbus*, a bulb, fr Gr *bolbos*, a bulbous root, an onion] The roundish head of an onion, lily, hyacinth, or similar plant

strictly a modified leaf bud producing roots from its base and sending up a new stem from its centre, something similar to this, as the fleshy part of a turnip, a spherical protuberance, as in the tube of a thermometer. In the fig, the bulb of the hyacinth, as the bud or growing point, as the crown of the root or lower end of stem, of the fibres or root proper, and of a young bud or offset — *v l* pret & *pp* *bulbed*, *bulb'ed*, *bulb'ing* To form bulbs to grow into bulbs

**bulbed**, *bulb'ed*, *a* Having a bulb or bulbs, bulbous

**bulbel**, *bulbil*, *bul'bel*, *bul'bil*, *n* [Dim of *bulb*] A separable bulb formed on certain flowering plants, a small axillary bulb

**bulbous**, *bul'bûs*, *a* [*Bulb* and *-ous*] Pertaining to a bulb, of the nature of a bulb, shaped like a bulb, swelling out

**bulbul**, *bul'bul*, *n* The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale, an Eastern name of other songbirds

**Bulgarian**, *bul'gâr'ân*, *a* Pertaining to Bulgaria — *n* A member of the Bulgarian race, the language of the Bulgarians, a Slavonic tongue

**bulge**, *bulj*, *n* [Probably fr O Fr *bouge*, *bouge*, fr L L *bulga*, a leathern bag, of Celtic origin, comp Ir and Gael *bolg*, a bag, *bulge* is a form of this] A swelling, a protuberance, as in a cask, *bulge* — *v t* pret & *pp* *bulged*, *buljd*, *pp* *bulging*, *bulj'ing* To swell out, to be protuberant

**bulgy**, *bul'gi*, *a* [*Bulge* and *y*] Bulging, bending outward

**bulimia**, *bul'my*, *bû hm'i-a*, *bû'l m-i*, *n* [Gr *boulimia*—*bous*, an ox, in composition, *buc*, great, and *limos*, hunger] A morbidly voracious or insatiable appetite

**bulk**, *bulk*, *n* [Same word as *Ice* *bulk*, a heap, the freight of a vessel, Dan *bulk*, a lump, a clod, O Sw *boll*, a crowd, a mass, akin *bote* (of a tree), *boll*, *bowl*] Magnitude of a solid body, the whole magnitude or dimensions of anything, the size, the gross, the majority, main part, extent, whole content of a ship's hold — *v t* pret & *pp* *bulked*, *bulkt*, *pp* *bulking*, *bulk'ing* To grow large, to swell, to appear large or important

**bulk-head**, *bulk'hed*, *n* [Origin doubtful] A partition in a ship to form separate compartments

**bulkiness**, *bul'k-i-nês*, *n* Quality of being bulky, greatness in bulk, size, or stature

**bulky**, *bul'ki*, *a* Of great bulk, large, of great size, of great dimensions

**bull**, *bul*, *n* [A Sax *bulia* (only found in dim *bullicca*, a bullock), L G *bullo*, *bolle*, D *bul* O Dan *bul*, Icel *bull*, a bull The root may be in A Sax *bellan*, to bellow] The male of any animal of the ox or cow kind, an old male whale, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock, a sign of the zodiac — *a* Male, or of large size, characteristic of a bull, as coarse, loud, obstinate, or the like

**bullet**, *bul'et*, *n* [L *bulle*, a boss, a rounded object, a seal attached to documents BULLA] Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, hence, a letter, edict, or re-crypt of the pope

**bull**, *bul*, *n* [Origin doubtful] A gross inconsistency in language, a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms

**bulle**, *bul'la*, *n* [L *bulle*, a bubble, round mass, seal, &c, whence *bull* (document),



Leaden Bulls of Pope Alexander IV

**bullet**, *bul'* (writing), &c] A rounded metal ornament worn among the ancients in Roman times, something of a rounded or globular form, a leaden seal attached to papal edicts

**bullace**, *bul'as*, *n* [A Celtic word W *bulas*, fr *bulas*, Armor *bulas* fr *bulas*] The wild plum, a British plant, yielding two varieties of fruit red and white

**bullate**, *bul'lat*, *a* [L *bullatus*, fr *bull*, a bubble BULLA] In bot having elevations like bubbles or bladders

**bull-baiting**, *bul'bait'ing* *n* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs

**bull-calf**, *bul'k'alf*, *n* A male calf, a stupid fellow







**buoyancy**, boi'an-si, *n* [*Buoyant* and *-cy*] The quality of being buoyant, or of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere, lightness of spirits, vivacity, hopefulness, cheerfulness.

**buoyant**, boi'ant, *a* [*A* participial form fr *buoy*] Floating, so light as not to sink in water, light, elastic, cheerful, not easily depressed.

**buoyantly**, boi'ant-li, *adv* In a buoyant manner.

**bur**, ber, *n* [*Akin to Dan. borre* *Sv. kard-borre*, a burdock, comp also *Ir. berr* a knob, *borraim*, to swell] The rough prickly flower-head or seed-vessel of certain plants, as the burdock, chestnut, &c., a knob or knot.

**bur**, ber, *n* [*Connected with burgh, borough* *Se. broch*, a burgh, has also this meaning] A halo round the moon or other heavenly body.

**bur**, See *BURR*.

**barbot**, ber'bōt, *n* [*Fr. barbote*, *fr. barbe*, *L. barba*, a beard] A fish of the cod family shaped like an eel.

**burden**, ber'den, ber'din, *n* [*A Sax. byrthen* fr *beran* to bear, like *Icel. byrthir*, *Dan. byrde*, *Goth. baurthei*, *G. burde*, a burden, *BEAR* With *burden*, *burthen*, comp *murder*, *murther* In the senses pertaining to music there has been a confusion with the next word.] That which is borne or carried load, weight, contents of a ship, freight, quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry, that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive, musical accompaniment, chorus of a song, that which is often repeated or on which one dwells — *v t* pret & pp *burdened*, *burthened*, ber'dind, pp *burdening*, *burthening*, ber'ding, ber'ding To load, to impose a weight upon, to encumber with weight, to oppress with anything grievous.

**burden**, ber'din, *n* [*Fr. bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble bee, *fr. L. L. burdo*, a drone of imitative origin] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse, the chorus or refrain, a subject on which one dwells. See *BURDEN* above.

**burdensome**, ber'din sum, *a* [*Burden* and *-some*] Forming a grievous or heavy burden, grievous to be borne, heavy, weighty, oppressive.

**burdensomely**, ber'din sum-li, *adv* In a burdensome manner.

**burdock**, ber'dok, *n* [*Bur* and *dock*] A plant [*Arctium lappa*] with a rough prickly head, belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places.

**bureau**, bū-rō' or bū-rōz, *pl* **bureaus** or **bureaux**, bū-rōz or bū-rōz, *n* [*Fr. bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table originally a kind of russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, *fr. L. burnus*, red or reddish] A writing table or desk with drawers, an office or court, place where the duties of a public office are transacted, a public department, a chest of drawers having a writing table which folds up.

**bureaucracy**, bū-rō'kra-si, *n* [*From bureau*, office, department, and *Gr. kratos*, power] The system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series of government officials, such officials collectively.

**bureaucrat**, bū-rō'kra-tist, bū-rō'krat, bū-rō'krat-ist, *n* [*See prec*] An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy.

**bureaucratic**, bū-rō'kra-tik, bū-rō'kra-tik-al, *a* Relating to bureaucracy.

**burg**, berg, *n* [*See BOROUGH*] A borough, a town with walls.

**burgage**, ber'gaj, *n* [*From burg, burgh, borough, and -age*] A species of tenure in boroughs, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements.

**burgamot**, ber'ga-mot, *n* Same as *Bergamot*.

**burgonet**, burgo-net, ber'gō-net, ber'gō-net, *n* [*Fr. bourguignotte*, *fr. Bourgogne*, *Burgundy*] A kind of helmet with a visor formerly worn, a sort of steel cap or casque.

**burgee**, ber-jē, *n* [*Origin unknown*] A flag or pennant which ends in two points, a kind of small coal suited for burning in furnaces.

**burgeois**, ber-jōz, *n* A printing type **BOURGEOIS**.

**bourgeois**, ber-jōn, *n* [*Fr. bourgeois*, a bud, origin doubtful] A bud, a shoot or sprout — *v t* pret & pp *bourgeoined*, ber-jōnd, pp *bourgeoining*, ber-jōn-ing To bud or sprout.

**burgess**, ber-jes, *n* [*O Fr. burgess*, *Fr. bourgeois*, *fr. L. L. burgensis*, *fr. burgus*, a borough, *BOROUGH*] An inhabitant of a borough, a freeman of a borough, the representative of a borough in parliament, a magistrate of certain towns.

**burgess-ship**, ber-jes ship, *n* The state or condition of a burgess.

**burgh**, bu're, *n* The Scots term applied to a corporate town or borough.

**burghal**, bur-gal, *a* Belonging to a burgh.

**burgher**, bur-ger, *n* A burgess or a freeman of a burgh or a borough.

**burglar**, bur-gler, *n* [*Doubtfully derived from Fr. burg, a town, and O Fr. laire*, *Fr. larvo*, *fr. L. latro* a thief] One who robs or plunders a house by night, a nocturnal housebreaker.

**burglarious**, ber-gla'ri-us, *a* [*Burglary* and *-ous*] Pertaining to burglary, constituting the crime of burglary.

**burglariously**, ber-gla'ri-us-li, *adv* [*See prec*] With an intent to commit burglary, in the manner of a burglar.

**burglary**, ber-gla'ri, *n* [*Burglar* and *-y*] The act or crime of a burglar, act of nocturnal housebreaking.

**burglar**, ber-gler, *v t* [*From burglar*] To commit burglary, [*Colloq* or humorous]

**burgomaster**, ber'gō-mas-ter, *n* [*O burgemeester* = *E. borough-master*] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands and Germany.

**burgoo**, ber-gō, *n* [*Origin unknown*] A kind of oatmeal porridge, a dish used at sea.

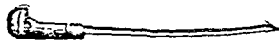
**burggrave**, ber-grāv, *n* [*L. L. burggravius*, *fr. G. burggraf*—*burg*, a town, and *graf*, a count, an earl] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

**Burgundy**, ber-gun-di, *n* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France — *Burgundy* pitch, a pitch obtained from the Norway spruce, used in plasters.

**burial**, ber'al, *n* [*Bury* and *-al*] In the usual sense of grave or tomb the word is from *A. Sax. byrgels*, a tomb, *fr. byrgan*, to bury.] The act of burying, interment, sepulture, a funeral.

**buried**, ber'id, *p a* Deposited in the earth or in a grave, covered up, concealed underground, hidden away, concealed.

**burin**, bū-rin, *n* [*Fr. burin* = *It. borno*, *Sp. and Pg. burin*, perhaps akin to *bore* and



Burin.

of Germanic origin] A graver, a sharp-pointed steel instrument for engraving.

**burke**, berk, *v t* pret & pp *burked*, berkt, pp *burking*, berkt-ing [*From the name of an Irishman hanged in 1829, who committed a number of murders in this way in Edin-burgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection. To murder by suffocation fig to smother, to shelve, to get rid of by some indirect manoeuvre*

**bur**, berl, *n* [*O Fr. bourle* *fr. bourre*, wool for stuffing raw silk, *L. L. burra*, a flock of wool] A small knot or lump in thread, whether worn into cloth or not.

— *v t* pret & pp *buried*, ber'id, pp *burying*, ber'id-ing To pick knots, loose threads, &c. from, as in washing cloth.

**burial**, ber'lap, *n* [*Origin unknown*] A kind of coarse canvas.

**burlesque**, ber lesk', *a* [*Fr. burlesque* *fr. It. burlesco*, ridiculous, *fr. burlesco*, to ridicule, *fr. buria*, mockery] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images or contrast.

— *n* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule, travesty, caricature, a kind of dramatic extravaganza, a ludicrous or debasing caricature, a gross perversion — *v t* pret & pp *burlesqued*, ber-leskt', pp *burlesquing*, ber lesk'ing To turn into ridicule, or to make ridiculous by representation.

**burletta**, ber let'a, *n* [*It. dum. of buria*, mockery, *BURLESQUE*] A comic opera, a musical farce.

**burlesque**, ber li-nes, *n* The state or quality of being burly.

**burly**, berli, *a* [*Equivalent to boisterous*, originally meaning suited for a lady's lover, handsome] Great in bodily size, stout, rather corpulent, clumsy, boisterous.

**Burmese**, bur-miz', *a* Of or pertaining to Burmah — *n* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah, the language of the people of Burmah.

**burn**, bern, *v t* pret & pp *burned*, bernd, *burnt*, bernt, pp *burning*, ber'ning [*A Sax. burnan*, *burnan*, *byrnan*, *burnan*, *brinnan*, to burn = *Icel. brenna*, *brinnan*, *Dan. brænde*, *O D. bernan*, *Goth. brinnan*, *G. brennen*, to burn, *Brand*, *brune* (3), *brunstone*, &c., are akin] To consume with fire, to injure or wound with fire, to scorch, to heat or inflame, to bake or harden by fire, to affect with a burning sensation, to cauterize — *v i* To be on fire, to flame, to shine, to be inflamed with passion or desire, to act as fire, to be in furious commotion, to rage fiercely, to be heated, to glow, to be near a concealed object in a game — *n* A hurt, injury, or mark on the body; caused by fire.

**burn**, burn, *n* [*A Sax. burna*, a stream, a well, *Icel. burnir*, *D. born*, *Goth. brunn*, *G. born*, *brunnen*, perhaps akin to *verb* to burn, comp *torrent*, *fr. L. torreo*, I burn] A rivulet, a brook.

**burnable**, ber-na-bl, *a* Capable of being burned.

**burner**, ber-ner, *n* One who or that which burns that which gives out light or flame, as in a lamp or gas-jet.

**burnet**, ber-net, *n* [*From the burned or brown colour of the flowers*] The name of certain British plants (genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterrum*).

**burning**, ber'ning, *p a* Much heated, very hot, ardent, hot, scorching, fiery, vehement, causing much excitement.

**burning-glass**, ber'ning glas, *n* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a focus, producing an intense heat.

**burning-mirror**, ber'ning mir-ror, *n* A concave mirror which reflects the rays of the sun in such a way as to make them converge to a focus, where their whole heat is concentrated.

**burnish**, ber'nish, *v t* pret & pp *burnished*, ber'nisht, pp *burnishing*, ber'nish-ing [*O Fr. burnir*, *burnissant* to polish, to embrown, *fr. brun* O.H.G. *brun* brown, *brōwn*] To polish, to make smooth, bright, and glossy — *v i* To grow bright or glossy — *n* Gloss, brightness, luster.

**burnisher**, ber'nish-er, *n* One who or that which burnishes.

**burnouse**, burnouse, ber nos', ber nōz', *n* [*Fr. burnous*, *fr. Ar. burnus*] A white woollen mantle with hood, worn by the Arabs and Moors.

**burnt**, bernt, *p a* [*From verb to burn*] Consumed, scorched, heated, subjected to the action of fire, inflamed, excited.

**burnt-car**, bernt'car, *n* A disease in corn in which the fructification of the plant is, as it were, burnt up.

**burnt-offering**, bernt'of-er-ing, *n* Something offered and burnt on an altar; a sacrifice.

**burnt-Sienna**, si-en-na, *n* Earth of Sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange red pigment.

**bur**, ber, *n* [*Imitative of the sound*]















**cacoethes**, kak-ō-thēz, n. [L *cacoethes*, fr *Gr* *kalōthes*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kalos*, vicious, and *ēthos*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit—*Cacoethes* scribendi, a diseased propensity for writing, an itch for authorship

**cacogastric**, kak-ō-gas-trik, a. [Fr *l'alos*, bad, and *gaster*, the stomach.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach, dyspeptic.

**cacography**, ka-kog-ra-fi, n. [Gr *l'alos*, bad, and *graphō*, I write.] Bad spelling or writing.

**cacolet**, kak-ō-lā, n. [Fr.] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts.

**cacology**, ka-kol-ō-jī, n. [Gr *l'alologia*—*l'alos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking, bad choice of words.

**cacoon**, ka-kon', n. [African.] The large seeds of a tropical plant, often made into scepter-bowes.

**cacophonous**, ka-kof-ō-nus, a. [See next.] Exhibiting cacophony, harsh sounding.

**cacophony**, ka-kof-ō-nī, n. [Gr *l'alophonía*, fr *l'alophōnia*, ill sounding—*l'alos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound.] A harsh or unpleasant vocal sound, a discord.

**cactus**, kak-tus, n. pl. *cactuses* or *cacti*. kak-tus-ēz, kak-ti

[L, fr *Gr* *kallos*, a prickly plant.] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, and widely spread by cultivation.

**cad**, kad, n. [An abbreviation of *cadet*.] A slang term applied originally to messengers or errand boys, &c., now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow.

**cadastre**, ka-das'ter, n. [Fr *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, fr L *L cadastrium*, register for a poll tax, fr *L caput*, the head.] A detailed survey of a country for fiscal purposes &c.—**cadastral**, ka-das'tral, a. Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre.

**cadaveric**, kad-a-ve'rik, a. [From *L cadáver*, a dead body. **CADAVEROUS**] Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited by dead bodies.

**cadaverous**, ka-dav'er-us, a. [L *cadaverosus*, fr *cadáver*, a dead body, fr *cadō*, I fall, I die.] Resembling a dead human body, pale, &c., ghastly.

**cadaverously**, ka-dav'er-us-lī, adv. In a cadaverous manner.

**caddicee**, caddis, kad'is, n. [Probably Celt, comp *Ir* *cadhas*, cotton, *W* *cadas*, a kind of cloth the name being given from the rough or ragged covering of the larva.] The larva of the caddis-fly.

**caddis-fly**, kad'is-flī, n. [See prec.] An insect, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case, and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state.

**caddie**, kad'i, n. [From *cadet*.] A man who does odd jobs, a golfer's attendant [Scotch but now general in second sense.]

**caddy**, kad'i, n. [Corruption of *caddy*, a small package of tea. Malay *tati*, a weight equivalent to 11 lb.] A small box for keeping tea.

**cade**, kād, a. [Ongon unknown.] Tame, bred by hand, domesticated, as, a *cade* lamb.

**cade**, kād, n. [L *cadus*, a jar, a large vessel.] A barrel or cask, a cask containing 500 herrings.

**cadence**, kad'ens, n. [Fr *cadence*, It *cadenza*, L *cadentia*, a falling fr *cadens* cadentis, ppr of *L cadō* cado, I fall, which appears in many English words, as *accident*,

*casual*, *caducous*, *coincide*, *incident*, &c. *Chance* is the same word.] A fall of the voice at the end of a sentence, the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting, rhythm, measure, mus a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase—v t pret & pp *cadenced*, kad'ent, ppr *cadencing*, kad'ensing. To give a certain cadence to, to regulate by musical measures.

**cadent**, kad'ent, a. [**CADENCE**.] Falling down, sinking, having cadence.

**cadenza**, ka-den'za, n. [It.] An embellishment made at the end of a melody, of an impromptu character, also a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

**cadet**, ka-det', n. [Fr *cadet*, O Fr *capdet*, contr fr L *L capitellum*, dim of *L caput*, the head, lit little head or chief. **CADETAL**.] The younger of two brothers, the youngest son, a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, a young man in a military school.

**cadetship**, ka-det-ship, n. The state of being a cadet, the rank of a cadet.

**cadge**, kaj, v t and p pret & pp *cadged*, kajd, ppr *cadging*, kajing. [Perhaps from the noun *cadger*.] To carry about for sale, to hawk, to go about begging.

**cadger**, kaj'er, n. [Perhaps fr O Fr *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a cage for sale.] An itinerant huckster or hawk.

**cadl**, kad'i or ka'd, n. [Ar.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks, usually the judge of a town or village.

**Cadmean**, **Cadmean**, kad-me'an, kad'mī-an, a. Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet—*Cadmean* victory, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

**cadmium**, kad'mī-um, n. [L *cadmia* Gr *ladmia*, *ladmeia*, calamine, an ore of zinc with which the metal cadmium is generally associated, hence its name.] A whitish metal resembling tin, found among the ores of zinc—*Cadmium* yellow, a pigment of an intense yellow colour, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

**cadre**, kad'r, n. [Fr, fr *L quadrum*, a square, akin to *quator*, four.] The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires.

**caducan**, ka-dū's-an, a. Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

**caduceus**, ka-dū's-us, n. [L] Mercury's rod, represented as a winged rod entwined by two serpents.

**cadnelbranchiate**, ka-dū'si brang'-kāt, a. [L *caduicus*, falling, and *branchia*, gills.] Losing the gills before attaining maturity, life the newt.

**caducous**, ka-dū's-us, a. [L *caducous* fr *cadō*, I fall. **CADUCEUS**.] Having a tendency to fall or decay, especially applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off.

**caecal**, s'kal, a. [See next.] Of or belonging to the caecum, having the form of a caecum, bag-shaped.

**caecum**, s'kūm, n. *placenta*. *Cadaceus* s'k'r [L *caecum* intestinum, blind gut, fr *caecus* blind.] The blind gut or intestine, a branch of an intestine with one end closed.

**Cæsarcan**, **Cæsarcan**, s'zār'an, s'zār'an, a. [From *Julius Cæsar*, the first Roman emperor.] Pertaining to Cæsar—*Cæsarcan* operation, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible, said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way—**Cæsarism** s'zār'izm, n. Despotism.

**Cæsarist**, s'zār'ist, n. An imperialist.

**cæstum**, s'zū-um, n. [L *cæstus*, blue, it gives two blue lines in the spectrum.] A rare metal, originally discovered in mineral waters.

**cæspitose**, **cæspitose**, ses'pi-tōs, ses'pi-tus, a. *Cæspitose*

**cæsura, s'zū-ā, n. [L *cæsura*, fr *cadō*, *cæsura*, cut, a word which forms part of *concepe*, *precepe*, *decade*, &c.] A pause in verse, to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious, a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected.**

**cæsural**, s'zū-ā'l, a. Pertaining to the cæsura.

**café**, kaf-ā, n. [Fr, coffee, a coffee-house. **COFFEE**.] A coffee-house a restaurant.

**caffine**, ka-fē'm, n. [See prec.] A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee tea, &c.

**Caffre**, kaf'er, n. [Ar *Idfir*, an infidel, an unbeliever, that is, one who is not a Mohammedan.] A member of the most important dark race in South Africa.

**cage**, kāj, n. [Fr *cage*, fr *L castra*, a hollow, fr *castris*, hollow, whence *castris*, *cruciate*, &c.] A box or inclosure formed of wire, twigs, iron bars, &c., for confining birds or beasts, a prison for petty malefactors, a skeleton framework of various kinds, the framework in which miners and minerals ascend the shaft—v t pret & pp *caged*, kajd, ppr *caging*, kajing. To confine in a cage, to shut up or confine.

**cagelling**, kaj'ing, n. [*Cage* and *ling*.] A bird kept in a cage, a cage bird.

**calimam**, ka-lā-mā-mā, n. A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service, the governor of Constantinople.

**calman**, n. *CALMAN*

**calnozoic**, ka-lno-zō'ik, a. [Gr *lanos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] A term applied in geology to the tertiary strata or latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged.

**calque**, ka-č'k, n. [Fr, fr Turk. *tal*.] A light skiff used in the Bosphorus.

**calrin**, kār'm, n. [Gael fr W *carn*, a heap, a cairn.] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument, to commemorate some event, or as a landmark.

**calringorm**, kār'm-gorm, n. [*Calringorm* means 'blue cairn'] A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal found in great perfection on *Calringorm*, the Scottish mountain on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires.

**calisson**, kās'ōn, n. [Fr *calisson*, fr *caisse*, a chest, a case, fr *L capsa*, a chest. **CASE** [box].] A chest filled with explosives to be fired when approached by an enemy, an ammunition wagon or an ammunition chest, a vessel used as a flood gate in docks, a water-tight structure or case filled with air and placed under sunken vessels to raise them, a kind of floating dock, a water tight structure used in laying foundations in deep water.

**calisth**, kās'th, n. [O Fr *calisth*, captive, unfortunate, fr *L captivus*, a captive fr *capere* to take.] It is thus the same word as *captive*. **CAPABLE**.] A degraded wretch, a mean villain, a despicable knave.

**cajapat**, kaj'pat, kaj'put, kaj'put, n. [Malay *tapi*, a tree and *putih*, white.] A pungent volatile oil obtained from the cajuput-tree of the Moluccas.

**cajole**, ka-jōl, v t pret & pp *cajoled*, kajōld, ppr *cajoling*, kajōling. [Fr *cajoler*, to cajole, O Fr *cagoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, fr *cage*. **CAJO**.] To coax, to court to wheedle, to entrap to deceive or delude, by flattery.

**cajoler**, ka-jōl'er, n. One who cajoles, a wheedler.

**cajolery**, ka-jōl'ē-ri, n. Flattery, a wheedling to delude.

**cake**, kāk, n. [Same as *Ice* and *Sw lake*, *Dun lake* a cake and akin to *D lake*, *kuchen*, cake, further connect one doubtful.] A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked into a small round mass anything



Sharp-angled Cactus—*Schinocactus ozygonus*





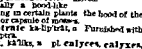
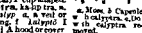
oil, pound *il, u* French *u*, long and short,







and, possibly, G. G. French & Long and others.



### Various forms of Calyx

kā'li-ex, kā'li-ex (In form f. Gr. *La'yt*  
a covering a break, etc. vs. in meaning  
rather fr. L. *calix*, a cup) The outer cover

File, far fast, fat, fall me, met, her pine, pin note, not, more tube, tub, byll, oil, pound, O, U, French u, long and short



**camp-bedstead**, kamp'bed sted, *n* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space

**Campeachy-wood**, kam'pē-chū, *n* [From the Bay of Campeachy in Mexico] Log wood.

**campestral**, kam pes'tral, *a* [L *campēstris*, *fr* *campus*, a field. CAMP] Pertaining to an open field, growing in fields or open ground.

**camp-follower**, kamp'fol lō-er, *n* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving

**camphine**, kam'fēn, *n* [From *camphor*] The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine

**camphor**, kam'fer, *n* [L *L. camphora*, L *Gr* *ῥαψωρα*, *fr* *ῥάψω*, camphor, said to be from a Malay word signifying chalk.] A whitish substance with a bitterish aromatic taste and a strongsmell, found in many plants, and used in medicine

**camphoraceous**, kam fer a'shūs, *a* [Camphor and *-aceous*] Of the nature of camphor, partaking of camphor

**camphorate**, kam'fer at, *r* *vt* *pret* & *pp* camphorated, kam'fer at-ed, *ppr* camphorating, kam'fer at-ing [Camphor and *-ate*] To impregnate with camphor

**camphoric**, kam for'ik, *a* [Camphor and *-ic*] Pertaining to camphor

**camphor-oil**, kam'fer oil, *n* A fragrant oil obtained from a camphor producing tree of the Indian Archipelago

**camphor-tree**, kam'fer trē, *n* A species of laurel from which common camphor is obtained by distillation of the wood.

**campon**, kam'pōn, *n* [Probably *fr* L *campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain English plants (genera *Lychnis*, *Silene*), such as bladder-campion, sea-campion, rose campion, &c

**camp-meeting**, kamp'mēt-ing, *n* A religious meeting in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for some days for continuous devotion

**camp-stool**, kamp'stōl, *n* A stool with cross legs, made to fold up when not used

**campylosperruous**, kam'pī lō sper'mus, *a* [Gr *kampylos*, curved, *sperma*, seed] Bot having the seed or its albumin curved.

**can**, kam'wūd, *n* [Probably for *Campeachy wood*, from a notion that it came from *Campeachy*] A red dye wood imported from Sierra Leone

**can**, kan, *a* [A Sax. *canne* = D *lan* Icel *lanna*, G *lanne*, a can, connections doubtful.] A cup or vessel for liquors, now usually a cylindrical vessel made of sheet-metal. —*v* *vt* *pret* & *pp* canned *kan* *ppr* canning, kan'ing To put into a can (to can preserved meat, fruit, &c)

**can**, kan, *v* *pret* could, kōd A verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative and subjunctive moods, rarely in the infinitive [A Sax *can*, *con* pres ind of *cunnan*, to know to know how to do, to be able, could = O *E* *cunde* (with *e* erroneously inserted), A Sax *cūte*, *pret* of *cunnan* = I *cunne*, to be able, Sir *Isotta* Dan *lanna*, I *cunne*, to know, to be able, G *konnen*, to be able. The root is the same as that of *ten* and *noir* = *gno* in L *gnosco* Gr *γινώσκω* K *now*] To be able, to have sufficient moral or physical power, ability, or capacity With *not* it forms the negative *cannot* — Can but can only, can do no more — Cannot but, cannot help doing, cannot refrain from

**Cananite**, ká'nan it, *n* [Canaan and *-ite*] An inhabitant of the land of Canaan one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt — **Cananite** *sh* ká'nan it'sh, *a* Pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites

**Canadian**, kaná'di an *a* Pertaining to Canada — *n* An inhabitant or native of Canada — Canadian balsam, Canada balsam, a fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil, obtained from fir trees — Canada rice, a plant growing in deep water in the northern states of America and Canada, the seeds of which are used as food

**canaille**, ka'nal' or ka-ná ye, *n* [Fr, *fr* *It*, *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, *fr* L *canis* a dog. CANINE] The lowest orders of the people, the rabble, the vulgar

**canakin**, kan'a kin, *n* [A dim *fr* *can*] A cup or other vessel. Comp D *lannelen*

**canal**, ka-nal', *n* [Fr *canal* *fr* L *canalis* a channel, *fr* the same roots as *Skr* *lhan*, to dig Channel and *lannel* are forms of this] A passage for water, an artificial water-course for the passage of boats or larger vessels or for irrigation, a duct or tubular organ or structure in an animal or vegetable, a channel

**canaliculate**, canalculated, kan a h'ik' lāt, kan a-h'ik' lāt-ed, *a* [L *canaliculus*, *fr* *canaliculus*, a little pipe, *fr* *canalis* See *prec*] Channelled, furrowed, grooved

**canalize**, ka-nal'iz, *t* *pret* & *pp* canalized, ka-nal'iz-ed, *ppr* canalizing, ka-nal'iz-ing To make a canal through, to canalize (an isthmus), to give the character of a canal to (a river)

**canard**, ka nar' or ka nar'd', *n* [Fr, a duck, *fr* L *L. canardus* a kind of boat, *fr* G *lahn*, a boat or skiff. The transference of meaning from duck to story is differently explained.] An absurd story circulated, a false rumour set afloat by way of news

**canary**, ka nā'ri, *n* Wine made in the Canary Isles, a bird of the finch family originally from the Canary Isles

**canary-grass**, ka nā'ri gras, *n* A kind of grass a native of the Canary Isles the seeds of which are much used under the name of *canary seed*

**canary-wood**, ka nā'ri wūd, *n* [From its colour resembling that of a canary] A wood of a light orange colour brought from S. America

**canaster**, ka-nas'ter, *n* [Fr *canastre*, Sp. *canastro* a basket, same word as *canister*] A rush basket in which tobacco is packed, a kind of tobacco for smoking

**cancan**, kan'kan, *n* [Fr Origin doubtful] A kind of indecent French dance

**cancel**, kan'sel, *r* *vt* *pret* & *pp* cancelled, kan'sel-d, *ppr* cancelling, kan'sel-ing [Fr *cancel*, to cancel, L *L. cancellare*, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice work, *fr* L *cancelli*, a lattice, whence also *chancel*, *chancellor*] To deface or obliterate by drawing lines across, to blot out, to obliterate to expunge, to revoke, to annul, to abrogate, to set aside — *n* Act of cancelling, in printing the suppression and reprinting of a leaf or more of a work, the part thus altered

**cancellarian**, kan sel lā'ri an, *a* [See *prec*] Belonging to a chancellor

**cancellate**, cancellated, cancellous, kan'sel lāt, kan'sel lāt-ed, kan'sel lus *a* [CANCL] Having spaces or divisions, as of lattice work, formed of or resembling a lattice work or cancelli

**cancellation**, kan sel lā'shon The act of cancelling

**cancelli**, kan'sel'i, *n* *pl* [L *CANCL*] Lattice work, a lattice work partition in a church, a lattice like tissue of animals or plants

**cancer**, kan'ser *n* [L *cancer*, a crab a cancer, akin to *Gr* *ῥαῖνος* a crab *can'er* is a form of the same word] A genus of crustaceans or crabs one of the signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice

**cancer**, kan'ser *n* [See *prec*] A malignant growth or tumour in the body which can extend itself and form again after removal, usually ending in death, something evil that resembles a cancer in effects

**canceration**, kan'ser a'shon *n* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer

**cancerous**, kan'ser us, *a* [Cancer and *-ous*] Like a cancer, having the qualities of a cancer

**caneroid**, kang'krōid, *a* [Cancer and *-oid*] Like cancer applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer

**candelabrum**, kan-de-lā'brum *n*, *pl* **candelabra**, kan-de-lā'bra [L, *fr* *can*

*dela*, a candle **CANDLE**] A tall candlestick, a stand for supporting lamps, a branched ornamental candlestick, a chandelier

**candent**, kan'dent, *a* [L *candens*, *candens*, *fr* *candere*, to be white, to glow CANID] Heated to whiteness, glowing with white heat

**candescence**, kan des'ens, *n* [L *can desco* incept of *candere*, to glow See *prec*] A state of glowing, incandescence

**candescence**, kan des'ent, *a* [CANDESCENCE] Glowing with heat, brilliant

**candid**, kan'did, *a* [L *candidus* white, bright, frank, sincere, *fr* *candere* to be white, to glow, akin *candle*, *candent*, *candide*, *incense*, *incendiary*, &c.] Frank and honest, plain and outspoken, open, sincere frank, ingenuous, impartial

**candidate**, kan'di-dāt, *n* [L *candidatus*, *fr* *candidus*, white, since in ancient Rome one who went about soliciting an office arrayed himself in a white garment CANID] One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office, station or honour, one who aspires after preferment, an aspirant

**candidateship**, kan'di-dāt-ship, *n* The state of being a candidate, candidature

**candidature**, candidacy, kan'di-dāt-ship, *n* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate

**candidly**, kan'di h'ade *adv* In a candid manner, frankly, openly, plainly, without concealment or subterfuge

**candiness**, kan'di nes, *n* Candour

**candied**, kan'di, *p* a [CANDY] Preserved with sugar, ornamented with it, made to resemble sugar-candy, honeyed, flatter ing, glowing

**candle**, kan'dl, *n* [A Sax. *candl*, *fr* L *candela*, *candella*, a candle (whence *Fr* *candelle*, *fr* *candere*, to shine CANID)] A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti or other fatty material, formed on a wick, and used for a portable light, a taper, a light — Not fit to hold the candle to one, not fit to act even as a mere attendant to be very inferior — The game is not worth the candle, a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the trouble taken for its attainment — To burn the candle at both ends, to be wasteful in two respects at once

**candle-berry**, candle-berri kan'dl ber'ri *n* *pl* The fruit of several species of myrtle, especially the wax myrtle, a shrub common in North America

**candle-coal**, kan'dl kōl, *n* CAN-SEL-COAL

**candle-fish**, kan'dl fish, *n* A small oily sea fish of N. W. America, used for making oil and as a natural candle

**candle-holder**, kan'dl hōld er, *n* One who holds a candle, one who remotely aids another

**candlelight**, kan'dl lit, *n* The light of a candle or candles, the time at which candles or other lights are lit, dusk

**Candlemas**, kan'dl mas *n* [From *candle* and *mas* so named from the great number of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and from the blessing or consecration of candles on this day] A church festival observed on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, in Scotland, a quarterly money term

**candle-power**, kan'dl pō-er, *n* The illuminating power of a candle, the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 129 grains of sperm per hour

**candlestick**, kan'dl stik, *n* [A Sax. *candel-sticca*] An instrument to hold a candle

**candle-wood**, kan'dl wūd, *n* The wood of a West Indian resinous tree

**candour**, candor, kan'der or kan'dor *n* [L *candor*, whiteness, purity, sincerity CANID] The quality of being candid, frankness, openness, sincerity, ingenuousness, fairness, impartiality, freedom from bias

**candv**, kan'di, *n* [It *candl*, *candv*, *fr* *Ar*















wheels, a railway *carnage*, a tramway *carnage*

**carabine**, *carbine*, *ka'ra bin*, *kar'bin*, *n* [Fr *carabine*, O Fr *carabin*, *calabrin*, a musqueteer, fr *calabre*, an engine of war, fr L L *chadabula*, an engine for throwing stones, fr Gr *Latabol*, a throwing down—*lata*, down, and *ballo*, I throw.] A short gun or firearm chiefly used by cavalry

**carabineer**, *carabineer*, *ka'ra-bi nēr'*, *kar bin-ēr'*, *n* One who carries a carabine, a sort of light horseman

**caracal**, *ka'ra-kal*, *n* [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx, a native of Northern Africa and South western Asia

**caracari**, *ka'ra ka'ra*, *n* [From its hoarse cry.] A South American bird of prey, akin to the eagles and vultures

**carack**, *ka'ra-k*, *n* [Fr *caraque*, *carraque*, fr L L *caraca*, *carra*, a ship of burden, fr L *carus* a car.] A large deep round built ship, for sight as well as burden, such as were formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards

**caracole**, *ka'ra kōl*, *n* [Fr *caracole*, fr Sp and Pg *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole, further origin doubtful.] A semi round or half turn, which a horseman makes, a spiral staircase—*v t* pret & pp *caracoled*, *ka'ra-kōld*, ppr *caracoling*, *ka'ra kōl ing* To move in a caracole, to wheel

**carafe**, *ka'raf*, *n* [Fr a word of Arabic or Persian origin.] A glass water bottle or decanter

**carambola**, *ka ram'bō-la*, *n* The native name of an East Indian fruit, used in making sherbets, tarts and preserves

**carambulo**, *ka'ram bōl*, *n* [Fr, origin unknown.] In *billiards*, the stroke otherwise called a cannon

**caramel**, *ka'ra mel*, *n* [Fr *caramel*, *caramel*, fr Sp *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, used to colour spirits and wines

**carapace**, *ka'ra pās*, *n* [Fr, fr Sp *carapasa*, a gourd, a calabash *CALABASH*.] The shell of a turtle or tortoise, of an armadillo, or of the crustaceans

**carap-oi**, *ka'rap-oi*, *n* [Of South American origin.] Oil obtained from a tree of South America (*Carapa guianensis*)

**carat**, *ka'rat*, *n* [Fr *carat*, fr Ar *qirāt*, a carat, fr Gr *keraton*, lit. a little horn (dim of *keras*, a horn), also the seed of the carb tree, used for a weight, a carat.] A weight of four grains, for weighing diamonds and other precious stones, a word employed to denote the fineness of gold, gold of 24 carats being pure gold, gold of 22 carats (for instance) has 2 parts of alloy

**caravan**, *ka'ra-van*, *n* [Fr *caravane*, fr Sp *caravana*, Ar *qarawān* Per *lāricān*, a caravan.] A company of travellers associated together for mutual security in traversing various desert parts of Asia and Africa, a large close carriage used by travelling showmen

**caravaner**, *ka'ra-van-ēr*, *n* The person who leads the caravels, &c. of a caravan

**caravansary**, *ka'ra-van-sa'ri*, *n* [Per *lāricān*, a caravan, and *sarāi*, an inn.] A kind of inn or building in the East where caravans and travellers rest at night, usually a quadrangular building with an interior court

**caravel**, *carvel*, *ka'ra vel*, *kar'vel*, *n* [Fr *caravelle*, O Fr *carvèle*, Sp *caravella*, a caravel, dim of L *carabus*, Gr *lambos* a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese, also a small fish ing vessel

**caraway**, *ka'ra-wā*, *n* [Sp *al-carahueya*, fr Ar *Larivud*, *larayud*, *caraway*, probably fr Gr *Laron*, L *carum*, *caraway*.] A biennial umbelliferous plant whose seeds are used in making cakes and comfits, while a volatile oil is obtained from them

**carbazotic**, *kar ba-zō'tik*, *a* [Carbon and azote.] The term applied to the acid now called picric

**carbide**, *kar'bīd*, *n* [Carbon and *id*.] A compound of carbon with a metal, a carburet

**carbide**, *kar'bīd*, *n* See CARABINE

**carbolic**, *kar bol'ik*, *a* [Carbon, and L *oleum*, oil.] A term applied to an acid obtained from coal tar, and now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant

**carbon**, *kar'bon*, *n* [From L *carbo*, *carbō*, a coal, charcoal.] Pure charcoal, an elementary substance, bright, brittle, and odorless, existing naturally in such distinct forms as diamond and graphite, and forming the chief constituent in coal, a pencil or little stick of charcoal used in connection with the electric light

**carbonaceous**, *kar bon ā'shūs*, *a* [Carbon and *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon

**carbonado**, *kar bo-nā'dō*, *n* [Of Sp or Fr origin, fr L *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled, a chop

**carbonate**, *kar'bōn āt*, *n* [Carbon and *-ate*.] A chemical compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base

**carbonated**, *kar'bōn āt-ed*, *a* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid

**carbone**, *kar bōn ik*, *a* [Carbon and *-ic* =Fr *carboneque*.] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it—Carbonic acid, or carbon dioxide a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison

**carboniferous**, *kar bōn i'ēr us*, *a* [L *carbo*, *carbō*, coal, and *fero*, I bear or produce.] Producing or containing carbon or coal—Carboniferous system in geol. the great group of paleozoic strata which are the chief source of coal

**carbonization**, *kar'bōn iz ā'shon*, *n* The act or process of carbonizing

**carbonize**, *kar'bōn iz*, *v t* pret & pp *carbonized*, *kar'bōn izd*, ppr *carbonizing* *kar'bōn iz ing* [Carbon and *-ize*.] To convert into carbon

**carbon-point**, *carbon point*, *n* A piece of very hard, compact carbon, used in pairs, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of extraordinary brilliancy

**carbony**, *kar'bōn*, *n* [From Fr *carbō*, a large vessel for containing wine.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by a wicker cover ing, and used chiefly for containing acids



Carbony

**carbuncle**, *kar'bung kl*, *n* [L *carbunculus*, dim fr *carbo*, a coal.] A precious stone of a fiery red colour, an inflammatory tumour, a malignant boil or ulcer

**carbuncled**, *kar'bung kl-d*, *a* Set with carbuncles, pimpled and blotched

**carbuncular**, *kar'bung kl-er*, *a* Belonging to a carbuncle, resembling a carbuncle, red, inflamed

**carburet**, *kar'bū ret*, *n* [Fr *carbure-carbon*, and L term *ura*.] Same as Carbide

**carburetted**, *kar'bū ret-ed*, *a* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet—Carburetted hydrogen is the fire-damp of coal mines

**caracajon**, *kar'ka-jō*, *n* [Fr *caracajon*, fr native name.] The glutton or volvereone of N America

**carcanet**, *lār'ka net*, *n* [A dim of Fr *carcan*, a carcanet either fr O H G *quercu* the throat, or fr Armor *lrelen* the neck or bosom.] A chain or collar of jewels for the neck

**carcase**, *carcase*, *kar'kas*, *a* [Fr *carcase* (= It *carcase*, Sp *carcase*), the carcase, a framework, a kind of bomb, identified with carquois a quiver, fr L L *carcas* us,

a quiver, fr Ar and Per *tar'ash*, a quiver.] A dead body the dead body of an animal, a corpse, anything decayed or in a ruinous state the frame or main part of a thing unfinished, a framework or skeleton, a kind of bomb or shell, filled with a composition which burns with great power, and having holes for the emission of the flame



Carcase

**cardiology**, *kar si nol'o-jī*, *n* [Gr *lar'inos* a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which deals with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c

**carcinoma**, *kar si nō'ma*, *n* [Gr *lar'inos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] A kind of cancer, or cancerous growth

**card**, *kārd*, *n* [Modified form of Fr *carte*, a card, fr L *charta*, paper, fr Gr *charte*, *chartes*, a layer of papyrus bark. *Chart* is the same word in a different form, *charter*, *cartel* being akin.] A piece of pasteboard with figures or points used in games, a piece of pasteboard containing a person's name, address, &c. a printed invitation, intimation, or other brief statement, a small piece of pasteboard for a definite purpose, the dial of a compass

**card**, *kārd*, *n* [Fr *carde*, fr L L *cardus*, L *carduus*, a thistle, fr *carere*, to card—thistles having been used as cards for wool.] A toothed instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, an apparatus set with short steel wires for this purpose—*v t* pret and pp *carded*, *kārd-ed*, ppr *carding*, *kārd ing* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c. with a card

**cardamom**, *kar'da mōm*, *n* [L *cardamōmum*, Gr *kardamōmōn*.] The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family

**cardboard**, *kar'dbōrd*, *n* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c

**card-case**, *kar'd'kās*, *n* A small pocket case for holding visiting-cards

**carder**, *kar'd-er*, *n* One who cards wool, a machine employed in carding

**cardiac**, *kar'di ak*, *a* [L *cardiacus* fr Gr *lardiakos*, fr *lardia*, the heart, *log* with E heart.] Pertaining to the heart, exciting action in the heart through the stomach, having the quality of stimulating action in the system

**cardiac**, *kar'di ak*, *a* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits, a cordial

**cardinal**, *kar'di al*, *a* [L *cardinalis* fr *cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental—Cardinal numbers, the numbers one, two, three, &c. in distinction from first, second, third, &c. called ordinal numbers—Cardinal points, north and south, east and west—Cardinal virtues, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, as distinguished from

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**carob, carob-tree**, ka'rob, ka'rob-trē, *n* [O Fr *carobe*, fr Ar *ḥarrāb*, bean pods.] A tree the pods of which, known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp.

**caroche, carouche, ka-ričh', n** [Fr *caroche*, fr It *carroccio*, *carroccio*, fr *carro*, a car.] Formerly a kind of coach or pleasure carriage.

**carol, ka'rol, n** [O Fr *carole*, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol, perhaps fr the Celtic, or fr L *chorus*, Gr *choros*, a chorus.] A song of joy and exultation, a song of devotion, a warble, a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas — *v* *i* pret & pp *carolled*, ka'rold, pr *carolling*, ka'rol'ing. To sing, to warble, to sing in joy or festivity — *v* *t*. To praise or celebrate in song.

**Caroline, ka'ro-lin, a** [L *Carolus*, Charles.] Pertaining to the period of the English kings Charles I. and II.

**Carolingian, ka-ro-lin'i-an, a** Same as *Carolingian*.

**carulus, ka-ro-lus, n** A gold coin struck in the reign of Charles I. and originally 20s in value, afterwards 23s. The name was given also to various other coins.

**carom, ka'rom, n** Same as *carambole* in billiards.

**carotid, ka-ro-tid, a** [Gr *larotides* the carotids, said to be fr *laros*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels.] Pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood to the head and brain — *n*. One of these arteries.

**carousal, ka-rou-zal, n** [*Carouse* and *-al*] A meeting where people carouse, a noisy drinking bout or revel, revelry.

**carouse, ka-rouz, v** *i* pret & pp *caroused*, ka-rouzd, pr *carousing* ka-rouzing. [O Fr *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse fr *carous*, *carousse*, a carouse, a bumper, fr G *par aus* 'quite out' that is empty, your glasses! an old German drinking exclamation.] To drink freely with noisy jollity, to guzzle — *n*. A drinking bout, carousal.

**carrousel, carrousel, ka-ro-zel, n** [Fr *carrousel*, It *carosello*, origin doubtful.] A festival for the display of knightly exercises, a tilting match or tournament.

**carouser, ka-rou-zer, n** One who carouses, a drinker, a toper, a noisy reveller or bacchanalian.

**carp, ka'p, v** *i* pret & pp *carped*, ka'p, pr *carping* ka'p'ing. [Formerly to speak, tell, fr Icel *larpa* to boast, its modern sense being due to L *carpo*, I seize, catch, pick, (which is of same root as *harvest*).] *Carp* is of same origin.] To catch at small faults or errors, to censure, cavil or find fault.

**carp, ka'p, n** [Same as Fr *carpe*, L L *carpa*, Sw *larp*, Din *larpe*, &c. origin unknown.] A voracious fish found in rivers and ponds, and good for food.

**carpal, ka'pal, a** Pertaining to the carpus.

**carpel, ka'pel, n** [Mod. L *carpellum*, dim from Gr *larpos*, fruit.] Not a single-celled ovary or seed-vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed vessel.

**carpenter, ka'pen-ter, a** [*Carpel* and *-er*] Belonging to a carpenter.

**carpenter, ka'pen-ter, n** [O Fr *carpentier* (Mod. Fr *carpentier*), L L *carpentarius*, a carpenter, lit. a carriage-maker fr L *carpentum* a chriot, a word of Celtic origin connected with *car*] One who works in timber; a framcr and builder of houses and of ships, one who does heavy work in wood.

**carpenter-bee, ka'pen-ter bi, n** The name of different species of bees, so called from their habit of excavating nests in decaying wood.

**carpenter, ka'pen-ter, n** [For *carpenter-y* = Fr *carpenterie*.] The trade, art, or work of a carpenter, timber work.

**carpet, ka'pet, n** [O Fr *carpete* a carpet, fr It and L L *carputa*, a woolly cloth,

fr *carpere*, to tease wool, L *carpo*, I pluck. I pull in pieces, &c. CARP (r')] A thick woven fabric for covering floors, stairs, &c., any covering resembling a carpet — *v* *t* pret & pp *carpeted*, ka'pet-ed, pr *carpeting*, ka'pet-ing. To cover with a carpet.

**carpet-bag, ka'pet-bag, n** A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.

**carpet-bagger, ka'pet-bag-er, n** A newcomer who takes part in political affairs, without having property in a community.

**carpet-bedding, ka'pet-bed-ing, n** A Hort a system in which plants are arranged in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs.

**carpeting, ka'pet-ing, n** Cloth for carpets, carpets in general.

**carpet-knight, ka'pet-nit, n** A knight who has not known the hardships of the field.

**carpet-rod, ka'pet-rod, n** One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place.

**carping, ka'p-ing, a** Apt to carp or cavil, caviling, captious, censorious.

**carpingly, ka'p-ing-li, adv** In a carping manner, captiously.

**carposophy, ka'po-so-fi, n** [Gr *larpos*, fruit, *logos*, discourse.] The division of botany relating to fruits.

**carpus, ka'pus, n** [L, the wrist.] The part between the forearm and hand, the wrist in man and the corresponding bones in other animals.

**carrack** See CAPACE.

**carrageen, carrageen, ka'ra-gēn, n** [From *Carrageen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds.] A sea-weed known as Irish moss, and used for making soups, jellies &c.

**carriage, ka'rij, n** [O Fr *carrage*, fr *carrie*, to carry CARRY.] Act of carrying, bearing, transporting or conveying, that which carries that which runs on wheels, a vehicle, a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially, a four-wheeled vehicle supported on springs, and with a cover a coach, conveyance, or expense of carrying the mode of carrying or bearing one's self, behaviour, bearing, conduct, deportment, demeanour.

**carriageable, ka'rij-a-bl, a** That may be conveyed in carriages practicable for carriages or wheeled vehicles.

**carriage-way, ka'rij-wā, n** The part of a street or road intended to be used by vehicles.

**carrier, ka'ri-er, n** One who carries, one who carries for hire, the name of a particular part in various machines.

**carrier-pigeon, ka'ri-er-pi-jon, n** A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c.

**carriole** See CARIOLE.

**carion, ka'ri-on, n** [O Fr *caroigne* fr L L *carion*, fr L *caro*, *carnis*, flesh CARNAGE.] The dead and putrefying bodies or flesh of animals — *a*. Relating to dead and putrefying carcases, feeding on carion.

**carion-crow, ka'ri-on-kro, n** The common crow so called because it often feeds on carion.

**carroche** See CAROUCHE.

**carronade, ka'ron-ad, n** [From the *Carron* works, near Falkirk, Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance, having a large calibre, formerly used in the navy.

**Carron-ore, ka'ron-ore, n** [First used at Carron ironworks. See prec.] A limiment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water.

**carrot, ka'rot, n** [Fr *carotte*, L L *carota*, Gr *larotēn*, a carrot.] An umbelliferous plant having a longish yellowish or reddish esculent root, used as a culinary vegetable [Din *cus* Carot], the edible root of the plant *carota* L L *rot-a*. Like a carrot in colour; fiery red, red haired.

**carrousel** See CAROUCHE.

**carry, ka'ri v** *i* pret & pp *carried*, ka'nd, pr *carrying*, ka'ring. [O E *caric*, fr O Fr *carier*, to convey in a car fr O Fr *car*, L *carrus*, a cart or car. CAR CARRY

CHARGE, &c.] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried, to take or fetch, to transfer, to urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense, to gain, to capture, to extend or continue, to bear, support, or sustain, to have in or on, to bear or bring as a result, to import, contain, or comprise, to conduct, to behave, to demean, to propel (as a firearm) — *v* *l*. To convey, to transport, to propel. — To carry back, to transport to past times by retrospection. — To carry away, to influence strongly by some feeling or emotion, to remove by physical means. — To carry forward, to transfer from one column or page to another in advance. — To carry off, to remove to a distance, to kill or cause to die. — To carry on, to manage, or prosecute, to continue to pursue. — To carry out, to carry through, to sustain to the end, to continue to the end, to accomplish, to finish, to execute. — Carrying trade or traffic, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c., from country to country or place to place.

**carse, kars, n** [O E *lers*, *lers* probably a plural form fr Sw *larr*, Icel *larri*, a marsh or marshy place Dan *Lær*, a pool.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream.

**cart, karts, n** [A. Sax *cart*, a cart, Icel *lartr*, a cart, perhaps akin to *crat*.] A carriage of burden with two wheels, and usually without springs — *v* *t* pret & pp *carted*, ka'rt-ed, pr *carting*, ka'rt-ing. To carry or convey on a cart, to place on a cart.

**cartage, ka'rt-aj, n** [*Cart* and *age*.] Act of carrying in a cart, the price paid for carting.

**carte, kart, n** [Fr, fr L *charta*, paper CAPD.] A card, a bill of fare at a tavern, a carte-de-visite photograph.

**carte kart, n** [Fr *quarte*, fr L *quartus*, fourth.] One of the regular movements or passes in fencing.

**carte-blanc, ka'rt-blansh, n** [Fr, white paper.] A blank paper, a paper duly authenticated and intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases, unconditional terms, unlimited power.

**carte-de-visite, ka'rt-de-vi-zit', n, pl cartes-de-visite** (same pron) [Fr.] A visiting card, a photographic likeness on a small card.

**cartel, ka'rtel, n** [Fr *cartel*, It *cartello*, dim fr L *charta*, paper CARD.] A challenge to single combat, an agreement between enemies for the exchange of prisoners, &c., a ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners.

**carter, ka'ri-er, n** One who drives a cart or team, one occupied in driving a cart.

**Cartesian, ka'ri-ti-zan, n** Pertaining to the philosopher René Descartes, or to his philosophy — *n*. One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes.

**Cartaginian, ka'ri-tin-i-an, a** Pertaining to ancient Carthage — *n*. An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

**cart-horse, ka'rt-hors, n** A horse that draws a cart, or is used for such work.

**Cartusian, ka'ri-ti-zan, n** [L L *Cartusianus*, fr name of a place associated with their early history.] One of an order of monks, founded by St. Bruno in 1087, and having their chief convent at the Grande Chartreuse, in France.

**cartilage, ka'ri-lidj, n** [Fr *cartilage* fr L *cartilago* gristle.] Gristle, a white elastic substance occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by calcification.

**cartilaginous, ka'ri-ti-lin-i-us, a** Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage, gristly, having cartilage only.

**cart-load, ka'rt-lod, n** A load borne on a cart, as much as is usually carried at once on a cart.

**cartography, ka'rt-o-grā-fi, &c.** See CARTOGRAPHY &c.

**cartoon, ka'rt-on, n** [Fr See next.] A thin kind of paste board, a cartoon, in rifle practice, a white disc fixed on the bull's-eye of a target, a shot striking the cartoon.







**cassock**, kas'ok, n [Fr *casaque*, fr *It cascaca*, fr *casa*, a house other origins are also suggested by some] A tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen under the gown, the typical garment of a clergyman  
**cassocked**, kas'okt, a Clothed with a cassock

**cassolette**, kas-o-let', n [Fr, akin to *casserole*] A small box for holding perfumes  
**cassonade**, kas-on-ad', n [Fr, fr O Fr *casson*, a large chest, being imported in large chests CAISSON] Raw or unrefined sugar

**cassowary**, kas'so-wa-ri, n [Malay *cassuar*] A cursorial or running bird inhabit-



Crested Cassowary (*Casuarus galeatus*)

ing the islands of the Indian Archipelago, nearly as large as the ostrich

**cast**, kast, v t pret & pp *cast* kast ppr *casting*, kast'ing [Not in A Sax, a Scand. word = Dan *læste*, Sw *læst* *læsta*, to throw, other connections doubtful] To throw, fling, hurl or toss, to drive to turn or direct, to throw forth to shed or throw off, to emit or give out, to let fall, to drop (a net or anchor), to defeat at law, to condemn, to put or place by force or authority (cast in prison), to compute, to contrive to devise, to found or form of melted metal to twist or warp, to scatter (seed), to bring forth immurely, to distribute the parts of a drama among the actors, to assign a part to

—v i To throw to turn the thoughts, to turn or revolve in the mind, to contrive (followed by *about*) to warp to twist —To cast aside, to dismiss or reject to discard. —To cast away, to reject, to lavish or waste by profusion to wreck. —To cast down, to throw down *fig* to deject or depress —To cast forth, to throw out or reject to emit or send out —To cast off, to discard or reject to drive away, *naut* to loosen from or let go —To cast out, to reject or turn out —To cast up, to raise up to throw up by digging, to compute or reckon to eject, to vomit to call up in reproach —To cast one's self on or upon, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of —To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of —To cast (something) in one's teeth to upbraid (with something) to charge, to twist —n The act of casting, a throw, a throw of dice, the thing thrown, distance passed by a thing thrown a stroke touch or sample, motion or turn of the eye a slight squint, form shape, mould, a tinge or slight degree sort, kind, or stamp manner, a casting, that which is cast or formed from a mould, a small statue of bronze &c the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned, what is thrown up by a hawk, a worm, &c

**Castilian**, kas'ti-li'an, a Pertaining to Castile, the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses

**castanet**, kas'ta-net, n [Sp *castañeta* fr *L castanea*, a chestnut CHESTNUT] A small piece of hard wood or ivory, two of which are slung over the thumb and struck together in dancing in order to mark the time

**castaway**, kas'ta-wā, n A person cast off

or abandoned, a reprobate, one who is shipwrecked, one who is ruined in fortune or character

**caste**, kast, n [Fr *caste*, Sp and Pg *casta*, breed, race, caste, lit pure or unmixed race, fr *L castus*, pure, chaste CASTE] A class or distinct hereditary order of people among the Hindus, the number of their castes being four, a similar class or order in other countries, a class or order of society, social position

**castellan**, kas'tel-lan, n [L *castellanus*, fr *L castellum*, a castle CASTLE] A governor or constable of a castle

**castellated**, kas'tel-lat-ed, a [L *castellum*, a castle CASTLE] Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle built in the style of a castle

**caster**, kast'er, n One who or that which casts or founds, a calculator, a small cruet, a small wheel on the foot of a table or chair, a castor (which see)

**castigate**, kas'ti-gat, v t pret & pp *castigat*, kast'igat-ed ppr *castigating*, kast'igat-ing [L *castigo*, *castigatum* — *castus*, chaste, pure, and *ago*, I make CASTE] To chastise, to punish by stripes, to correct, to revise and critically emend, to check

**castigation**, kas'ti-gā-shon, n [L *castigatio*] The act of castigating, chastisement punishment, correction, emendation, correction of textual errors

**castigator**, kas'ti-gāt'er, n [L *castigator*] One who castigates, one who corrects

**castigator**, kas'ti-gāt'er, n Tending to castigate or correct, corrective, punitive

**Castile-soap**, kas'ti-l'sop, n A kind of fine soap, originally from Castile, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda

**Castilian**, kas'ti-li'an, a Pertaining to Castile in Spain — n An inhabitant or native of Castile, the language of Castile, the classic language of Spain

**casting**, kast'ing, n Act of one who casts, founding with melted metal that which is cast in a mould, something formed of cast-metal

**casting-vote**, kast'ing-vōt, n The vote of a presiding officer or chairman of any body of men, which turns the balance when the votes are equally divided

**cast-iron**, kast'ēr-n, n Iron which has been cast into pipes, sockets, or moulds iron that is smelted but not malleable

**castle**, kas'l, n [O Fr *castel* (Mod Fr *château*), a castle, fr *L castellum*, a fort, fr *castrum*, a fortified place, pl *castra*, a camp perhaps allied to *casa* a hut a house] A building fortified for defence against an enemy a house with towers, usually encompassed with walls and moats, and having a donjon or keep in the centre a fortified residence, a fortress the mansion of a nobleman or prince, especially when large and imposing a piece used in the game of chess, the rook — Castle in the air, a visionary project, a scheme that has no solid foundation — v t or i pret & pp *castled*, kas'tl-d, ppr *castling*, kas'tl-ing Chess, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over

**castle-builder**, kas'tl-bil-der, n One who builds castles in the air, one who forms visionary schemes

**castle-building**, kas'tl-bil-ding, n The act of building castles in the air

**castled**, kas'tl-d, a Furnished with a castle or castles, built like a castle, castelled

**castling**, kast'ing, n An abortion

**cast-off**, kast'of, a Laid aside, rejected from use, discarded

**castor**, kas'ter, n [L *castor* Gr *kastōr*, a beaver] The beaver, a peculiar substance of a strong penetrating smell, obtained from certain glands of the beaver, and used in medicine, a beaver hat, a silk hat

**castor**, kas'ter, n [For *caster*, fr *cast*, to throw] A small vessel with a perforated top, for sprinkling pepper or other powdery substance, one of the small wheels attached to the legs of chairs or other articles of furniture

**castor-oil**, kas'ter-oil, n [Probably from some resemblance in properties or use to the substance *castor*] A medicinal purgative oil obtained from a euphorbiaceous plant called *palma christi* (*Ricinus communis*), a native of the tropics



Nut of Castor oil Plant

**castrametation**, kas'tra-me-tā'shon, n [L *castrametari*, to encamp — *castra*, camp, and *metor*, to measure] The art or act of encamping, the laying out of a camp

**castrate**, kas'trat, v t pret & pp *castrated*, kas'trat-ed, ppr *castrating*, kas'trat-ing [L *castrare*, *castratus*, to castrate, expurgate comp *Skr castram*, a knife, *gas*, to cut] To geld, to deprive of the testicles, to mutilate, to render imperfect, to emasculate, to expurgate — n A man (as a eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated

**castration**, kas-trā'shon, n The act of castrating

**cast-steel**, kast'stēl, n Steel melted and cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars

**casual**, kas'zhū-al, a [Fr *casuel*, L *casualis*, fr *casus*, a chance or accident, fr *cado*, *casum*, I fall, akin *case* (occurrence), *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, *incident*, *deciduous*, &c.] Happening by or depending on chance, accidental, incidental, fortuitous, occasional, not regular, contingent — n A person who receives relief and shelter for one night in the workhouse

**casualism**, kas'zhū-al-izm, n [Casual and -ism] The doctrine that all things happen by chance, or without an intelligent cause or design

**casualist**, kas'zhū-al-ist, n [See prec] A believer in casualism

**casually**, kas'zhū-al-ly, adv In a casual manner, without design, by chance, fortuitously, incidentally

**casualty**, kas'zhū-al-ti, n [For *casualty*, fr *L casualitas* CASUAL Comp *specialty*, *specialty*] That which is casual, or which comes by chance, accident, chance occurrence, mishap, an unfortunate accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury, loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c

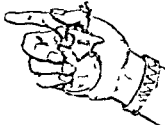
**casuarina**, kas'sū-a-rī'na, n [From Mod L *casuarina*, a cassowary] A genus of Australian trees with jointed leafless branches, beef wood

**casuist**, kas'zū-ist, n [Fr *casuiste*, fr *L casus*, a case, and -ist CASUAL] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience or nice points regarding conduct and duty

**casuistic**, kas'zū-ist-ik, a [See prec] Relating to cases of conscience or conduct

**casuistry**, kas'zū-ist-ri, n [Casuist and -istry, comp *sophistry*, *foolery*] The art or methods of casuists, the science or doctrine of determining cases of conscience, used frequently to denote quibbling or fantastic distinctions, *sophistry*

**cat**, kat, n [A word common to all the European tongues A Sax. *cat* *cat* = D *Kat*, Dan *Kat* Sw *Katt* Icel *Köttur* Gr *Katē*, Lat *O Fel* cat Mod Fr *chat*, Sp *gato*, It *gatto*, Ir *cat*, Gael *cat* W *cat*, Rus and Pol *kot*, L *cattus*, L Gr *katta* a cat origin unknown The name, like that of animal itself, may have come from Egypt] A well-known voracious domestic animal of the feline tribe, that catches mice and is often



Castanets







**catechumen**, kat-ē-kū'men, n [Gr *lathēchoumenos*, one who is being instructed, *ppr* passive of *lathēcho* CATECHIZE.] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity, a neophyte — **CATECHUMENICAL**, kat-ē-kū'men'ik al, a. Belonging to catechumens

**categorematical**, kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'ik al, a [Gr *lathēgōrēma*, a predicate CATEGORY.] In logic, conveying a whole term in a single word — **A** word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term

**categorical**, kat-ē-gor-i-kal, a. Pertaining to a category, absolute, positive, not relative or hypothetical (statement, answer)

**categorically**, kat-ē-gor-i-kal i, adv. In a categorical manner; absolutely, directly, expressly, positively

**category**, kat-ē-gor-i, n [Gr *lathēgoria*, a class or category, fr *lathēgoreō*, I accuse, show, demonstrate — *lata*, down, &c., and *agoreō*, I speak in an assembly, fr *agora*, a forum or market-place, a public assembly.] One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred, one of the most general heads under which everything that can be asserted of any subject may be arranged, in a popular sense, any class or order in which certain things are embraced.

**cat-electrode**, kat-ē-lek'trōd n [Prefix *lata*, down, and *electrode*] The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery

**catena**, ka-tē'na, n [L. a chain *Chain* comes from this word.] A chain or connected series of extracts, arguments, &c

**catenarian**, catenariy, kat-ē-nā'ri-an, kat-ē-na-ri, a [L. *catenarius*, fr *catena*, a chain. CATENA.] Relating to a chain, like a chain, in the form of a chain suspended horizontally — **catenary**, kat'ē-nā-ri, n. A curved line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends and hanging freely

**concatenation**, kat-ē-nā'shon, n [CATENA.] Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain, concatenation

**cater**, kā'ter, v. pret & pp *catered*, kā'ter-ed, *ppr* *caterer* kā'ter-ing [From *ob* — *cater*, a caterer, O Fr *accateur*, *accator*, a buyer, fr *accater* (mod. Fr *acheter*), L L. *accipere*, to buy, fr L *ad* to, and L *capere* intens of *capere*, to take CAPABLE.] To buy, provide, or procure provisions, food, entertainment, &c followed by for

**cateran**, kā'ter-an, n [Gael. and Ir *crath armach*, a soldier.] A kern, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland free-booter

**caterconsin**, kā'ter-kuz-n, n [Cater = Fr *quatre*, four.] A distant cousin, a remote relation [Shal]

**caterer**, kā'ter-er, n. One who caters, a purveyor of provisions, one who provides for any want or desire

**cateress**, kā'ter-es, n. A woman who caters, a female provider of food

**caterpillar**, kā'ter-pil-er, n [O E *catyrgel* (comp *catercaul*), probably fr *cat* fr the hairiness of many, and *pill*, fr rolling themselves up in a ball.] The hairy, worm-like larva or grub of butterflies and moths, sometimes applied to the larva of other insects

**caterwaul**, kā'ter-wal, v. pret & pp *catercauled*, kā'ter-wald, *ppr* *catercauling*, kā'ter-wal-ing [Formerly *caterwaive*, &c., from *cat* and *waivel*, imitative of the noise made.] To cry as cats, to utter howling or screeching noises

**cates**, kās, n. See CAT.

**cat-fish**, kat'fsh, n. The name of a fish, found in the United States which purrs like a cat when taken out of the water

**catgut**, kat'gut, n. The intestines of a cat, the intestines of sheep and other animals made into tubes for musical instruments, &c a kind of linen canvas

**catharist**, katha'rist n [Gr *latharistik*, fr *latharo* pure] One who pretends to more purity than others possess a puritan, a term applied to members of various ancient religious bodies

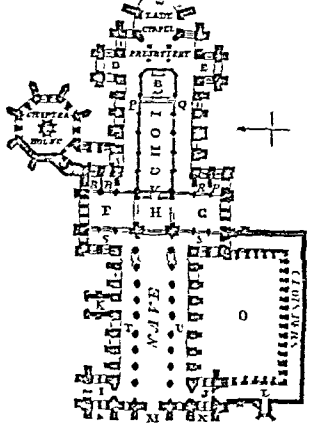
**cathartic**, ka-thar'tik, n [Gr *lathartik* os,

fr *latharo*, I purge, fr *latharos*, pure] Purging, cleansing the bowels, purgative — **A** medicine that purges, a purgative

**cat-head**, kat'hed, n. A strong beam projecting over a ship's bow, with tackle attached for lifting the anchor

**cathedra**, ka-tē'dra or kat'ē-dra, n [L. *cathedra*, a teacher's or professor's chair, a bishop's chair, Gr *lathedra*, a chair or seat — *lata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat.] The throne or seat of a bishop

**cathedral**, ka-tē'dral, n [L. *cathedrals*, pertaining to a bishop's throne or church CATHEDRA.] The principal church in a diocese, being that in which the bishop's cathe-



Plan of Wells Cathedral.

A. Apse or apsis. B. Altar, altar platform, and altar steps. D. Eastern or lower transept. E. Western or greater transept. F. Central tower. G. Western tower. H. South porch. I. Library or register. J. Principal of western door way. K. Western side-door. L. Cloister yard or parth. M. North and south aisles. N. U. S. East and west aisles of transept. T. U. North and south aisles of nave. R. R. Chapels. V. Rood screen or organ loft. W. Altar of Lady Chapel.

**dra** or throne is placed The figure shows in plan the principal parts of which a cathedral is composed — Pertaining to a cathedral, or to a bishop's church or throne

**cathedralic**, kath-ē-dra'tik, a. Pertaining to a bishop's chair pronounced as if *cr cathedra*, authoritative

**Catherine-wheel**, kath-er-in-whēl, n [After St Catherine, who suffered martyrdom on a wheel.] A window or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes a sort of firework constructed in the form of a wheel

**catheter**, kath-er-ter, n [Gr *latheter*, fr *lathēmi*, to thrust in — *lata*, down, and *hēmi*, to send.] In surg a tubular instrument to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder

**cathode**, kath'ōd, n [Gr *lata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The negative pole of an electric current

**catholic**, kth'ō-lik, a [L. *catholicus*, Fr *catholique*, fr Gr *katholikos* — *lata* down, throughout, and *holos*, the whole.] Universal or general, embracing all liberal, free from bigotry, pertaining or relating to the universal church, (with capital letter) pertaining or relating to the Roman Catholic Church, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful and not to a particular church, the epistles general — **n**, (with capital) a member of the universal Christian Church, an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church

**Catholicism**, ka-thol'izm, n. Adherence to the Catholic or Universal Church,

adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion

**catholicity**, ka-thol'is'ti, n [Catholic and -ity] The state or quality of being catholic or universal, catholic character or position, universality, the quality of being catholic or liberal-minded

**catholicize**, ka-thol'is-iz, v. pret & pp *catholicized*, ka-thol'is-izd, *ppr* *catholicizing*, ka-thol'is-iz-ing To make catholic or of the Catholic or Roman Catholic religion — **v. i**. To conform to the Roman Catholic faith

**catholicon**, ka-thol'ik-on, n [Gr *latholikon* CATHOLIC] A remedy for all diseases, a panacea

**cathood**, kat'hud, n. The state of being a full-grown cat

**catkin**, kat'kin n [Dum of cat] The blossom of the willow, birch, &c, which resembles a kitten's or cat's tail, an amenum (See cut at AMENUM) Plants having catkins are called amantaceous, and belong to the natural order Amantaceae

**cat-lap**, kat'lap, n. Stuff fit only for a cat to lap

**catling**, kat'ling, n [Cat and -ling] A small cat or kitten, catgut, a surgeon's dismembering knife, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees

**catmint**, catnip, kat'mint, kat'nip, n [From cat and mint, nip (as in turnip)] A strong-scented labiate plant (*Nepeta Cataria*), which cats are fond of

**Catonian**, ka-tō'n-an, a. Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, Cato the censor or Cato Uticensis, both remarkable for severity of manners, hence, grave, severe, inflexible

**cat-o'-nine-tails**, n [A humorous term] A whip with nine thongs or lashes, used as an instrument of punishment

**catoptric**, kat-op'trik, a. Relating to catoptries, or vision by reflection

**catoptries**, kat-op'triks, n [Gr *lathoptron*, fr *lathoptron*, a mirror — *lata*, against, back, and root *op*, to see, as in *optics*] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies

**cat's-eye**, kat's, n. A precious stone, a variety of chalcedony which in light gives an effect resembling the pupil of a cat's eye

**cat-silver**, kat'sil-ver, n. A variety of mica

**cat's-paw**, kat'spā, n. The paw of a cat, a light air of wind, a dupe, a tool, the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes [In this last sense derived from the story of the monkey which used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire]

**cat's-tail**, kat'stāl n. The tail of a cat, a name for certain plants, especially reed-mace (*Typha latifolia*)

**cattle**, kat'l, n pl [O E *cattel*, goods, *cattle* fr O Fr *cattal*, *cattal*, property in general, fr L *caputale*, *capitale* property, capital, fr L *caputale*, *caput*, *cattal* fr *caput*, the head. Cattle = *cattal*, capital] Live stock of the four footed kind, a collective term for domestic quadrupeds, such as serve for tillage or other labour, or for food, including horses, asses, cows, sheep, goats, swine &c, but now chiefly restricted to bovine animals, in stable language horses

**cattle-pen**, kat'l-pen, n. A pen or inclosure for cattle

**cattle-plague**, kat'l-plāg, n. A violently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest

**cattle-show**, kat'l-shō, n. An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of agriculture

**catty**, kat'i, n. A Chinese weight of 11 lb

**Caucasian**, ka-ka'z-i-an or ka-ka'z-i-an, a and n. Pertaining to Mount Caucasus, in Asia, or to one of the races into which the human family has been divided, especially to be well represented there, an etiological term applied to nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c.



**caucus**, k'au-kus. [Originally American a term of doubtful origin.] A larger representative committee of voters in a district who manage the elect. meeting and elect political business of their party.

**caudal**, ka'dal. [From *L. caudal*, tail.] Pertaining to a tail like the appearance of a tail.

**caudate**, ka'dat. [See prec.] Having a tail or a tail like appendage.

**caudex**, ka'deks. [L. pl. *caudices*, ka'di-ks. L. pl. *caudices*, ka'di-ks. ez. [L.] In bot. the stem of a tree, especially the woody trunk of palms and tree ferns.

**caudicle**, ka'di-kl. [L. m. of *caudex*.] In bot. the process supporting the pollen masses of orchids.

**caudle**, ka'di. [O. F. *caudle*, *caudle*.] A dum. drink. [L. *caudum*, *caul*, a kind of hot drink, fr. *L. calidus* warm.] A kind of warm drink mixed with wine &c. given chiefly to the sick.

**causali**, kat-p. [L. m. of *causa*.] A term fr. a kind of ironstone also fr. a sulphate of barium or heavy spar.

**causker**, k'au-ks. [Auk. *rocauk* n. (whi) b. causker.]

**caul**, kal. [From O. F. *caul* a kind of little cap fr. the Celt. comp. fr. *caula*, Gael. only, a veil, a hood.] A kind of hair covering worn by males a net fr. the hair the hinder part of a woman's cap a membrane investing some parts of the intestines (O. F.) a part on of the membrane enclosing the fetus, sometimes on the head of a child when born, and superfluous only supposed to be a prearranged against der. wrong.

**caulipon**, kal-i-pun. Same as *C. idron*. **caulicent**, ka'le-sent. [From *L. caulis* a stalk.] Bot. having a stem rising above the ground.

**caulicle**, *caulicula*, ka'h-kl, ka'h-kl. [L. *cauliculus* dim. of *caulis*, a stem.] A little or rudimentary stem.

**cauliflower**, ka'lu-flaw-er. [Lit. cabbage-flow fr. its appearance fr. *L. caulis*, colewort, cabbage and *L. flower* comp. fr. *cauliflor* (cabbage flower) comp. fr. *caulis* (flower) a garden variety of cabbage having numerous and compact flower stalks, which young densely pressed together and forming a large white head.

**cauline**, ka'lin. [From *L. caulis*, a stalk.] Bot. of or bel. angiosperms. (various) **caulic**, ka'li. [L.] The stem of a plant running above the ground.

**caulic**, ka'li. [L.] The stem of a plant running above the ground.

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**cavo-rilievo**, ka'vō-rē-lē-ā'vō, n [It, hollow relief] A kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone

**cavy**, kā'vī, n [From a S American name] The name of certain S American animals, the most familiar being the guinea-pig

**caw**, ka, i, t, pret. & pp caved, had, ppr caving, kā'ing [Imitative of the sound, comp Sc lae, D laune, Dan. laa, A jackdaw] To utter a crow, rook or raven



Cavo rilievo—Philo, Egypt

**cay**, kā, n [Sp cayo, a rock, a shoal, an islet] An islet, a range or reef of rocks sometimes written *ey*  
**cayenne**, kā-en', n [From Cayenne in S America] A pepper made from the seeds of different species of capsicum  
**cayman**, cā'man, kā'man, n [Guiana name] A name applied to the alligator of the West Indies and South America

**cazique**, ka-zēk', n Same as CACIQUE.  
**cease**, sēs, t, pret & pp ceased, sēst, ppr ceasing, sē'sing [Fr cesser (lt cessare, Pg cessar, Sp cesar), fr L cessare, to cease, a freq fr cedere, cessum, to yield, to cede (Cede)] To stop moving, acting, or speaking, to leave off, to discontinue, to give over, to desist, to fail, to stop, to be at or come to an end, to become extinct — v t To put a stop to, to put an end to, to desist from

**ceaseless**, sēs'les, a Without ceasing, incessant, continual, perpetual, endless  
**ceaselessly**, sēs'les-lē, adv In a ceaseless manner, incessantly, perpetually  
**cebadilla**, cevādilla, seb-a-dil'la, sev-a-dil'la, n The Spanish American name for the seeds of a plant used in medicine (*Asagra officinalis*)

**cedar**, sē'der n [O Fr cedre, fr L cedrus, fr Gr ἑδρος, a kind of juniper, of unknown origin] A large evergreen conifer-

**ceding**, sād'ing [L cedo, cessum, I retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in accede, concede, exceed, precede, recede, decrease, abscise, antecedent, ancestor, predecessor, abscise, &c] To yield or give up, to relinquish, to surrender, to resign — v t To yield, to submit, to be transferred, to lapse

**cedilla**, sē-dil'la, n [Fr cedille, lt zedilla, a dim of zeta, the name of z in Greek, it thus means 'little z' Formerly, in order to give a hard sound of z, it was customary to write zc, thus lezon, for modern leon, the z being latterly placed below ] A mark placed under the letter c (thus ç), to show that it is to be sounded like s, as in fugade

**cedrate**, cedrat, sē'drāt, sē'drat, n [Fr cedrat, fr L citrus, citron] A variety of the citron tree, also, the fruit of the tree

**cell**, sēl, v t pret & pp celled, sēld, ppr celling, sē'ing [O E seile, a canopy, fr Fr ciel, lt cielo, a canopy, heaven, fr L celum, heaven same root as Gr kēlos, hollow, and E hollow ] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building, to plaster the roof of internally, to cover with a ceiling

**ceiling**, sē'ing, n [See prec.] The upper inside lining or surface of a room or building, usually covered with plaster  
**celadon**, sēl'a-don, n [From the name of the hero of a popular French romance] A soft, pale, sea-green colour

**celandine**, sēl'an-din, n [O Fr celidonne, Fr chelidone, fr L chelidonium, Gr chelidonium, swallow-wort, fr chelidōn, a swallow] A name given to two British plants, one belonging to the poppy family, the other a ranunculaceae, swallow-wort

**celebrant**, sēl'brant, n [L celebrans, ppr of celebrare] See next ] One who celebrates, one who performs a public religious rite

**celebrate**, sēl'brāt, t, pret & pp celebrated, sēl'brāt-ed, ppr celebrating, sēl'brāt-ing [L celebrare, celebratum, I celebrate, fr celebrare, famous, frequented, populous] To distinguish or keep in honour by solemn rites, to perform with due rites, to solemnize, to praise, to extol, to commemorate, to proclaim or publish

**celebrated**, sēl'brāt-ed, p a Famous, renowned, illustrious  
**celebrater**, sēl'brā-ter, n One who celebrates

**celebration**, sēl'brā-shon, n The act of celebrating, commemoration performed with due rites and ceremonies  
**celebrity**, sēl'brī-tē, n [L celebratus] The condition of being celebrated, fame, renown, distinction, eminence, a famous person

**celerity**, sēl'erī-tē, n [L celeritas, fr celer, quick, speedy, swift] Speed, swiftness, quickness or rapidity of motion Celerity is generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, velocity to inanimate objects

**celery**, sēl'erī, n [Fr celeri, fr It celeri, fr Gr selinon, a kind of parsley] An umbelliferous plant cultivated for the table as a salad and culinary vegetable, and indigenous in some localities in England

**celestial**, sēl'es'ti'al, a [O Fr celestial, Fr celestiel, fr L caelestis fr celum, heaven, whence also ceiling] Heavenly, belonging or relating to heaven, dwelling in heaven, belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven, supremely excellent or delightful — Celestial Empire China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities — n An inhabitant of heaven

**celestially**, sēl'es'ti'al-lē, adv In a celestial, heavenly, or transporting manner

**celibacy**, sēl'ba-si, n [L celibatus, a single life celibacy, fr celibis, unmarried Etymol. uncertain] The unmarried state the state of being a celibate a single life

**celibate**, sēl'bit n [CELIBACY] The state of being unmarried, a person who intentionally remains unmarried a confirmed bachelor — a Unmarried, single

**cell**, sēl, n [L cella, a cell, a small room, a hut, fr same root as celare, to hide, whence conceal, to conceal Hole, hell, and hollow are fr the same root] A small apartment, a room in a prison or convent, a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage, a dependent religious house, a cave, a hut, a small cavity in an organic or other body, a small mass of protoplasm with a membranous envelope forming the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants

**cellar**, sēl'ler, n [L cellarium, fr cella, a cell CELL] An apartment, usually underground, used for storage

**cellarage**, sēl'ler-āj, n [Cellar and -age] Space for cellars, cellars, charge for cellar-room

**cellarer**, sēl'ler-er, n An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, a butler, a spirit-dealer

**cellaret**, sēl-la-rel', n [Cellar and -et] Lit a little cellar, a case of cabinet-work, for holding bottles of liquors

**cellarman**, sēl'ler-man, n A person who is employed in a wine-cellar, a cellarer; a butler

**celled**, sēld, a Furnished with a cell or cells commonly in compounds, as single-celled

**celliferous**, sēl'if'er-us, a [L cella, and fero I bear] Bearing or producing cells

**cellular**, sēl'ū-ler, a [L cellula, dim of cella, a cell] Consisting of or containing cells

**cellulares**, sēl'ū-lā-rēz, n pl [CELLULAR] One of the divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of cryptogams or flowerless plants the tissues of which are cellular

**celluloid**, sēl'ū-lōid, n [Cellulose and -oid cellulose is used in making it] An artificial substance, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c

**cellulose**, sēl'ū-lōs, sēl'ū-lōm, n [CELLULE] The substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed

**Celt**, sēlt, n [L Celtia, Gr Keltia, Keltai] One of a race inhabiting Western Europe, the Celts now speaking distinctive languages being the Bretons, Welsh, Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish (frequently written Kelt) — Celtic, sēlt'ik, a Pertaining to the Celts — n The language of the Celts — Celticism, sēlt'isizm, n The manners and customs of the Celts, a Celtic expression or mode of expression

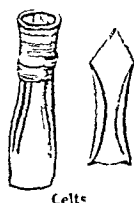
**celt**, sēlt, n [L L celus, celtes, a chisel, a celt] A cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows and tumuli

**cement**, sē-mēt, n [O Fr erment, cement, fr L cementum, chips of stone made into cement, contr fr cœmentum, fr cœdo I cut] Any glutinous adhesive substance which serves to unite bodies, mortar consisting of lime which contains silica and therefore sets quickly, bond of union, that which unites firmly — v t pret & pp cemented, sē-mēt-ed, ppr cementing, sē-mēt-ing To unite by the use of cement, or other cohesive substance, to unite firmly or closely — v i To unite or be come solid, to unite and cohere

**cementation**, sē-mēt-ā-shon, n The act of cementing the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal

**cementitious**, sē-mēt-i'shi-us, a Pertaining to cement, of the nature of cement

**cemetary**, sē-mē-tē-ri, n [L cœmeterium, a burying place fr Gr kōmētērion, a sleeping-place afterwards a burying place, fr kōmōō, I put to sleep] A burial place, a graveyard



Celts



Cedar at S on House, near London

ous tree (*Cedrus libani*), valued for its timber, which is remarkable for its durability, and closely associated with Mount Lebanon, a tree allied to this, such as the drooder cedar of India, also a name of many trees more or less resembling the true cedar The figure represents a celebrated cedar — a Made of cedar, belonging to cedar  
**cedarn**, sē'dern a [From cedar and -en] Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar  
**cede**, sēd, t, pret & pp ceded, sēd-ed, ppr















**challengeable**, chal'lenj-a bl, a That may be challenged.

**challenger**, chal'lenj-er, n One who challenges, an objector.

**chalybeate**, ka-lib'e-ät, a [From L. *chalybs*, fr Gr *chalybs*, *chalybos*, steel.] Impregnated with particles of iron applied to water containing iron in solution.—n Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

**chalybite**, kal'b-bit, n [Gr *chalybs*, *chalybos*, steel, and -ite.] An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system.

**Cham**, kam, n The sovereign prince of Tartary now written *Khan*.

**chamade**, sha mad, n [Fr, fr It *chiama*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L. *clamare*, to call=E *clam*] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

**chamber-leon** See **CHAMELEON**.

**chamber**, cham'ber, n [Fr *chambre* fr L. *camera*, fr Gr *lamara*, a vault, a vaulted chamber, fr a root *lam* or *cam*, signifying crooked, bent, curved.] An apartment in a dwelling house, any apartment or room, a private apartment, a bedroom, a room in which certain business is transacted, a hall of justice or legislation, a legislative body, a regularly constituted body of men of various kinds, a hollow or cavity in something of definite form and use pl. a set of rooms in definite occupancy in a building.—v t. pret. & pp *chambered*, *cham'bered*, ppr *chambering*, *cham'ber-ing* To reside in or occupy as a chamber, to indulge in wantonness.

**chamber-counsel**, cham'ber koun sel, n A barrister or counsellor who gives his opinion privately.

**chambered**, cham'berd, a Having chambers, cells, or compartments.

**chamberer**, cham'ber-er, n One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness, a gallant.

**chamberlain**, cham'ber-lin, n [O Fr *chamberlain*, *chamberlin*, fr OHG *chamar-lin*, *chamarline*=*chamar*, chamber (fr the L. *camera*), and suffix *ling* CHAMBER.] One who has charge of the private chambers or apartments of a monarch or noble an officer of state connected with a royal household or some state department a city officer who keeps the public accounts, the steward or estate manager for a great noblemen.

**chamberlainship**, cham'ber-lin ship, n The office of a chamberlain.

**chamber-maid**, cham'ber maid, n A female servant who has the care of chambers or bedrooms.

**chamber-pot**, cham'ber pot, n A vessel for containing slops, used in bedrooms.

**chamber-practice**, cham'ber prak tis n The practice of barristers, advocates, or counsellors at law, who give their opinions in private at their chambers.

**Chamberlin**, shan ber tan, n A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where it is made.

**chameleon**, ka m'e-leon, n [L. *chameleon*, Gr *chamaleon*, lit a ground lion, fr



Chameleon (*Chamaeleo africanus*)

*chamas* on the ground, and *leon* a lion.] An insect eating species of lizard distinguished for its sudden and great changes of colour having a naked body, a prehensile

tail, and four feet suited for grasping branches, fabled to live on air.

**chamfer**, cham'fer, n [Fr *chanfrein* a chamfer, of unknown origin.] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material, a bevel or slope, a bevelled corner or edge.—v t. pret. & pp *chamfered*, *cham'ferd*, ppr *chamfering*, *cham'fer-ing* To cut a chamfer in or on, to cut so as to form a bevel.

**chamfron**, cham'fron, n [O Fr *chan frein*, *chanfrein*, perhaps fr *champ*, field, battle field, and *frein*, L. *freum*, a bridle.] The defensive armour for the fore part of the head of a war horse.

**chamols**, sham'i, sham'wi, or sha'moi, n [Fr.] A species of goat like antelope in habiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia, a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil.

**chamomille**, ka'mö-mill See **CANOMILE**.

**champ**, champ, v t. pret. & pp *champed*, *champt*, ppr *champing*, *chump'ing* [Probably an imitative word, partly suggested by *cheat*, but comp. O Fr *champayer*, to graze, fr *champ*, L. *campus*, a field.] To bite into small pieces, to devour, with violent action of the teeth, to bite the bit, as a horse.—v i. To make a biting or chewing action, to keep biting.

**champagne**, cham'pagn, n [Hind. *champai*] A beautiful Indian tree, a kind of magnolia.

**champagne**, sham pän', n A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, made chiefly in the former province of Champagne in France.

**champaign**, sham'pän, n [O Fr *champaigne* (=It *campagna* Sp *campaña*, L. *campagna*), fr *champ*, L. *campus*, a field CAMPAIGN.] A flat open country, a plain or stretch of level ground.—a. Open level, plain, as, a *champaign* country.

**champignon**, sham pin'jon, n [Fr, a mushroom, fr L. *campinus* fr L. *campus*, a field, CAMP.] A name for two edible mushrooms growing in Britain.

**champion**, cham'pi-on, n [Fr *champion*, L. L. *campio* *campions* a champion a professional fighter, fr L. *campus*, a field, a place of combat, later a combat, duel CAMP.] One who undertakes a combat in his own cause or in that of another, a hero, a man of valour, one bold in contest, one who is open to contend with all comers and who has hitherto been victorious, one who advocates or strongly supports any cause or interest.—v t. pret. & pp *championed*, *cham'piond*, ppr *championing*, *cham'pi-on-ing* To fight for to defend to stand up for, to come forward and maintain or support (a cause or a person).

**championness**, cham'pi-on es, n A female champion.

**championship**, cham'pi-on ship, n State of being a champion, support or maintenance of a cause.

**chance**, chins, n [Fr *chance*, chance hazard, luck, fr L. L. *cadentia*, a falling (L. *cadere*) fr L. *cadere*, to fall, in allusion to the falling of the dice *Accident*, *indivisible*, *occurrence*, *event* (state), *event*, &c., are of similar origin. A happening or occurrence, that which falls out, occurs or happens a fortuitous event that which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation or providence, accident, casualty, fortune, an event good or evil success or misfortune, risk, hazard, possibility of an occurrence, opportunity probability.—v t. pret. & pp *chanced*, *chanst*, ppr *chancing*, *chanst'ing* To fall out to happen, to come or arrive without design or expectation.—v t. To put under the influence of chance, to risk to hazard.—a. Happening by chance, casual.—adv. By chance, perchance.

**chanceful**, chins'ful, a Full of chances or accidents, hazardous.

**chancel**, chan'sel, n [Fr *chancel* *cancell* *chane au* so named from being raised off from the rest of the church by latter word —L. *cancelli* CANCEL.] That part of a

church where the altar or communion-table is placed.

**chancellor**, chan'sel-er, n [Norm Fr. *chancelier*, Fr *chancelier*, fr L. L. *cancellarius*, fr L. *cancelli*, a lattice-work railing from the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing) to receive petitions &c. CANCEL.] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers in England, a high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery or other court, civil or ecclesiastical. The title applies to various presiding officers, both civil and ecclesiastical.—Lord high chancellor the highest speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal, and having many other functions.—Chancellor of the exchequer the principal finance minister of the government, the minister of state who has control over the national revenue and expenditure.

**chancellorship**, chan'sel ler ship, n The office of a chancellor, the time during which one is chancellor.

**chancel-screen**, chan'sel skreen, n The screen or railing which separates the chancel from the body of the church.

**chance-medley**, chans'med'le, n [Chance and medley.] Homage in which chance partly enters, the killing of another in self-defence upon a sudden and unmediated encounter, inadvertency.

**chancery**, chan'ser-ri, n [Modified from older *chancelry* fr Fr *chancellerie* CANCELLOR.] A court or department of public affairs at the head of which is a chancellor, in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, now a division of the High Court of Justice.

**chancere**, shang'ker n [Fr = *canler*] A sore or ulcer which arises from the venereal virus.

**chandelier**, shan-de-lir', n [Fr *chandelier*, a chandelier, fr L. *candela* a candle See next.] A frame or ornamental support with branches to hold a number of candles or lamps.

**chandler**, chand'ler, n [Fr *chandeller*, a dealer in candles, fr L. L. *candelarius* fr *candela* a candle CANDLE Same word as prec.] Originally a maker and seller of candles, now a retail dealer in various articles, such as provisions and groceries in compounds it has a distinctive meaning, as *tallow-chandler*, *ship-chandler*, *corn-chandler*, &c.

**chandlery**, chand'le-ri, n The commodities sold by a chandler, such as groceries and household articles.

**change**, chänj, v t. pret. & pp *changed*, *chändj*, ppr *changing*, *chänj'ing* [Fr *changer*, to change (=It *cambiare*, *cambiare*, Sp *cangiar*, *cambiar*), fr L. L. *cambiare*, fr L. *cambiare*, to change to barter.] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another, to alter, to vary to substitute something else for, to shift, to turn to commute, to give or receive another kind of money for, to give or receive for an equivalent in money, to quit for another state or thing, to exchange.—v i. To be altered to undergo variation, to be partially or wholly transformed.—n Any variation or alteration in form state quality, or essence, mutation, variety, vicissitude, revolution, transition, dissolution, permutation exchange of money for money small money the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted, an abbreviation for *exchange*.

**changeability**, chänj-a-bil'i-ti, n Changeableness.

**changeable**, chänj'a-bl a That may change or be changed, subject to alteration, mutably inconstant, fickle, variable, wavering, unstable, uncertain.

**changeableness**, chänj'a-bl-nes, n Quality of being changeable.

**changeably**, chänj'a-bl-ly adv In a changeable manner, inconstantly.

**changeful**, chänj'ful, a Full of change, inconstant, mutably fickle, uncertain.







**char'ing** To work at others' houses by the day without being a hired servant, to do small jobs

**charge**, *charj*, *vt* pret & pp *charged*, *charjd*, *ppr charging*, *char'ing* [Fr *charger*, fr *L* *caricare*, fr *L* *carraus*, a *car*, whence also *carry*, *cargo*, *caricature*, &c *CAR.*] To load, to place a load or burden upon, to make an onset on, to attack by rushing fiercely at, to put, set, or lay on, to impose, to ask a price for, to put a price on, to put to the account of, as a debt (to *charge* a person for a thing, to *charge* a thing to or against a person), to intrust, to impute, as a crime or fault, to accuse, to impeach to command to enjoin, to commit, to confide to give directions to, to instruct authoritatively — *vi* To make a charge or onset, to rush to an attack — *n* [Fr *charge*, a verbal noun.] That which is laid on or in, a load or burden, that which loads a rifle, cannon, &c, quantity sufficient for the capacity of a thing, an assault or onset, order, injunction, instruction, command, exhortation, or mandate given, instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy, person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management, commission, trust, office, imputation, accusation, that which constitutes a debt, cost, expense, custody management, imposition, rent, tax, burden, duty

**chargeable**, *char'j-ə-bəl*, *a* [*Charge* and *able* = *O* Fr *chargeable*] That may be charged, that may be set, laid, imposed, subject to be charged subject to a tax, imputable, as a crime, fault, or debt, censurable, blamable

**chargeableness**, *charge-ə-bil-ness*, *n* [*Chargeable*, *char'j-ə-bəl* *ti*, *n* The quality of being chargeable]

**chargé d'affaires**, *shar-zhā dā-fār*, *n* [Fr *lit* one charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of the ambassador, or at a court where no ambassador is appointed.

**charger**, *charj'er*, *n* [Applied to a horse abiding used in charging an enemy, the application to a dish is not so clear.] One who or that which charges, a large dish, a war-horse

**charily**, *chā'rī-lī*, *adv* In a chary manner, carefully, warily frugally, sparingly

**chariness**, *chā'rī-ness*, *n* Quality of being chary caution, care, nicety, scrupulousness, frugality

**chariot**, *chā'rī-ot*, *n* [Fr *chariot*, *dim* of *char*, a *car* *CAR.*] A stately carriage with four wheels, having one seat, a car or vehicle used formerly in war or at races

**charioted**, *chā'rī-ot-ed*, *p* a Borne in a chariot

**charioteer**, *chā'rī-ot-ēr*, *n* [*Chariot* and *eer*] The person who drives or conducts a chariot

**charitable**, *chā'rīt-ə-bəl*, *a* [*O* Fr *charitable*, fr *charit* *CHARITY*] Full of charity, benevolent and kind, liberal to the poor, bountiful, pertaining to or partaking of charity indulgent, kind or lenient in judging of others, disposed to tenderness, not harsh, not inclined to severe judgment

**charitableness**, *chā'rīt-ə-bil-ness*, *n* Quality of being charitable

**charitably**, *chā'rīt-ə-bəl*, *adv* In a charitable manner, with charity, kindly, liberally, leniently, without harshness of judgment

**charity**, *chā'rī-tī*, *n* [Fr *charité*, *O* Fr *caritate*, *caritē*, fr *L* *caritas*, *caritatis* *caritas*, regard, love, fr *carus*, *dear*, whence also *carous*, *cherish*] A disposition to relieve the wants and distresses of others, tenderness, kindness, love, good will, benevolence, liberality to the poor, *alms*, *alms-giving*, disposition to think well or judge favourably of others, supreme love to God and universal good will to man, *charitable institution*

**charivari**, *shā'rī-vā-rī*, *n* [Fr; of unknown origin.] Mock music, as with tin pans, kettles, &c, a confused noise

**charlatan**, *shā'rī-tān*, *n* [Fr, fr *It* *ciarlatano*, a quack, fr *ciarlare*, to prate, to

chatter like birds.] One who makes unwarrantable pretensions, a quack, an empiric, a mountebank

**charlatanic**, *charlatānīk*, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a charlatan quackish

**charlatanism**, *charlatānizm*, *n* [*Charlatan* and *-ism* = Fr *charlatanisme*, *charlatanisme*] The pretences of a charlatan, undue preferences to skill, quickery, deception by fair words

**Charles's-wain**, *charl'iz-wān*, *n* [*A* corruption of *charls* (that is, Farmer's or peasant's) *wain*] The seven brightest stars in the constellation called *Ursa Major* or the Great Bear, known also as the *Plough*

**charlock**, *char'lok*, *n* [*A* Sax *cerlic*, the termination is the same as in *garlic*, *hemlock*] A weed of the mustard family, growing among the corn, with a yellow flower

**charm**, *char'm*, *n* [*Fr* *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, fr *L* *carmen*, a song, a form of incantation perhaps for *carmen*, *carimen*, fr *cano*, I sing *CHANT*] A song, a magic incantation, a spell, an enchantment, anything believed to have occult or supernatural power, fascination, that which has power to subdue opposition, to please irresistibly, and to gain the affections, that which gives exquisite pleasure, fascination, allurements, attraction, a locket, *scull*, &c, worn on a watch guard — *vt* pret & pp *charmed*, *char'm*, *ppr* *charming*, *char'ming*

To act upon by charms or incantations, to subdue, enthrall, or control by some secret influence, to bewitch, to delight, to yield exquisite pleasure to, to enrapture, to fascinate to enchant, to captivate, to summon by incantations

**charmed**, *char'md*, *p* a Affected by charms fortified by charms against hurt, delighted, enchanted, fascinated

**charmer**, *char'm'er*, *n* One who charms, allures, or attracts, one who uses or has the power of enchantment, one who delights and attracts the affections

**charming**, *char'm'ing*, *a* Pleasing in the highest degree, enchanting, bewitching, captivating, fascinating, delightful

**charmingly**, *char'm'ing-lī*, *adv* In a charming manner, delightfully

**charnel**, *chā'r-nəl*, *a* [*Fr* *charnel*, *O* Fr *carneal*, *carneal*, fr *L* *carnealis*, *fleshy*, *carneal*, fr *caro*, *carnis*, *flesh* *CARNAL*] Containing dead bodies

**charnel-house**, *chā'r-nəl hōus*, *n* [*CHARNEL*] A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited, a vault for the dead or for their bones

**charpie**, *shā'r-pī*, *n* [*Fr* *charpie*, fr *charp*, to tease out, fr *L* *carpere*, to pluck, to pull, whence *carpet*] Lint for dressing a wound

**charpoi**, *shā'r-pōi*, *n* In India a pallet bed

**charqui**, *chā'r-ki*, *n* [*The* Chilian name, of which the term *jerked* beef is a corruption.] Jerked beef, beef cut into strips and dried by exposure

**charr**, *char*, *n* A fish See *CHAR*

**charry**, *chā'r-ī*, *a* [*From* *char* of *charcoal*] Like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities

**chart**, *chārt*, *n* [*O* Fr *charte*, a card, a map, paper, fr *L* *charta*, *carta*, paper, a sheet of paper same word as *card*] A map, a marine map or a delineation of coasts, islands, shoals, rocks, &c, a set of tabulated instructions or systematized facts

— *vt* pret & pp *charted*, *chārt'ed*, *ppr* *charting*, *chārt'ing* To delineate, as on a chart, to map out

**chartaceous**, *chārt-ā-shūs*, *a* [*L* *charta*, paper, and *-aceous* See *prec*] Papery resembling paper applied to the paper like texture of leaves, bark, &c

**charter**, *chārt'er*, *n* [*O* Fr *charte*, *carte*, fr *L* *cartula*, a charter, *dim* of *carta*, *carta* a paper, *Carta*] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c, a writing bestowing or confirming powers, rights, or privileges, privilege, immunity

— *vt* pret & pp *chartered*, *chārt'ed*, *ppr* *chartering*, *chārt'er-ing* To establish

by charter, to hire or to let (a ship) by charter or contract

**chartered**, *chārt'erd*, *p* a Granted by charter, permitted by charter, protected by charter, privileged

**charterers**, *chārt'er-ers*, *n* One who charters

**charter-party**, *chārt'er-pārtī*, *n* [*Fr* *charte-partie*, a divided charter, fr the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each contractor] A contract respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the merchant and the ship-owner

**Chartism**, *chārt'izm*, *n* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists

**Chartist**, *chārt'ist*, *n* One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1839, and advocated universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c

**chartography**, *chārt-ō-grā-fī*, *n* [*Fr* *chart*, *L* *charta*, paper, and *Gr* *graphie*, writing, description] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts

**chartreuse**, *shārt-troz'*, *n* A highly esteemed liqueur from herbs and brandy, so called from the Carthusian monastery of the same name, near Grenoble, where it is made

**chartulary**, *chārt'ū-lā-rī*, *n* [*Fr* *cartulaire*, *L* *cartularius*, fr *chartula*, *dim* of *L* *charta*, paper *CHART*] A collection of charters, a record or register, as of a monastery

**char-woman**, *chā'r-wū-mān*, *n* [*From* *char*, a turn of work, *A* woman hired for odd work in house-hold, or for single day

**char'y**, *chā'r-ī*, *a* [*A* Sax *carig*, full of care, sad, fr *carus*, *care*, *CARE*] Careful, circumspect, cautious, frugal, sparing of by or before an object

**chase**, *chās*, *vt* pret & pp *chased*, *chāst*, *ppr* *chasing*, *chā's'ing* [*Also* written *chace*, fr *O* Fr *chacier*, *Mod* Fr *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch* being like it fr *L* *captare* *CATCH*] To pursue, as an enemy or as game, to run after, to hunt, to follow with eagerness or desire, to follow with hostility to drive off — *n* Pursuit, the following of an enemy, of game, &c, a hunting or hunt that which is pursued, a ship pursued, or the pursuit of a ship, ground where game is preserved or hunted

**chase**, *chās*, *n* [*Fr* *chasse*, *chas*, fr *L* *capso*, *capitis*, box, case *CASE*, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle, a wide groove

**chase**, *chās*, *vt* pret & pp *chased*, *chāst*, *ppr* *chasing*, *chā's'ing* [*Shortened* fr *chaser*] To enchain, to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw

**chase-gun**, *chā's'gun*, *n* In war ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased

**chaser**, *chās'er*, *n* One who or that which chases a gun at the lead or stern of a ship

**chaser**, *chās'er*, *n* One who chases or en-chases, an en-chaser

**chasin**, *kāz'm*, *n* [*Gr* *chasma* fr root of *chairo* I yawn, *gape* or *open wide* *CHASER*, *Yawn*] A gap or wide opening in the ground, a cleft, a fissure, an abyss, an opening made by disruption, a void space, a blank, a gulf of separation

**chasmed**, *kāz'md*, *a* Having clefts or a chasm

**chasseur**, *shās-er*, *n* [*Fr* *lit* a chaser a huntsman] A soldier, whether mounted or unmounted, trained for rapid movements a person in attendance upon persons of rank

**chaste**, *chās't*, *a* [*Fr* *chaste* fr *L* *castus* *chast*, pure, holy, whence *chasten*, *chaste's*, *chastity* *castigate*] Pure from all unlayful sexual commerce, free from libidinous desires, continent, virtuous, uncontaminated, stainless, pure, free from obscenity, free from barbarisms, pure in taste and style, free from gaudy ornament or affectation, not inartistic















**cordial, distant; formal; depressing; dispiriting** — *v* t. pret. & pp *chilled*, *chill'd*, ppr *chilling*, *chill'ing*. To make cold or cool, to cause to shiver, to check motion, life, or action in, to depress, to deject, to discourage, to cool suddenly so as to harden (metal).

**chill, chilly**, *chill'*, *n* [Sp *chile*] The pod or fruit of the guinea-pepper, a species of capsicum.

**chilliness**, *chill'nes*, *n* State of being chilly, a sensation of shivering, rigours, a moderate degree of coldness.

**chilling**, *chill'ing*, *n* A cooling causing to shiver; tending to repress enthusiasm, cold, distant.

**chillingly**, *chill'ing-ly*, *adv* In a chilling manner.

**chilliness**, *chill'nes*, *n* State of being chill, coolness, coldness, a shivering.

**chilly**, *chill'*, *a* [*Chill* and term. -y] Chill, experiencing or causing the sensation of chillness, disagreeably cold, chilling.

**chilly**, *chill'*, *adv* [*Chill* and term. -ly] In a chill or chilly manner.

**Chilognathia** *ki-log-na-thia*, *n* pl. [Gr *chilos*, lip, *gnathos*, jaw] A section of the myriapods, including the millipedes.

**Chiltern Hundreds**, *chil'tern hun-dreds*, *n* A district of Buckinghamshire the fictitious stewardship of which is accepted by a member of parliament who wishes to resign his seat, this being regarded as an office of profit under the crown, and so compelling resignation.

**chimera**, *chimera*, *ki-mē-ra*, *n* [L *chimera*, fr Gr *chimaira*, a chimera] A fire-breathing monster in Greek mythology, a vain or idle fancy, a mere phantasm of the imagination, the name of a fish of extraordinary appearance inhabiting the northern seas.

**chime**, *chim*, *n* [O E *chime*, *chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of *chymbale*, A Sax. *cymbal*, fr L *cymbalum*, a cymbal] CRYSTAL. Formerly, an apparatus for making bells sound musically together, a set of bells tuned to each other, the sound of bells in harmony, musical or harmonious sounds, correspondence of proportion or relation, harmony — *v* i pret & pp *chimed*, *chimd*, ppr *chiming*, *chim'ing*.

To sound in consonance or harmony, to harmonize, to correspond or agree, to coincide, to express agreement, often with *in* with (to *chime in with one's sentiments or humour*) — *v* t To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

**chime**, *chim*, *chimi*, *n* [Akin to D *him*, Sr *him*, *limb*, the edge of a cask, G *himme*, edge, him] The edge or brim of a cask or tub formed by the projecting ends of the staves.

**chimere**, *shim'ir*, *n* [Fr *chimere*, It *zimarra*] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

**chimerical**, *chimeric*, *ki-mē'ri-kl*, *ki-mē'rik*, *a* Of the nature of a chimera, wildly or faintly conceived, imaginary, fanciful, unfounded.

**chimerically**, *ki-mē'rik-ly*, *adv* In a chimerical manner.

**chimney**, *chim'ni*, *n* pl *chimneys*, *chim'ni-z* [Fr *cheminée*, L *chimæna*, a furnace, fr L *caminus*, an oven, same root as L *camera*, Gr *tanagra*, whence *chamber*] A fireplace, the funnel through which the smoke is conveyed, a built structure containing the passage to take away smoke from a fire, the part of a flue raised above a roof, a flue, the funnel of a steam-engine, a glass funnel for a lamp, &c; anything resembling a chimney.

**chimney-ran**, *chim'ney-pot*, *chim'ni-kan*, *chim'ni-pot*, *n* A pipe of earthenware or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoke from passing.

**chimney-corner**, *chim'ni-kōr-ner*, *n* The corner of a fire place, the fire-side or a place near the fire.

**chimney-piece**, *chim'ni-pēs*, *n* The ornamental structure above or around the

open recess constituting the fireplace in a room, the shelf above a fireplace.

**chimney-shaft**, *chim'ni-shaft*, *n* A chimney-stalk, top of a chimney, that part which rises above the rest of the building.

**chimney-stack**, *chim'ni-stak*, *n* A group of chimneys carried up together.

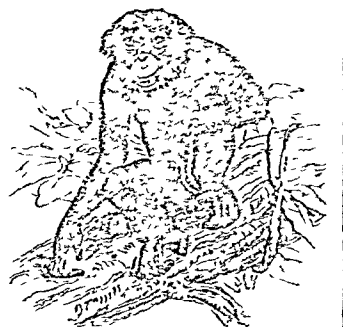
**chimney-stalk**, *chim'ni-stak*, *n* A long chimney connected with manufactories, part of a chimney rising above a house.

**chimney-swallow**, *chim'ni-swa-lō* *n* A common European swallow with long and very deeply forked tail.

**chimney-sweep**, *chim'ni-sweep-er*, *n* One whose occupation is to clean chimneys.

**chimney-top**, *chim'ni-top*, *n* The summit of a chimney.

**chimpanzee**, *chimpanzee*, *chim-pān-zē* or *chim-pān-zē*, *n* [The native Guinea



Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes nigror*)

name] A large West African ape belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, very docile and intelligent.

**chin**, *chin*, *n* [A Sax. *cin*=D *lin*, G *linn*, the chin, Icel. *linn*, Dan *kind*, Goth. *linus*, the cheek, cos. Armor. *gen*, the cheek, W. gen, the chin, L. *gena*, the cheek, Gr *genus*, the jaw, the chin, Skr *hanu*, the jaw] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth, the point of the under jaw, a corresponding part in animals.

**china**, *chinaware*, *ch'na*, *ch'na-wā*, *n* A species of fine porcelain originally made in China, porcelain.

**China-aster**, *ch'na-aster*, *n* The common name of a hardy plant.

**china-clay**, *ch'na-clā*, *n* A fine kind of clay used in the manufacture of china.

**China-ink**, *ch'na-ink*, *n* A fine black pigment made of lamp-black and gum, Indian ink.

**Chinaman**, *ch'ra-man*, *n*, pl. *Chinamen*, *ch'ra-men*. A native of China, (without capital) a dealer in porcelain.

**China-root**, *ch'na-ro*, *n* The root of a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much esteemed as a medicine.

**China-rose**, *ch'na-rōs* *n* The name given to a number of varieties of garden roses, natives of China.

**China-shop**, *ch'na-shop*, *n* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, &c., are sold.

**chincaplin**, *ch'na-pin*, *n* Same as *Chinapin*.

**chinch**, *chunch*, *n* [Sp *chunch*, a bug, fr L *cimex*, *cimex*, a bug] The common bed bug, the popular name of certain American insects very destructive to wheat maize &c.

**chinchilla**, *chin-chil'la*, *n* [Spanish name] A genus of rodent animals peculiar to South America, with a fine soft grayish fur, the fur of the chinchilla.

**chinchona**, *chin-chō-na*, *n* Same as *Cinchona*.

**chincough**, *chinch'kō*, *n* [For *chink* or *wh*, *ch'ni* being for *ch'ni*, as in *Sc* *chink* (hoar, a cough), L G *chink* (hoar, a cough), D *chink* (hoar, a cough),

*hoest* *chink*, *chink*, denoting a catching or gasping.] Hooping-cough.

**chine**, *chin*, *n* [Fr *echine*, O Fr *eschine*, Fr *esquina*, Sp *esquina*, It *schiena*, origin unknown] The backbone, a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking — *v* t pret. & pp *chined*, *chind*, ppr *chining*, *chin'ing*. To cut through or divide the backbone, or cut it into chine-pieces.

**chine**, *chin*, *n* [A Sax. *cinu*, a chink, fissure, CHINK.] A rocky ravine on a coast used in south of England.

**chined**, *chind*, *n* Having a chine, used in computations.

**Chinese**, *chi-nēz*, *n* sing and pl. A native of China, the language of China — *a* Pertaining to China — Chinese fire, a composition used in fire-works. — Chinese lantern, a lantern made of coloured paper used in illuminations. — Chinese white, the white oxide of zinc.

**chink**, *chungk*, *n* [Akin to *chime*, A Sax. *cinu*, a chink, a fissure, *cinan*, to gape, to split or burst open] A loush and narrow aperture, a crevice, a crack or fissure; a cleft — *v* i pret. & pp *chinked*, *chink't*, ppr *chinking*, *chink'ing*. To open in chinks, to crack to part and form a fissure — *v* t To make chinks in, to fill up chinks in.

**chink**, *chink*, *v* i pret. & pp *chink'd*, *chink't*, ppr *chinking*, *chink'ing* [Formed from the sound.] To jingle, to cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal — *v* i To make a sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money or metal — *n* A short, sharp, clear, metallic sound, a term for money, the reed bunting.

**chinkapin**, *chink'ka-pin*, *n* [Of American Indian origin] The dwarf chestnut of the U States, yielding edible nuts, an American tree allied to the oak.

**chinky**, *chungk*, *n* Full of chinks or fissures, opening in narrow clefts.

**chinkles**, *chink'les*, *a* Having no chin.

**chinned**, *chund*, *n* Having a chin of this or that kind.

**chintz**, *chunts*, *n* [For *chints*, pl of *chint*, the Indian name the plural being used oftener than the singular came itself to be regarded as a singular form.] Cotton cloth or calico (originally made in India) printed with designs in a number of different colours, and now generally glazed.

**chip**, *chip*, *n* [Closely connected with *chop* and *chapp*, O D *kippen*, to knock to pieces, O Sw *fappa*, to chop, G *kippen*, to chip or cut with a knife] A small piece of wood or other substance cut or broken off by a blow, a fragment, a small piece — *v* t pret. & pp *chipped*, *chipt*, ppr *chipping*, *chipping*. To cut or hew into small pieces or chips, to diminish by cutting away a little at a time — *v* i to break, crack, or fly off in small pieces.

**chip-bonnet**, *chip-hat*, *chip-bon-ét*, *chip-hat*, *n* A bonnet or hat made of wood split into small strips.

**chipmunk**, *chipmunk*, *chip'munk*, *chip'munk*, *n* [Probably of American Indian origin] The American ground squirrel.

**chipper**, *chip'per*, *n* One who or that which chips.

**chipping**, *chipping*, *n* The act of one who chips, a piece chipped off, a chip.

**chippy**, *chuf*, *a* Abounding in chips, as dry as a chip.

**chiragra**, *chi-gra*, *n* [L *chiragra* fr Gr *chiragra* hand-gout—cheir, the hand, and *agra* seizure.] Gout in the hand.

**chirk**, *chirk*, *v* i [Imitative of sound] To chirp, A Sax. *carcan*, to grate or creak.] To chirp, to twitter.

**chirm**, *cherm*, *v* i pret. & pp *chirmed*, *chirmed*, ppr *chirm'ing*, *chirm'ing* [A Sax. *chirm* to cry, make a noise=D *lermen* *larmen*, perhaps imitative of sound.] To chatter or warble, as birds.

**chirognomy**, *chiro-gno-mi*, *n* [Gr *cheir* *cheiro*, the hand, and *gnōmē* knowledge.] A so-called science which professes to determine character from the form and appearance of the hand, palmistry.







to fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton and gristly fins

**choose**, *choz*, *v t* pret *chose*, *chüz*, pp *chosen*, *chöz'n*, *choz'ing*, *choz'ing* [A Sax *ceosan* = D *krzen*, Icel *ljósa*, O H G *kiosan*, G *liesen*, to choose, Goth *lusan*, to choose, *lausan*, to prove, fr root seen in *L gustare* (E *gust*, *disgust*) Gr *gewoma*, to taste *Choice* is of kindred origin.] To take by preference, to select, to elect, to wish to adopt — *v i*. To make choice, to prefer

**chooser**, *chöz'er*, *n* One that chooses one that has the power or right of choosing

**chop**, *chop*, *v t* pret & pp *chopped*, *chopt*, pp *chopping*, *chop'ing* [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning—D and G *lappen*, to chop to mince, to cut Dan *lappe*, Sw *lappa*, to cut, to lop.] To cut into small pieces to mince, to lop to strike to utter abruptly to chop — *n* A piece chopped off, a small slice of meat, generally including a rib, a crack or cleft a chop

**chop**, *chop*, *v t* pret & pp *chopped*, *chopt*, pp *chopping*, *chop'ing* [Formerly *chap*, being same as *chap* in *chapman* (q v)] To barter, truck, change, or exchange, to put one thing in the place of another — *v i*. To change, to turn, vary, or shift suddenly — To chop logic, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods — *n* A turn of fortune, change, vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*

**chop**, *chop*, *n* [See *CHAP*] The chap the jaw, pl the jaws, the mouth, the entrance to a channel

**chop chop, *n* [Hind *chhap*, stamp, print.] An Eastern custom-house or other stamp on goods, hence, used to signify quality (silk or tea of the first chop)**

**chop-fallen**, *chop-fal-en*, *a* Having the lower jaw drooping, dejected, dispirited

**chop-house**, *chop'houz*, *n* A house where chops, steaks, ready dressed, are sold

**chopin**, *chop'in*, *n* [Fr *chopine*] An old English measure equal to half a pint, in Scotland equal to a quart

**chopine**, *chopin*, *cho-pin*, *n* [From Sp *chapin*, a clog or chopine.] A lofty clog or patten formerly worn by ladies

**chopper**, *chop'er*, *n* One who or that which chops, a tool for chopping or mincing meat, a cleaver

**chopping**, *chop'ing*, *p a* [Probably fr *chop*, to cut, comp *bouncing*, *chopping*, &c.] Stout, lusty, plump

**chopping-knife**, *chop'ing-nlf*, *n* A knife for chopping or mincing meat

**choppy**, *chop'p*, *c* [*Chop* cleft, and *-y*] Full of clefts or cracks, chafing, having short abrupt waves

**chopsticks**, *chop'stiks*, *n* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c. used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth

**choragus**, *kó-rá-gus*, *n* [Gr *choragos* = *choros*, a chorus, and *ago*, I lead.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus in ancient Greece, a person who had to provide choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals

**choral**, *kó-rál*, *a* [From *chorus* = Fr *choral*, L *choralis*] Belonging, relating or pertaining to a choir, chorus, or concert — *choral* chorale, *kó-rál*, *kó-rá'le*, *n* [G *choral*] A psalm or hymn tune

**chorally**, *kó-rál'y*, *adv* In a choral manner, in the manner of a chorus or choir

**chord**, *kord*, *n* [L *chorda*, fr Gr *chorde*, an intestine, of which strings were made *Cord* is the same word.] The string of a musical instrument, the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or

dissonant, a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle or curve — *v t* pret & pp *chorded*, *kord'ed*, pp *chording*, *kord'ing* To furnish with musical strings

**chorea**, *kó-ré* or *kó-ré'a*, *n* [Gr *choria*, fr *choros*, a dance *CHORUS*] St Vitus's dance, convulsive motions of the limbs, and strange and involuntary gesticulations

**choree**, *kó-ré'*, *n* [Gr *chorios*, fr *choros*, a dance.] The metrical foot otherwise called a trochee

**chorepiscopal**, *kó-ré-pis'kop-al*, *a* [Gr *choros*, place, and *epi* *epi*, bishop] Pertaining to the power of a local bishop or suffragan

**choriambus**, *kó-rí-am-bus*, *n* [Gr *chorios* a trochee, and *tambos* iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of four syllables, the first two forming a trochee (choree) and the second two an iambus

**choric**, *kó-rík*, *a* [Gr *chorí* *os*, fr *choros*, a chorus.] Pertaining to a chorus, choral

**chorion**, *kó-rí-on*, *n* [Gr] The external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in the womb, the external membrane of the seeds of plants

**chorist**, *kó-ríst*, *n* [Fr *chorus*] One who sings in a chorus or a choir

**chorister**, *kó-ríst'er*, *n* [Chorist and *er*] A singer in a choir or concert, a singer generally

**chorographical**, *kó-ró-gráf'í-k-al*, *a* Pertaining to chorography

**chorography**, *kó-ró-gráf'í*, *n* [Gr *choros*, place, and *graphé*, I describe.] The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region, country, or province

**choroid**, *kó-ro'id*, *a* and *n* [From *chorion* and *-oid*] A term applied to one of the membranes of the eye

**chorus**, *kó-rus*, *n* pl *choruses*, *kó-rus-es* [L *chorus*, fr Gr *choros*, a dance, band of dancers chorus *CHOR*] A company of singers and dancers, a company of persons singing in concert, a piece performed by a whole company in concert, the performers in a Greek play who are supposed to behold what passes, and sing their sentiments between the acts, the song between the acts, verses of a song in which the company join the singer, a musical composition of two or more parts, any union of voices in general — *v t* pret & pp *chored*, *kó-rúst*, pp *chorising*, *kó-rús'ing* To sing or join in the chorus of, to exclaim or call out in concert

**chose**, *chüz*, pret of *choose*

**chosen**, *chöz'n*, pp of *choose* — A select distinguished by preference, eminent, choice

**chough**, *chuf*, *n* [A Sax *ceō* *Ongand* doubtful.] A British bird of the crow family, which frequents chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, black, with red beak, legs, and toes

**choultry**, *chól'tri*, *n* In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers, a caravansary

**chouse**, *chous*, *v t* pret & pp *choused*, *choust*, pp *chousing*, *chous'ing* [Formerly spelled also *chaous*, *chousos*, fr Turk *chous*, *choush*, a messenger, interpreter &c., fr the notorious rendering of a Turkish interpreter in London in 1669.] To cheat, trick, defraud, followed by *of* or *out of*

**chow-chow**, *chou'chou*, *n* A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles

**chowry**, *chou'ri*, *n* In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies

**chrematistics**, *kri-ma-tis'tiks*, *n* [Gr *chreina*, wealth.] The science of wealth, a name sometimes given to political economy

**chrestomathy**, *kres-tom'a-thi*, *n* [Gr *chrestomathia* = *chreia*, useful, and *mathia*, learning.] A book of extracts from a foreign language for students

**chrism**, *kriзм*, *n* [Gr *chrisma* an unguent, fr *chrís* *laoint*, whence also *Christ*] Consecrated oil used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction, the baptismal clo't laid

upon the head of a child newly baptized, the baptismal vesture, the chrism

**chrismal**, *kriзм'al*, *a* [*Chris* and *-al*] Pertaining to chrism — *n* The vessel holding the consecrated oil, the white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized

**chrismatory**, *kriзм-a-to-ri*, *n* [L *L chrismatorium* *CHPISM*]

A vessel to hold the oil or chrism used in the Greek and Roman churches

**chrism**, *chrisme*, *n* [A form of *chrism*.] A cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism, the consecrated vesture put about a child when chrismed — *Chrism* child, a newly baptized infant, a child that dies within a month after christening



Chrismatory

**CHRIST**, *krist*, *n* [Gr *Christos*, fr *chrís*, I anoint, a translation of the Hebrew word for Messiah] THE ANOINTED, the Messiah, the Saviour Jesus

**Christadelphian**, *kris-ta-del'fí-an*, *n* [Gr *Christos*, *Christ*, and *adelphos*, a brother] One of a sect of Christians claiming to take their origin from the apostles

**christen**, *kris'n*, *v t* pret & pp *christened*, *kris'nd*, pp *christening*, *kris'n'ing* [A Sax *crisian*, to christen, lit to make a Christian fr *crísten*, a Christian, fr *Críst*, *Christ*] To initiate into the Christian Church, to baptize, to name or bestow a name upon

**Christendom**, *kris'n-dum*, *n* [A Sax *Crísten-dom* = *crísten*, Christian, and *-dom* (= suffix *-dom*), denoting position, character] The countries or regions inhabited by Christians, the whole body of Christians

**christening**, *kris'n'ing*, *n* The act or ceremony of baptizing, the baptismal ceremony, ceremony of bestowing a name

**Christhood**, *krist'hud*, *n* [*Christ* and *-hood*] The character or office of *Christ*

**Christian**, *kris'tí-an*, *n* [L *Christianus*, fr *Christus*, *Christ*] A professed follower or disciple of *Christ*, a believer in the religion of *Christ*, one united to *Christ* an inhabitant of *Christendom* — A pertaining to *Christ* or *Christianity*, professing the religion of *Christ* — *Christian* name, the name given or announced at baptism, as distinguished from the family name — *Christian* era, or period, the period from the birth of *Christ* to the present time

**Christianity**, *kris-tí-an'í-ti*, *n* [L *Christianitas*, fr *Christianus*, a Christian] The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by *Christ*, conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion

**Christianize**, *kris'tí-an'íz*, *v t* pret & pp *Christianized*, *kris'tí-an'ízd*, pp *Christianizing*, *kris'tí-an'íz'ing* To make Christian, to convert to Christianity

**Christless**, *krist'les*, *a* Having no interest in *Christ*, without the spirit of *Christ*

**Christmas**, *kris'mas*, *n* [*Christ* and *mas*, *mas* having its old sense of festival.] The festival held by the Christian church in memory of *Christ's* birth, and observed annually on the 25th day of December, Christmas-day or the season of *Christmas* — *a*. Belonging to Christmas time

**Christmas-box**, *kris'mas-bok*, *n* A Christmas gift or gratuity, usually in money

**Christmas-day**, *kris'mas-dé*, *n* The 25th day of December

**Christmas-eve**, *kris'mas-év*, *n* The evening of the day before Christmas

**Christmas-rose**, *kris'mas-róz*, *n* A plant of the bell-belle genus, which blossoms during winter

**Christmas-tree**, *kris'mas-tré*, *n* A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c., at Christmas upon which are hung presents, &c

**Christology**, *kris-tol'ó-jí*, *n* [Gr *Christos*, *Christ*, and *-logia*, discourse.] The general doctrines regarding *Christ*, that branch of divinity which deals directly with *Christ*















**circumflex**, ser'kum-fleks, n [L. *circumflexus*—circum, and *flecto*, *flectus*, I bend. FLEX.] A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable, an accent of a bent form placed only on long vowels. In Greek it is marked by the signs  $\acute{}$  and  $\grave{}$ , in French and some other languages by the sign  $\sim$ . — a. Term for the above accent, anat applied to several curved parts in the body — v. t. pret. & pp. *circumflect*, ser'kum-flekt, ppr. *circumflecting*, ser'kum-fleks-ing. To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex, to give a bent form to, to arch over.

**circumfluence**, ser-kum-fu'-ens, n [L. *circumfluens*—circum, round, and *fluo*, I flow. See next.] A flowing round on all sides, an inclosure of waters.

**circumfluent**, ser-kum-fu'-ent, a [L. *circumfluens*, ppr. of *circumfluo*—circum, around, and *fluo*, I flow. FLUID.] Flowing round, surrounding, as a fluid.

**circumforaneous**, ser-kum-fu'-ra'-nē-us, a [L. *circumforaneus*—circum, and *forum*, a market-place, a forum.] Going or strolling about from market to market, walking or wandering from house to house.

**circumfuse**, ser-kum-fuz', v. t. pret. & pp. *circumfused*, ser-kum-fuz'ed. ppr. *circumfusing*, ser-kum-fuz-ing. [L. *circumfusus*—circum, and *fundo*, *fusus*, I pour. FUSE.] To pour round, to spread round, to surround.

**circumfusion**, ser-kum-fu'-zhon, n [L. *circumfusio*] Act of circumfusing, the state of being poured round.

**circumgyrate**, ser-kum-jī'-rāt, v. t. & i. [L. *circum*, round, and *gyro*, I turn, fr. *gyrus*, a circle. GYRATE.] To roll or turn round, to travel about.

**circumgyration**, ser-kum-jī'-rā'-shon, n. Act of circumgyrating, a turning, rolling, or whirling round, a circular motion, a traveling about.

**circumjacence**, **circumjacent**, ser-kum-jā'-sens, ser-kum-jā'-sen-si, n. State or condition of being circumjacent.

**circumjacent**, ser-kum-jā'-sent, a [L. *circumjacent* ppr. of *circumjaceo*—circum, and *jaceo*, I lie (as in adjacent).] Lying round about, bordering on every side.

**circumlittoral**, ser-kum-lī'-to-rāl, a [L. *circum*, round, and *littus*, *littoris*, the shore.] About or adjoining the shore.

**circumlocution**, ser-kum-lō-kū'-shon, n [L. *circumlocutio*—circum, and *loquor*, I speak. LOCUTION.] A roundabout mode of speaking, a circuitous speech or expression, a periphrase.

**circumlocutory**, ser-kum-lō-kū'-to-rī, a. Pertaining to circumlocution, periphrastic.

**circummeasure**, ser-kum-mī'-r, v. t. pret. & pp. *circummeasured*, ser-kum-mī'-r-ed. ppr. *circummeasuring*, ser-kum-mī'-ring. [L. *circum*, round, and *metiri*, a wall.] To wall round, to encompass with a wall. [Shal.]

**circumnavigable**, ser-kum-nā'-vī-gā-bl, a. Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round.

**circumnavigate**, ser-kum-nā'-vī-gāt, v. t. pret. & pp. *circumnavigated*, ser-kum-nā'-vī-gāt-ed. ppr. *circumnavigating*, ser-kum-nā'-vī-gāt-ing. [L. *circumnavigo*—circum, and *navigo*, *navigatus*, I sail over, I navigate. NAVIGATE.] To sail round, to pass round by water.

**circumnavigation**, ser-kum-nā'-vī-gā'-shon, n. Act of circumnavigating or of sailing round.

**circumnavigator**, ser-kum-nā'-vī-gāt-er, n. One who has circumnavigated or sailed round the globe.

**circumutate**, ser-kum-nū'-tāt, v. t. pret. & pp. *circumutated*, ser-kum-nū'-tāt-ed. ppr. *circummutating*, ser-kum-nū'-tāt-ing. [L. *circum*, round, and *muto*, I nod.] In bot. to move round in a more or less circular or elliptical path, as the top of the stem in a growing plant.

**circumutation**, ser-kum-nū'-tā'-shon, n. The act of circummutating.

**circumpolar**, ser-kum-pō'-lar, a [L. *circum*, and *polar*.] Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens.

**circumscribable**, ser-kum-skrib'-ā-bl, a. Capable of being circumscribed.

**circumscribe**, ser-kum-skrib', v. t. pret. & pp. *circumscribed*, ser-kum-skrib'-ed. ppr. *circumscribing*, ser-kum-skrib'-ing. [L. *circum*, scribo—circum, and *scribo*, I write. SCRIBE.] To draw a line or lines round, geom. to draw a figure about so as to touch without cutting another figure, to inclose within a certain limit, to limit, to bound, to confine to restrict or restrain.

**circumscription**, ser-kum-skrip'-shon, n. Act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed, limitation, restriction, bound, boundary, periphery, an area strictly limited, a district.

**circumscriptive**, ser-kum-skrip'-tīv, a. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe, limiting, restricting.

**circumspect**, ser-kum-spekt, a [L. *circumspectus*, circumspect, wary, cautious. CIRCUM, and *specio*, *specere*, I look or view.] Watchful on all sides, heedful of what may affect action or decision, cautious, prudent, wary, thoughtful.

**circumspection**, ser-kum-spek'-shon, n [L. *circumspectio*.] The quality of being circumspect, caution, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness.

**circumspectly**, ser-kum-spek'-shē-lī, adv. With circumspection, in a circumspect manner, cautiously, prudently.

**circumspectness**, ser-kum-spek'-nes, n. Circumspection, vigilance, caution.

**circumstance**, ser-kum-stans, n [O Fr. *circumstance*, L. *circumstantia*, a standing around, surrounding condition, fr. *circum*, stans, *stantis*, vpr. of *circum*, stand, about, and *sto*, I stand. STATE.] Something attending, attendant, or relative to a main fact or case, adjunct of a fact, something adventitious, detail, accident, incident, event subordinate matter of fact, pl. state of affairs, one's state or condition in life, station, situation — v. t. pret. & pp. *circumstanced*, ser-kum-stans-ted. ppr. *circumstancing*, ser-kum-stans-ing. To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings usually in pp.

**circumstantial**, ser-kum-stan'-shal, a. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, attending, relating to, but not essential, giving all the details, full and detailed, exhibiting all the circumstances, minute, particular, inferred from the circumstances of the case — n. Something incidental and of subordinate importance opposed to essential usually in pl.

**circumstantiality**, ser-kum-stan'-shal-ī-tī, n. The quality of being circumstantial, minuteness, fulness of detail.

**circumstantially**, ser-kum-stan'-shal-ī, adv. In a circumstantial manner, with full detail minutely, exactly.

**circumstantiate**, ser-kum-stan'-shi-āt, v. t. pret. & pp. *circumstantiated*, ser-kum-stan'-shi-āt-ed. ppr. *circumstantiating*, ser-kum-stan'-shi-āt-ing. To describe exactly or minutely, to assure or confirm by circumstances.

**circumvallate**, ser-kum-val'-tāt, v. t. pret. & pp. *circumvallated*, ser-kum-val'-tāt-ed. ppr. *circumvallating*, ser-kum-val'-tāt-ing. [L. *circumvallatus*—circum, round, and *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart.

**circumvallation**, ser-kum-val'-tā'-shon, n [See prec.] The act of surrounding with a circuit of fortifications or works for defense, or attack, a line of field fortifications, consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp.

**circumvent**, ser-kum-vent', v. t. pret. & pp. *circumvented*, ser-kum-vent'-ed. ppr. *circumventing*, ser-kum-vent'-ing. [L. *circum*, venter, I come. VENTURE.] To encompass, to gain advantage over by stratagem, trick, or clever artifice, to outwit, to overreach, to deceive.

**circumvention**, ser-kum-vent'-shon, n [L. *circumventio*.] Act of circumventing, outwitting, overreaching.

**circumventive**, ser-kum-ven'-tīv, a [Circumvent and -ive.] Designed to circumvent.

**circumvolution**, ser-kum-vō-lū'-shon, n [L. *circum*, round, and *volutio*, *volutum*, I revolve. VOLUBLE.] Act of turning or rolling round, a revolving or whirling motion, the thing rolled round another, a convolution or fold, sinuosity.

**circumvolv**, ser-kum-volv', v. t. pret. & pp. *circumvoluted*, ser-kum-volv'-ed. ppr. *circumvolving*, ser-kum-volv'-ing. [L. *circum*, volvo—circum, and *volvo*, I roll. See prec.] To roll round, to cause to revolve, to put into a circular motion. — v. i. To roll round, to revolve.

**circus**, ser'kus, n. pl. **circuses**, ser'kus-es. [L. *circus*, a circle, a circus. CIRCLE.] Among the ancient Romans a place adapted for horse races, contests with wild beasts, &c., in modern times, a place where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays are exhibited.

**cirque**, serk, n. [Fr. a circle, a circus.] A circus, a kind of circular valley among mountains, an amphitheatre, a circle.

**cirrhosis**, ser'rois, n. [Gr. *irrhos*, orange-tawny, alluding to certain symptoms.] A disease of the liver.

**cirri**, pl. of *cirrus* (q v.)

**cirriped**, ser'rip-ed, n [L. *cirrus*, tendril, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] A member of an order of lower crustacean animals, including the acorn shells and barnacles.

**cirrose**, **cirreous**, ser'rois, ser'rus, a [L. *cirrus*, a tendril. See next.] Having curri or tendrils, resembling tendrils, or coiling like them. Written also wrongly *Cirrhose*, *Cirrous*.

**cirrus**, ser'rus, n. pl. **cirri**, ser'ri. [L. *cirrus*, curl, tuft, filament, fringe, &c.] A tendril, a long thread like organ by which a plant climbs a curled appendage to parts serving as the feet of certain lower animals, a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation.

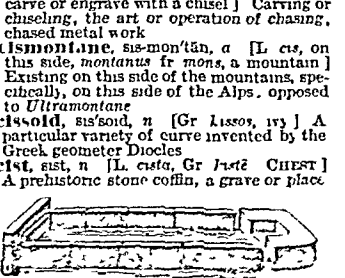
**cisalpine**, sis-al-pīn, a [L. *cisalpinus*—cis, on this side, and *Alpes* Alps.] On this side of the Alps with regard to Rome, that is, on the south of the Alps.

**cisure**, ser'is-er, n. [Fr. fr. *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] Carving or chiseling, the art or operation of chiseling, chased metal work.

**cismontane**, sis-mon-tān, a [L. *cis*, on this side, *montanus* fr. *mons*, a mountain.] Existing on this side of the mountains, specifically, on this side of the Alps, opposed to *Ultramontane*.

**cissoid**, sis-sōid, n. [Gr. *lissos*, ivy.] A particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles.

**cist**, sist, n. [L. *cista*, Gr. *κίστη* CHEST.] A prehistoric stone coffin, a grave or place



Cist

of interment, formed of flat stones set on edge, and covered by a similar flat stones.

**cistella**, sis-tē-lā, n. [L. a casket, dim of *cista* a box. See prec.] The capsular shield of some lichens.

**Cistercian**, sis-ter-shi-an, n. [From its original convent, *Cistercium*, or Citeaux, near Dijon.] A member of a religious or heretofore in 1023, an offshoot of the Benedictines.

**cistern**, sis-tern, n. [O Fr. *cisterna* (Fr. *cisterna*) fr. L. *cisterna*, fr. *cista*, a chest or box. CHEST.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids.

**cistern**, sis-tern, n. [Gr. *κίστη*.] The reservoir, the name of European plants of various species.

**cist**, sist, n. [Contr fr. *cistern*.] A contemptuous term for a citizen.















**cleft**, klef, *n* [Fr *cleft*, a key, fr *L. clavis*, a key] A character prefixed to a staff in music to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole

**cleft**, kleft, pret & pp of *cleave*, to split  
**cleft**, kleft, *n* [Also *clift*, fr stem of *cleave*, to split = *D* and *Ice* *clift*, Sw and Dan, *cluft*] A space or opening made by splitting, a crack, a crevice, a fissure, a cutting or division

**cleft-palate**, kleft/palāt, *n* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw

**cleg**, kleg, *n* [Ice *leggn*, Norw *legg* Dan *legg* a cleg] A gaddy a horse-fly, a name applied to various flies which are troublesome from their blood-sucking habits

**cleistogamic cleistogamous**, klist-to-gam'ik, klist-to-ga mus *a* [Fr *cleistos* closed, and *gamos*, marriage] Bot a term applied to minute, bud like, self fertilizing flowers on plants that have other flowers conspicuously coloured

**clen**, clam klem klam *t* and *s*: pret. & pp *clenmed*, *clammed*, *clend*, *clamd*, pp *clenning*, *clammed*, *clenning*, *clamning* [*D* and *G* *clammen*, Dan *clenne*, Sw *klamma*, to pinch *CLAM*] To starve or be pinched with hunger

**clenatis**, klem'a-tis, *n* [Gr *clenatis*] The generic name of woody climbing plants, the only British species of which, the common traveller's joy, has clusters of white blossoms

**clenecy**, kle'men si, *n* [*L. clementia*, fr *clenens* *clementis*, merciful *CLENENT*] The quality of being clement, mildness or mercifulness shown by a superior to an inferior, gentleness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, kindness, a readiness to pardon, forgive, or spare

**clement**, kle'ment, *a* [*L. clemens*, *clementis*, mild, gentle, merciful, connections unknown] Mild or humane in exercising power, gentle, lenient, indulgent, kind, gracious, ready to pardon, forgive, or spare

**clemently**, kle'ment-li, *adv* In a clement manner, with clemency, mercifully

**clench**, klensh, *t* & pret & pp *clenched*, *klensht* pp *clenking*, *klenshing* [*A Sax. clencan* = *Se. clenc*, *D* and *L.G. kintlen*, Dan *klint*, Sw *klint*, to clench, to navel, *alan chint*] To secure or fasten by a nail, to rivet to establish, settle, or confirm (as an argument) to set firmly together, to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands), to grasp firmly — *n* A catch, a grip, a persistent clutch, a clench

**clencher**, klen'sher, *n* One who or that which clenches, a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy, a clincher

**clepet**, klep, *t* & pret *cleptd*, pp *clept* 1 *klept* [*A. Sax. cliptan*, *cleptan*] To call or name [*Shak*]

**clepsydra**, kleps'i-dra, *n* [*L. fr Gr* *klepsydra* = *kleps*, steal, *I* hide, and *kydra*, water] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water, a water-clock

**cleptomantia**, klep-to-mā'n-tia, *n* *KLEPTOMANIA*

**clere-story**, klér'stō-n, *n* *CLEAR STORY*

**clerifiable**, klér'i-a-bl, *a* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy

**clergy**, klérj, *n* pl [*O* Fr *clergie*, the state of being a clerk or clergyman, fr *L. clericus* Gr *klérkos*, clerical a clere or clerk, fr *klérōs* a lot, an allotment, the clergy *Alm* *clere*, *clér*] The body or order of men set apart to the service of God in the Christian church the ecclesiastics in distinction from the lay *lay*, benefit of clergy — Benefit of clergy, originally the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge in cases of felony, an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read, though laymen could only claim it once abolished in 1827

**clergyman**, klérj man, *n* A man who

belongs to the clergy a man in holy orders, a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances

**cleric**, klér'ik, *a* [See next] Pertaining to the clergy, clerical — *n* A clergyman, an ecclesiastic

**clerical**, klér'ik al, *a* [*L. clericus*, fr *Gr* *klérōs*, *CLERIK*] Belonging to the clergy, befitting the clergy or a clergyman, pertaining to a clerk or writer Clerical error, an error in a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber

**clericalism**, klér'ik al-izm, *n* [*Clerical* and *ism*] Clerical power or influence, undue influence of the clergy, sacerdotalism

**clericalism**, klér'ik al-izm, *n* [*Cleric* and *ism*] Clericalism a system based on clergy

**clericality**, klér'ik al-ty, *n* Clerical quality or character

**clerisy**, klér'ik si, *n* [*L.L. clericia*, fr *clericus* *CLERIK*] A body of learned men the literati

**clerk**, klark, *n* [*A. Sax. clerc*, a priest, *O* Fr *clerc*, fr *L. clericus*, Gr *klérōs* *CLERIK*] A clergyman, a man in holy orders, formerly also a man of letters, a scholar, the layman who reads the responses in the Anglican Church, one who is employed in keeping records or accounts, an employee who has writing to do, in an office, warehouse, shop &c, in America, an assistant in the shop of a retail dealer

**clerkly**, klark'li, *a* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship, scholarly

**clerkship**, klark'ship, *n* The office or business of a clerk, scholarship

**clever**, klé'vər, *a* [Same as *Fris* *clüter*, *D* and *Fl.* *clever*, *clever*, connected with *O* *E. clever*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere, possessing skill, talent, or ability in various directions, dexterous, adroit, acute, active, alert, ready, able, expert, ingenious, talented, executed with ability, dexterity, skill, and success

**cleverish**, klé'vər ish, *a* Tolerably clever

**cleverly**, klé'vər li, *adv* In a clever manner

**cleverness**, klé'vər nes, *n* Quality of being clever, dexterity, adroitness, skill, smartness

**clew**, klo, klū *n* [See *clue*, which is the commoner spelling in some senses] A ball of thread, the thread that forms a ball, a thread serving for guidance a clue, the lower corner of a square sail — *t* pret & pp *clewd*, *klod*, *klud*, pp *clewing* *klō'ing*, *klū'ing* To truss up (sails) to the yard in order to furling

**clew-line**, klō'lin, *n* A rope for hauling up the lower corner of a square sail

**cliche**, klē shā, *n* [Fr, fr *cliquer*, to stereotype, fr older *cliquer*, to click, to fasten, make firm.] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving

**click**, klik, *t* & pret & pp *clicked* *klikt*, pp *clicking* *klīking* [Formed fr the sound comp *clac*, of which *clik* may be regarded as a weakened form, also *cluck*, *clink*, *clank*, *S* *D* *cliflen* Fr *cliquer*, to click]

To make a small, sharp noise, or a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking — *n* A small sharp sound, a pall or small piece of iron that falls into a notched or ratchet wheel, the cluck of the natives of South Africa, a detent or ratchet, the latch of a door

**clicker**, klik'er, *n* One who or that which clicks, the compositor who receives the copy and distributes it among the other compositors

**clique**, klé'nt, *n* [Fr *clique*, fr *L. cliens*, *clieus*, a client, formerly *cliens* pp of *cluo*, *cluo*, *I* hear: same root as *listen*] Formerly the retainer or dependant of a Roman of distinction, hence a person under the patronage or protection of another; one who consults and employs a counsellor or lawyer — one whose interests are represented by a business man

**clientage**, klé'nt-aj, *n* [*Client* and *age*] The state or condition of being a client, a body of clients

**clential**, klé'nt al, *a* [*Client* and *-al*] Pertaining to a client or clients

**clientele**, klé'nt tel, *n* [Fr *clientele*, fr *L. clientela* *CLIENT*] A body of clients or dependants, one's clients collectively

**clientship**, klé'nt-ship, *n* The condition of a client

**cliff**, klif, *n* [*A Sax. clif*, a rock, a cliff = *D* *klif* *L.G. klif*, *Ice* *klif*, a cliff, comp also Dan *klippe*, Sw *klippa*, *G* *klippe* a crag] A precipice, the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass, a steep bank, a high and steep rock, a headland

**cliffy**, klif'ī, *a* Having cliffs, broken, craggy

**climacteric**, klī'mak'ter'ik, *n* [*Gr* *klīmal teriōs*, fr *klīmal ter*, the step of a ladder, fr *klīmaz*, a ladder or scale *CLIMAX*] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution, the grand climacteric being the 63rd year

**climate**, klī'māt, *n* [Fr *climat*, *L. clima*, *climatus*, fr *Gr* *klīma*, *klīmatos*, a slope, a zone of the earth, a clime fr *klīnō*, *I* bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole Root same as in *climax*, and *E* to *lean*] The condition of a country, tract, or region in respect of atmospheric phenomena, such as temperature of the air, dryness, moisture, wind, &c, all those modifications of the atmosphere by which man and animals are affected

**climatic**, klī'mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to a climate, limited by a climate

**climatically**, klī'mat'ik al li, *adv* In relation to climate

**climatize**, klī'ma tīz, *t* & pret & pp *climatized*, *klī'ma tīzd*, pp *climatizing*, *klī'ma tīz ing* [*Climate* and *ize*] To accustom to a new climate, as a plant, to acclimatize

**climatography**, klī'mat-ō-grā'f'ik al, *a* Belonging to climatology or the study of the variations of climate

**climatography**, klī'mat-ō-grā'f'ik al, [*Climate* and *-graphy*] A description of climates

**climatology**, klī'mat-ō-lō-jī, *n* [*Gr* *klīma*, *klīmatos*, climate, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine] The science of climates or doctrine of climatic conditions

**climax**, klī'maks *n* [*L. climax*, fr *Gr* *klīmaz*, a climax, lit a ladder, fr *klīno*, *I* bend, slope, or slant *CLIMAXEPIC*] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance and force the highest point of anything the culmination, acme

**climb**, klīm, *t* & pret & pp *climbed*, *klīmd*, pp *climbing* *klīm'ing* [*climb* for *pret* & *pp* is now only poetical] [*A. Sax. cliplan*, pret *clamb*, *clomb*, pp *clumben* = *G* *L.G.* and *D* *climmen*, from same root as *cleave*, to adhere, comp *Ice* *klīpa*, to climb]

To creep up by little and little, or step by step, to rise or ascend by clinging, clutching, or holding fast, to mount or ascend with labour and difficulty, to ascend by means of ten dials or adhesive fibres — *v* *t* To ascend to mount or ascend with labour, or a slow motion

**climbable**, klīm'a-bl, *a* Capable of being climbed

**climber**, klīm'er, *n* One who climbs, a plant that creeps and rises on some support, a bird that climbs, one of an order that includes the parrots, woodpeckers, &c, so called from their climbing habits

**climbing**, klīm'ing *a* Possessing power to climb, clinging to some support while growing, used to climb with

**clime**, klīm, *n* [*L. clima*, fr *Gr* *klīma*, a climate *CLIMATE*] A tract or region of the earth a poetical word

**clinch**, klīnsh, *t* & pret & pp *clinched* *klīnsh*, pp *clenching* *klīnshing* [*Same as clench*] To clench to rivet, to navel by driving quite through and turning back the point, to settle or make secure — *n* A hold, catch, what clutches or holds fast, a run

**clinchier**, klīnsh'er, *n* One who or that which clinches, a kind of nail, a conclusive report















considered at first of little value.] A mineral of grayish colour, and a metal obtained from it, which in the state of oxide yields a permanent blue the blue itself.

**cobaltic**, kô-balt'ik, *n* [Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it, resembling cobalt.]

**cobble**, kôb'l, *n* [A dim. fr *cob*, a lump.] A roundish stone, a stone rounded by the attrition of water, a boulder, a cobstone.

**cobble**, kôb'l, *v* *t* pret & pp *cobbled*, kôb'ld ppr *cobbling*, kôb'ling [Origin unknown.]

To make or mend coarsely, as shoes—to both, to make or do clumsily or unhandily.

**cobbler**, kôb'ler, *n* One who cobbles, a mender of shoes, a clumsy workman, a mender of beverages, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice.

**cobblestone**, kôb'l'stôn, *n* A rounded water worn stone such as are used for paving.

**co-belligerent**, kô-bel'ly'ent, *n* One that comes on war in connection with another.

**co-bishop**, kô-bish'up, *n* A joint or co-adjutant bishop.

**coble**, kô'b'l, *n* [W *ceval*, a coble.] A flatish bottomed boat, clincher built, with a square stern.

**cobra**, **cobra-de-capello**, kôb'ra, kôb'ra-de-ka-pel'ô, *n* [Pg, snake of the hood.]



Cobra-de-Capello (Naja tripartita)

The hooded or spectacle snake, a venomous reptile found in different hot countries, especially India.

**coburn**, **coburn**, kô'b'urn, *n* [From Coburn (Germany).] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twined on one side.

**cobweb**, kôb'web, *n* [O E, also *copweb*, lit spider web, A Sax *coppe*, a spider, seen in *attor coppe*, Sc *ceterepp* a spider.] A spider's net or web, something to entangle the weak or unwary, something clumsy, old, musty rubbish.

**cobwebby**, kôb'web-i, *a* Covered with cobwebs.

**coca**, kô'ka, *n* [Native name.] The dried leaf of a South American plant (*Erythroxylon Coca*) which, being chewed, is said to give great power of enduring fatigue, also the plant itself.

**cocaine**, kô'ka in, *n* The active principle of coca, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as a local anesthetic.

**coccolite**, kô'kô-lit, *n* [Gr *kôllos* a grain and *lithos* stone.] A granular variety of the mineral pyroxene.

**coccolith**, kô'kô-lith, *n* [Gr *kôllos* as berry, and *lithos*, stone.] A name of minute, round, or disk-like bodies found in deep-sea dredging.

**cocculus**, kô'kô-lus, *n* [Dim. of *L. coccus*, fr *kôlos* a berry.] An Eastern plant. Cocculus Indicus (indian), the berry like fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub (*Anamirta Cocculus*) having poisonous properties.

**coccy**, kô'kô-iks, *n* [Gr *kôkyx*.] The lower extremity of the backbone the rump—**coccygeal**, kô'kô-yû'al, *a* Of or belonging to the coccy.

**cochin-china**, kôch'in-chîna, *n* and *a* A large variety of the domestic fowl, originally from Cochin China.

**cochineal**, kôch'î-nal, *n* [Fr *cochenille* fr *sp* *cochinilla* fr *coccus* scarlet berry to dye scarlet.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal fig tree.

**cochlea**, kôk'lê-a, *n* [L, a snail or snail's shell. Gr *kokhlias*.] A bony structure in the internal ear resembling a snail shell.

**cochleariform**, kôk'lê-a'f'orm, *a* [L *cochlear* a spoon for eating snails. See *prec*.] Shaped like a spoon.

**cochleate**, **cochleated**, kôk'lê-it, kô'lê-it-ed, *a* [COCHLEA.] Having a form like the spiral of a snail shell, spiral.

**cock**, kôk, *n* [A Sax *coo*, *coo* comp O Fr *coq*, Fr *coq*, a cock probably like *cuckoo* a word of onomatopoeic origin.] The male of the domestic fowl, the male of other birds, a vane in the shape of a cock, a person or thing having resemblance to a cock in some respect, a strutting chief or leader, a chief man, a spout for drawing off or discharging liquids, with a turning valve to regulate or stop the flow, the style of a dial, the needle of a balance, the hammer or similar part of the lock of a gun, the act of cocking or setting up, or such a position.—*v* *t* pret & pp *cocked*, kôkt, ppr *cocking*, kôk'ing To set erect, to set on the head with an air of pertness or defiance, to set or draw back the cock of (a gun) in order to fire.

**cock**, kôk, *n* [Dan. *køl*, a heap, a pile, Icelandic *kollr*, a lump.] A small conical pile of hay.—*v* *t* pret & pp *cocked*, kôkt ppr *cocking*, kôk'ing To make up hay in conical piles.

**cock**, kôk, *n* [O Fr *coque*, a kind of boat. Sp *coca*, It *cocca* fr *L. concha* a kind of shell, a vessel.] A small boat [*Shal*.]

**cochade**, kôk'ad, *n* [Fr *coquarde* O Fr *coquarde*, fr *coq*, a cock perhaps from resembling a cock's comb.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others.

**cockaded**, kôk'ad-ed, *a* Wearing a cockade.

**cock-a-hoop**, kôk'a-hup, *a* [Fr *coq* a *hupp*, lit cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock triumphant.

**cock-and-bull**, kôk'and-bul, *a* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull comp. Fr *coq-a-lune* (cock and a-) a cock and bull story.] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation.

**cockatoo**, kôk'a-tô, *n* [D *kalatoo*, fr Malay *kalatua* from its cry.] A name for numerous birds of the parrot kind, chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, having movable crests.

**cockatrice**, kôk'a-tris, *n* [O Fr *coqatrice*, fr *calatrice*, lit *calatrice*, fr *calz*, the heel, lit one that treads on the heels or tracks out, being a translation of the Gr name *chthonion* an Egyptian animal. ICN-ET-COV.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched from a cock's egg, a basilisk.

**cock-boat**, kôk'boi, *n* [From *cock* a small boat.] A small boat.

**cockchafer**, kôk'chî-fer, *n* [Cowl, and *chafer* a beetle, the force of *cock* being doubtful.] The May bug or dorbeite, an insect destructive to vegetation in both its larval and perfect conditions.

**cock-crow**, **cock-crowing**, kôk'kro, kôk'kro-ing, *n* The time at which cocks crow, early morning.

**cocked**, kôkt, *p* *a* Set erect, with brim turned up the side, having the cock drawn back, as a gun—Cocked hat, a hat with the brim turned up so as to give a three-cornered shape.

**cocker**, kôk'er, *n* One who indulges in cock fighting, a dog trained for use against woodcocks and other birds.

**cocker**, kôk'er, *v* *t* pret & pp *cockered*, kôk'erd, ppr *cockering*, kôk'er-ing [Probably from *cock*, lit, perhaps to make a cock or great person of.] To fawn, to indulge to flatter.

**cockerel**, kôk'er-el, *n* [Dim. of *cock*.] A young cock, a young man.

**cocker**, kôk'er, *n* [Supposed to be a corruption of *quo quis* by which he is quit, which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] A document given by cus-

tom house officers to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

**cock-fight**, **cock-fighting**, kôk'fit, kôk'fit-ing, *n* A match or contest of gamecocks, the practice of making cocks fight.

**cockle**, kôk'l, *n* [A Sax *coell*, tares; connections unknown.] A weed that chokes growing corn, the corn-cockle (*Lychnis or Agrostemma Githago*).

**cockle**, kôk'l, *n* [Fr *coquille*, a cockle, a shell, a dim. ultimately fr *L. concha*, Gr *longche*, a mussel or cockle.] A heart shaped mollusc with wrinkled bivalve shells, common on the sandy shores of Britain and used as food, a kind of stove or part of a stove or kiln.—*v* *t* *pret* & pp *cockled*, kôk'ld, ppr *cockling*, kôk'ling To con-

tract into wrinkles, to shrink.

**cockle-hat**, kôk'hat, *n* A hat leaning on a cockle-shell, the badge of a pilgrim.

**cock-loft**, kôk'loft, *n* [Origin doubtful.] A small loft or room just under the ridge of a roof the upper room over the garret.

**cockney**, kôk'nî, *n* [Originally a pitted or cock red child, a child kept long at the breast, a darling supposed to be lit. cock's egg the term being given from some humorous notion.] An effeminate citizen, usually a native of London by way of contempt a Londoner.—*a* Pertaining to or resembling a cockney.

**cockneydom**, kôk'nî-dum, *n* The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

**cockneyish**, kôk'nî-sh, *a* *t* *pret* & pp *cockneying*, kôk'nî-fing To make like a cockney.

**cockneyish**, kôk'nî-sh, *a* Relating to or like cockneys.

**cockneyism**, kôk'nî-izm, *n* The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c, of a cockney.

**cock-pit**, kôk'pit, *n* A pit or area where gamecocks fight an apartment in a ship of war where wounds are dressed.

**cockroach**, kôk'roch, *n* [Sp *cucaracha* a wood louse, a cockroach.] An orthopterous insect, genus *Blattella* the so-called black beetle, very troublesome in houses.

**cock's-comb**, kôk's-kom, *n* The comb of a cock, the cap of a professional fool, a name of several plants. See *COCK-COMB*.

**cocksure**, kôk'shûr, *a* [Perhaps fr *cock*, a tap secured by a tap from running off.] Perfectly secure [*Shal*], confidently certain. [*Colloq*.]

**cocksalmon**, **cocksalmon**, kôk'swân-orkôk'su, *n* [Cock, a boat, and *salmon*.] The per-

son who steers a boat, a person who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

**cocktail**, kôk'tail, *n* A mixture of beer, &c, that turns up the hinder part of its body, a half breed horse, a half of American blood.

**coconut**, kôk'nut, *n* [Fr *noix de coco* containing spouts.]

**coco**, kô'ko, *n* [Pg *coco*, fr *coco* a bun, bar, a distorted mask, fr the monkey like face at the top of the nut.] The shell of a coconut is enormous and should be discarded owing to confusion with the next word.

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Coconut Palm (Cocos nucifera)







**cogitative**, kō'jū-āt-iv, a [COGITATE] Having the power of thinking or meditating, given to thought or contemplation.

**cognac**, kō'nyak, n [Fr] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of Cognac.

**cognate**, kō'nat, a [L cognatus—prefix co for con, with, and gnatus, old form of natus, born NATAL] Born or produced of the same stock, family, or kind, sprung from the same source, akin, allied, related in origin, of similar nature — n One connected with another by ties of kindred, in law, a relation connected by the mother's side, anything related to another by origin or nature.

**cognition**, kō'na'shōn, n [L cognatio] State or quality of being cognate.

**cognition**, kō'ni'shōn [L cognitio, fr cognosco, cognitus—co for con, and gnoscō, I know, ancient form of nosco, I know KNOW] The art or faculty of knowing, knowledge from personal view or experience, perception, thing known.

**cognitive**, kō'ni-tiv, a [See prec] Pertaining to cognition, apprehending by the understanding.

**cognizable**, kō'ni-z-ā-bl or kōn', a [From cognize or cognizance] That may be known, perceived, or apprehended, that falls or may fall under notice or observation, that may be noticed, tried, and determined at law.

**cognizably**, kō'ni-z-ā-bl or kōn', adv In a cognizable manner.

**cognizant**, kō'ni-z-ānt or kōn', n [O Fr cognoscere, cognoscere, cognoscere, fr cognosce, I know COGNITION] Notice or observation, judicial notice or knowledge, trial, or right to try and determine, that by which a person is known, a badge, a crest, a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c., to indicate the person or party to which he belongs.

**cognizant**, kō'ni-z-ānt or kōn', a [From cognize] Having cognizance or knowledge, aware, having jurisdiction.

**cognize**, kō'ni-z, v t pret & pp cognized, cognized, kō'ni-zd, ppr cognizing, cognizing, kō'ni-zing [From cognizance] To perceive, to become conscious of, to know, to take cognizance of.

**cognomen**, kō'no-mēn, n [L cognomen—prefix co for con and nomen, formerly gnomen, a name COGNITION] A name joined to another name, the third of the three names that a Roman usually bore, a name added to a family name, a surname.

**cognominal**, kō'no-mīn-āl, a Pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

**cognoscible**, kō'no-si-bl, a [From L cognosco COGNITION] Capable of being known, subject to judicial investigation.

**cognoscibility**, kō'no-si-bl-ī-ti, n The quality of being cognoscible.

**cog-wheel**, kō'g-wēl, n A wheel with cogs, a toothed wheel working into other mechanism.

**cohabit**, kō-hā-bit, v t pret & pp cohabited, kō-hā-bit-d, ppr cohabiting, kō-hā-bit-ing [L co for con, and habito I dwell whence habitable] To dwell or live together, to dwell or live together as husband and wife, though not legally married.

**cohabitation**, kō-hā-bit-ā'shōn, n Act or state of cohabiting.

**coheir**, kō-hīr, n [Prefix co and heir] A joint heir, one who inherits along with another or others.

**coheirress**, kō-hīr-ēs, n A joint heiress.

**cohere**, kō-hēr, v t pret & pp cohered, kō-hēr-d, ppr cohering, kō-hēr-ing [L coherere—co for con, and hereo I stick I cleave, as in adheire inderent RESISTANCE] To stick, cleave, or hang together, to adhere, to remain in contact as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other, to be suited in connection, to be congruous or consistent.

**coherence**, kō-hēr-ēns, kō-hēr-ēns, kō-hēr-ēn-si, n [Fr coherere, L coherens, coherens, ppr of coherere COHERE] See next.] The state of being coherent, cohesion, harmonious connection, consistency, congruity.

**coherent**, kō-hēr-ēnt, a [Fr coherere, L coherens, coherens, ppr of coherere COHERE] Cohering or sticking together, connected, having a due agreement of parts, hanging well together, consecutive, consistent.

**coherently**, kō-hēr-ēnt-ly, adv In a coherent manner.

**cohesion**, kō-hē'zhōn, n [Fr cohesio, fr L coherere, coherensum, I stick, I cleave COHERE] Act of cohering, state of being united by natural attraction, the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies are kept together and form into masses, connection, coherence.

**cohesive**, kō-hē'siv, a [See prec] That has the power of cohering or sticking, tending to unite in a mass.

**cohesively**, kō-hē'siv-ly, adv In a cohesive manner, with cohesion.

**cohesiveness**, kō-hē'siv-nes, n Quality of being cohesive.

**cohibit**, kō-hī-bit, v t [L cohibere cohibitionem, to restrain, fr co, together, and habeo, I hold HABIT] To restrain.

**cohabit**, kō-hī-bit, v t pret & pp cohabited, kō-hī-bit-d, ppr cohabiting, kō-hī-bit-ing [Fr cohibere, perhaps of Arabic origin] To redistil or subject to several distillations.

**cohort**, kō-hōrt, n [L cohors, cohortis, an inclosure, a company of soldiers, fr co, and word seen in hortus, a garden which is cog. with garth, garden] A company of soldiers, among the Romans, being the tenth part of a legion, or say 600 men, a band or body of warriors in general.

**coif**, kōif, n [Fr coiffe L coiffa, coiffa, fr M H G juffe, juffe, a kind of cap] A kind of curl or cap worn on the head, a lawyer's cap, a kind of close-fitting cap of mail — v t pret & pp coifed, kōif-d, ppr coifing, kōif-ing To cover or dress with a coif.

**coifed**, kōif, a Wearing a coif, having something similar to a coif.

**coiffure**, kōif-fir, n [Fr coiffure, fr coiffer, to coif COIF] A head-dress, especially the head-dress of a lady.

**coil**, kōil, v t pret & pp coiled, kōil-d, ppr coiling, kōil-ing To gather, to collect, to gather, collect, fr L colligere, to collect COLLECT] To gather (a rope, chain, &c.) into a series of rings above one another, to twist or wind spirally or into round folds. — n A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other plant body is wound, a convolution.

**coil**, kōil, n [Origin unknown] Perplexities, tumult, bustle, turmoil. [Shal]

**coin**, kōin, n [Formerly spelt also coyn, quoin, fr Fr coin, O Fr coing, a corner, a wedge, a die for stamping money, a coin, L L coinus, a die for stamping money, fr L cuneus, a wedge] A piece of metal as gold, silver, copper, &c., legally stamped, and made current as money, money in general, current money, that which serves for payment — v t pret & pp coined, kōin-d, ppr coining, kōin-ing To stamp and convert into money, to mint, to fashion or form by stamping, to make, to urent, to forge, to fabricate.

**coinage**, kōin-āj, n [Coin and age—O Fr coinnage] The act, art or practice of coining, coined money, coins collectively, metallic currency, the act of inventing, forming or producing new production, invention, fabrication, what is fabricated, a new word made or proposed.

**coincident**, kō-in-si-dēnt, v t pret & pp coincided, kō-in-si-dēnt, ppr coinciding, kō-in-si-dēnt-ing [Fr coincider, fr L L coincider, fr L prefix co with, and incidō I fall in and cado, I fall (seen also in cadence, accident, incident, &c.)] To occupy the same area, to agree in position, to happen at the same point of time, to correspond exactly, to concur to agree [to coincide with a person in an opinion].

**coincidence**, kō-in-si-dēn-si, n [Fr coincidence, fr coincider, see next.] The act or fact of coinciding, concurrence, agreement, exact correspondence, generally, or a concurrence.

of exact correspondence, a concurrence in events.

**coincident**, kō-in-si-dēnt, a [Fr coincider, fr coincider, ppr of coincider COINCIDE] Having coincidence, concurrent, accordant, happening at the same time, exactly corresponding.

**coincidentally**, kō-in-si-dēnt-ly, adv In a coincident manner, with coincidence.

**coiner**, kōin-ēr, n One who coins, a minter, often a maker of base or counterfeit coin, a forger, an inventor.

**co-inhere**, kō-in-hēr, v t [Prefix co and inhere] To inhere together, to be included or exist together in the same thing.

**coil**, kōil, n [Malayalam, Iagar, a cord] Fibre prepared from the husk of coco-nuts, and made into cordage, matting, &c.

**coition**, kōi'shōn [L coitus—co for con, together, and co, itum, I go] A coming or meeting together, sexual intercourse, copulation.

**cojuror**, kō-jūr-ēr, n [Prefix co, and juror] A fellow-juror, one who swears to another's credibility.

**coke**, kōk, n [Origin quite unknown] Coal charred and deprived of volatile matter, charcoal derived from coal, not from wood. — v t pret & pp coked, kōk-d, ppr coking, kōk-ing To convert into coke.

**col**, kōl, n [Fr, fr L collum, neck (whence collar)] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits.

**cola**, kōlā, n [W African] An African tree (order Sterculiaceae) yielding seeds or nuts that contain much caffeine and are highly valued as making a refreshing and invigorating beverage.

**colander**, kō-lān-der, n [From L colans, colantis, ppr of colo, I strain or filter, fr colum, a colander] A strainer or sieve used in cookery.

**colchicum**, kōl'chū-kum, kōl'chū-kum, n [L, a plant with a poisonous root, fr Colchus, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress] A genus of liliaceous plants, the most famous being the meadow-saffron, a medicine obtained from this plant, used especially for gout and rheumatism.

**colcothar**, kōl'kō-thur, n [Probably of Ar origin] The brownish-red peroxide of iron, used for polishing glass, &c. rouge.

**cold**, kōld, a [A Sax cold, celd, a and n = O Sax lald L G lald D lald, Dau lald, Icel lald(r), Sw lald, Goth lald, G lalt, a pp fr root of cool, chill, which also appears in L gelu, frost, gelidus, gelid congel] Not warm, not hot, chill, chilly, frigid, indifferent, reserved, without passion, ardour, feeling, or affection, a local, unfeeling, coldness, no interest or feeling, senseless — n Cold blood, without excitement, emotion or passion — To give, show or turn the cold shoulder to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect, or contempt — n Absence or want of heat, sensation produced by the escape of heat, cause of the sensation, coldness, chilliness, an ailment or indisposition occasioned by cold, a catarrh.

**cold-blast**, kōld-blāst, n A blast of cold air or air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron.

**cold-blooded**, kōld-blōd-d, a Having cold blood, having the blood of a temperature a very little higher than the air or water, without sensibility or feeling.

**cold-chisel**, kōld-chī-zl, n A chisel for cutting metal in its cold state.

**cold-cream**, kōld-krīm, n A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared.

**cold-hearted**, kōld-hārt-d, a Wanting feeling, indifferent.

**coldish**, kōld-ish, a Somewhat cold.

**coldly**, kōld-ly, adv In a cold manner, without warmth without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling, with indifference or negligence, dispassionately.

**coldness**, kōld-nēs, n State or quality of being cold, want of heat, unconcern, frigid, ity of temper, d regard, cold reserve.

**colt**, kōl, n [From L colus, colus a col-

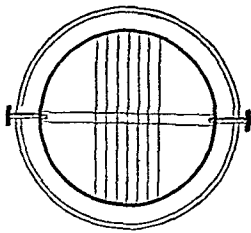






telescopes or other optical instruments, so that the optical axes coincide

**collimation**, kol-lim'-shon, *n* [A mistake for *collation*. See *prec*] The act of collimating—Line of collimation, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line



Line of Collimation

which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the midmost of the fine wires which are fixed at the focus—Error of collimation, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the proper position

**collimator**, kol-lim'-a-ter, *n* [COLLIMAT'] A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation

**collinear**, kol-lin'-e-er, *a* [L *col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line

**collingual**, kol-lin'-gwal, *a* [L *col* for *con*, and *lingua* the tongue] Having the same tongue or language

**colligate**, kol-lig'-at, *v t* or *i* pret & pp *colligated*, kol-lig'-at-ed, pp *colligating*, kol-lig'-at-ing [L *col* for *con*, and *ligo*, *ligatum*, I melt LIGUID] To melt, to dissolve, to make or become liquid

**colligative**, kol-lig'-wa-tiv, *a* [See *prec*] Melting, dissolving, med profuse or excessive so as to cause exhaustion said of discharges

**collision**, kol-liz'-hon, *n* [L *collino*, *collisus*, fr *collido* COLLIDE] Act of colliding, dashing, or striking together; the meeting and striking together of two or more bodies, as ships or railway trains, state of contrariety and interference, conflict, clashing, encounter

**collocate**, kol-lō'-kāt, *v t* pret & pp *collocated*, kol-lō'-kāt-ed, pp *collocating*, kol-lō'-kāt-ing [L *colloco*, *collocatus*—*col* for *con*, and *loco*, I place or set LOCAL] To set or place in some position to set, to station

**collocation**, kol-lō'-kā'-shon, *n* [L *collocatio*] Act of collocating, a setting or placing, disposition in place, the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else disposition arrangement

**collocutor**, kol-lō'-kū-ter or kol-lō'-kū-ter, *n* [L *collocutor*, fr *col* for *con* and *loqui*, to speak LOQUACIOUS] One of the speakers in a dialogue

**collodium**, kol-lō'-dū-on, *n* [Gr *collōdēs*, glue, fr *lolla*, glue and *eidos*, resemblance] A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in surgery and photography as forming a thin covering film, or coating

**collod**, kol-lō'id, *a* [Gr *lolla*, glue, *eidos*, form] Like glue or jelly said of uncrystallizable liquids and partly amorphous minerals—*collodial*, kol-lō'id-al, *a* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of collodis

**collap**, kol-lap, *n* [Perhaps lit a piece of meat made tender by beating, comp Sw *Loppa*, G *Loppa*, meat that has been beaten, D *Loppa* G *Loppa*, to beat.] A slice of meat a piece of flesh a fleshy lump

**colloquial**, kol-lō'-kwī-al, *a* [L *colloquium*, a colloquy (q v)] Pertaining to colloquy, common conversation, or discourse, pertaining to the familiar language of everyday life

**colloquialism**, kol-lō'-kwī-al-izm, *n* [COLLOQUIALISM] A colloquial form of expression

**colloquialist**, kol-lō'-kwī-al-ist, *n* [COLLOQUIALISM] A good talker or converser colloquially, kol-lō'-kwī-al-i, *adv* In a colloquial or conversational manner, in colloquial language

**colloquist**, kol-lō'-kwīst, *n* A speaker in a dialogue

**colloquize**, kol-lō'-kwīz, *v t* pret & pp *colloquized*, kol-lō'-kwīz-ed, pp *colloquizing*, kol-lō'-kwīz-ing [Colloquy and -ize] To take part in a colloquy or conversation, to converse

**colloquy**, kol-lō'-kwī, *n* [L *colloquium*, a colloquy, a speaking together—*col* for *con*, together, and *loqui*, I speak LOQUACIOUS] A speaking together, mutual discourse of two or more a conversation, a dialogue

**collude**, kol-lūd', *v t* pret & pp *colluded*, kol-lūd'-ed, pp *colluding*, kol-lūd'-ing [L *colludo*—*col* for *con*, and *ludo*, I play, as in *altitudo*, *delude*, *elude*, &c.] To play into the hands of each other, to conspire in a fraud, to act in concert to plot, to connive

**collusion**, kol-lū'-zhon, *n* [L *collusio* COLLUDE] Act of colluding, underhand agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose artifice, fraud by concert

**collusive**, kol-lū'-siv, *a* [Collus- and -ive See *prec*] Partaking of collusion, fraudulently concerted between two or more

**collusively**, kol-lū'-siv-i, *adv* In a collusive manner, by collusion

**colly**, kol-lī, *v t* pret & pp *collyed*, kol-lī-d pp *collying*, kol-lī-ing [A derivative of *coal*] To make foul, to blacken

**collyrium**, kol-lī-ri-um, *n* [L *collyrium*, Gr *kollyria*] Eye salve eye wash

**colocynth**, kol-lō'-sint, *n* [Gr *kolocynthos*] A kind of cucumber, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous to Asia, the bitter-apple of the shops, a violent purgative medicine derived from it

**Cologne-earth**, kol-lō'-ū' *n* [From *Colome*, the German city on the Rhine] A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting—Cologne-water, eau de Cologne

**colon**, kol-lōn, *n* [Gr *kolon* a limb a member of a sentence] A member or clause of a sentence, a pause less than that of a period, the point (:) used to mark such pause

**colon**, kol-lōn, *n* [Gr *kolon*, the colon] The part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum

**colonel**, ker-nel, *n* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is the Spanish form and has given the modern pronunciation, Fr *colonel*, O Fr *colonel*, fr It *colonello*, a colonel, a little column dim of *colonna*, L *columna*, a column the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment

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country, to cultivate and inhabit it, the country planted or colonized, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized a number of animals or plants of the same kind living or growing together

**colophon**, kol-lō'-fōn, *n* [Gr *kolophōn* a summit, top, finishing touch, comp Gr *kolophē*, top, summit, or L *columen*, a summit] An inscription or device on the last page of a book, before the pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c

**colophony**, kol-lō'-fō-nī, *n* [Gr *kolophōnia*] The dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine so called from Colophon in Ionia, whence it was first brought

**colouintida**, kol-lō'-kwīn'-tī-da, *n* [It Sp and Pg, fr Gr *kolophynthos*, *kolophynthos*, colocynth.] The colocynth or bitter-apple

**color**, kul'er, *n* An old and common American spelling of *colour*

**Colorado beetle**, kol-lō'-rā-dō bē'tl, *n* A beetle of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops

**coloration**, kul-lō'-rā-shon, *n* Colouring, the state of being coloured, the tints of an object

**colorific**, kul'er-ī-fik, *a* [L *color*, colour, and *facio*, I make] Causing colour, able to give colour or tint to other bodies

**colorimeter**, kol-lō'-rīm'-et-er, *n* [L *color*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the depth or intensity of colour

**colossal**, kol-lō'-sāl, *a* [Colossus and -al] Like a colossus, very large, huge, gigantic

**colossian**, kol-lō'-sī-an, *a* [L *colossus*] Colossal

**colossus**, kol-lō'-sūs, *n* pl *colossi*, kol-lō'-sī, or rarely *colossuses*, kol-lō'-sūs-ēz [L *colossus*, fr Gr *kolossos*, a colossus] A statue of a gigantic size, or one very much larger than the natural size, such as in ancient times the famous colossus at Rhodes, hence something huge or vast

**colostrum**, kol-lō'-strūm, *n* [L] The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth

**colour**, kul'er, *n* [O Fr *color*, Fr *couleur*, fr L *color*, *coloris*, colour, probably from a root meaning to cover, seen in L *celare* to conceal, being also the root of *hell*] That which gives bodies different appearances to the eye independently of form, any tint or hue distinguished from white, that which is used for colouring, a pigment, paint, complexion, the red hue or tint of the cheeks, appearance to the mind, false show, pretence, pretext, semblance, pl a flag ensign, or standard—Primary colours, red, green, and violet (or blue), being the colours of the spectrum from which all the other colours can be produced, in a looser sense the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism—viz red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet—Persons of colour, members of the darker varieties of mankind as negroes, mulattoes, &c—*v t* pret & pp *coloured*, kul'er-d, pp *colouring*, kul'er-ing

To give some kind of colour to, to dye, to tinge, to paint, to stain, to give a specious appearance to, to set in a fair light, to re-lieat, to excuse, to make plausible, to exaggerate in representation—*v i* To show colour, to turn red to blush

**colourable**, kul'er-ā-bl, *a* Designed to cover or conceal, specious, plausible, giving an appearance of right or justice intended to deceive

**colourableness**, kul'er-ā-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being colourable, speciousness

**colourably**, kul'er-ā-bl, *a* In a colourable manner, speciously, plausibly

**colour-blindness**, kul'er-blīnd-nes, *n* Inability to distinguish colour

**coloured**, kul'er-d, *a* Having colour dyed, painted or stained, having some other hue than white or black; having the skin of a darker hue than the white races, having a specious appearance

**colouring**, kul'er-ing, *n* Act







dwelling; to touch nearly, to touch the feelings, interest, or reason.—To come in, to enter, as into an inclosure or a port, to become fashionable, to be brought into use.—To come in for, to get a share of, to get, to obtain.—To come into, to acquire by inheritance or bequest.—To come off, to escape, to get free, to happen, to take place.—To come on, to advance, to progress, to thrive, to improve.—To come out, to remove from within, to become public, to be introduced to general society (said of a young lady), to appear after being obscured by clouds, to result from calculation.—To come out of, to issue forth from, to get clear of.—To come out with, to give publicity to, to let out or disclose.—To come over, to pass above or across, or from one side to another, to change sides, to happen to, to come to, to come round, to come in a circuit, to veer round, to recover, to revive, to regain one's former state of health.—To come short, to fail, not to reach, to be inadequate.—To come to, to fall or be allotted to, to amount to.—To come to one's self, to get back one's consciousness, to recover.—To come to pass, to happen.—To come true, to be verified.—To come up, to ascend, to rise, to spring, to shoot or rise above the earth.—To come up to, to attain to, to equal, to amount to.—To come up with, to overtake in following or pursuit.—Come your ways, come along, come hither.—To come, future, in future (time to come).

**comedian**, kom-mē'di-an, n [Fr *comédien* *Comedien*] A actor or writer of comedies, comic actor or player

**comedietta**, kom-mē'di-ē'tā n [It, a dim. of *comedia* a comedy] A dramatic composition not so much elaborated as a regular comedy

**comedo**, kom-mē'dō n, pl **comedones**, **comedons**, kom-mē'dō-nēz, kom-mē'dō-n [L, a kind of worm.] A little cylindrical roll that can be squeezed out of hair-glands in the face

**comedy**, kom-mē'di, n [L *comœdia* fr Gr *komœdia* a comedy, fr *komœdion* a comedian, fr *kōmos*, a revel or feast, or *lōmē*, a village, and *œdē*, a song, fr *œdeion*, to sing] A dramatic composition of a mythical character, a dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.

**comeliness**, kom-mē'li-nes, n The quality of being comely, good looks, agreeable character of face and figure

**comely**, kom-mē'li, a [A Sax. *cymlic* *cymlic*, fr *cyme*, fine, and *lic*, like *Cyme* has properly no connection with *come*, but corresponds to G *laun*, hardly, scarcely, O G *lum*, weak, but the word in form and meaning was influenced by *come*, *become*] Pleasing in appearance, good-looking, handsome, decent, appropriate, becoming

**comer**, kom-mē'r, n One that comes, one who has arrived and is present.—All comers, any one that may come, everybody, with out exclusion

**comestible**, kom-mē'st-i-bl, n [Fr *comestible*, fr L *comedo*, *comedum* or *comestum* I eat up—*com*, and *edo* I eat *EAT*] An eatable, an article of solid food

**comet**, kom-mēt, n [L *comēta*, fr Gr *komētes*, long-haired, a comet, fr *kōmē*, hair, fr the appearance of the tail] A heavenly body belonging to the solar system, having a nucleus surrounded by a luminous envelope, and often a luminous tail or train

**cometary**, kom-mē'tā-ri, kom-mē'tā-rik, a Pertaining to a comet

**comet-sunder**, kom-mēt-sin-dēr, n A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets

**comfit**, kom-mūt, n [Fr *confit*, pp of *confire*, to preserve, to mix into a sweetmeat, fr L *confere*, *confectum*—*con* together, and *facio*, I make] A dry sweetmeat, any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried, a bon bon

**comfort**, kom-fert, v t pret & pp *comforted* kom-fert-ed, pp *comforting*, kom-fert-ing [O E *cofort*, fr O F *conforter*, to comfort, fr L *L. confortare*, to strengthen

—prefix *con*, intens, and L *fortis*, brave, whence also *force*, *fortitude*, &c.] To raise from depression, to soothe when in grief or trouble, to solace, to console, to animate, to enliven, to cheer, to gladden.—n *Re-kind*, solace, consolation, cheering, encouragement, ease, rest, moderate enjoyment, a state in which a person has enough for body, wants and freedom from all care or anxiety, a feeling or state of well-being satisfaction or content, that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content

**comfortable**, kom-fert-a-bl, a Susceptible of comfort, possessing comfort, being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, that affords or may afford comfort, ease, or enjoyment

**comfortably**, kom-fert-a-bl, adv In a comfortable manner or condition, with comfort

**comforter**, kom-fert-er, n One who comforts a title given to the Holy Spirit, that which gives comfort, a woollen article for tying round the neck in cold weather

**comfortless**, kom-fert-less, a Destitute of comfort, forlorn, wretched, miserable

**comfrey**, **comfry**, kom-fri, kom-fri, n [Fr *confer*, L *conferre*, fr *confero*, I heal, I grow together, fr Prefix *con*, and *fero*, I boil, from the plant's supposed healing power] A name of several rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one of which, common in Britain, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary

**comical**, kom-ik-əl, a [L *comicus* Gr *κωμικός* *Comicus*] Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy, also, comical

**comical**, kom-ik-əl, a [*Comie* and *-al*] Raising mirth, fitted to excite merriment, diverting, ludicrous, funny, queer

**comicality**, kom-ik-ə-lī-ti, n The quality of being comical, ludicrousness, that which is comical or ludicrous

**comically**, kom-ik-ə-lī-adv In a comical manner, laughably, ludicrously

**coming**, kom-ing, p a Future, yet to come, next in the future.—n Approach, state of being come, arrival

**comique**, kom-ik, n [Fr] A comic actor or singer

**comitia**, kom-mi-sha, n pl [L] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans—**comitial**, kom-mi-shi-əl, a Pertaining to the comitia

**comity**, kom-mi-ti, n [Fr *comité* fr L *comitas* fr *comis*, mild, affable] Affability, suavity of manners, courtesy, civility, politeness—Comity of nations (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized by the government of another

**commas**, kom-mā, n [Gr *komma*, fr *kompe*, I chop or cut off] A mark of punctuation, thus (,) separating the subordinate clauses of a sentence, or marking the shortest pause in reading, an interval in music, being the difference between a major and a minor tone

**command**, kom-mānd, v t pret & pp *commanded*, kom-mānd-ed, pp *commanding*, kom-mānd-ing [Fr *commander*, fr L prefix *com* (intens), and *mandare* to commit, give in charge, *EDIGN* *MANDATE*] To order with authority to lay injunction upon, to direct, to enjoin, to thrust, to bid, to order, to charge, to govern, to hold in subjection or obedience, to exercise military authority over, to lead, as a general, to have power and authority over, to overlook or dominate through position, to subject to the eye, to *claim*, to exact or compel by moral influence, to have at one's disposal and service—v t To have or to exercise authority as commander, to possess the chief power, to *EDIGN*—n

The right or act of commanding, supreme power or authority, control, sway, power, mandate, order, message, injunction, charge, direction, power of overlooking, subjection to the eye, power of defending, controlling, or protecting, a force under the command of a particular officer.

**commandant**, kom-mān-dānt, n [Fr *commandant*, pp of *commander* See prec.] A commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces

**commander**, kom-mān-dēr, n One who commands, a leader, the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it, an officer in the navy, between a lieutenant and captain

**commander-in-chief**, kom-mān-dēr-in-čif, n A supreme military commander, the highest staff appointment in the British army

**commandership**, kom-mān-dēr-ship, n The office of a commander

**commandery**, kom-mān-dēr-i, n [Fr *commanderie*] Among certain knights and religious orders, a district under a member called a commander, the office of such a member

**commanding**, kom-mānd-ing, p a Exercising command, having sway or influence governing, overlooking a wide view, tall and dignified

**commandingly**, kom-mānd-ing-lī, adv In a commanding manner

**commandment**, kom-mān-dmēt, n A command, a mandate, a precept, a precept of the moral law or decalogue, a law

**commemorable**, kom-mem'o-rā-bl, a Worthy to be commemorated or remembered, memorable

**commemorate**, kom-mem'o-rāt, v t pret & pp *commemorated*, kom-mem'o-rāt-ed, pp *commemorating*, kom-mem'o-rāt-ing [L *commemoro*, *commemoratium*—prefix *com*, and *memoro*, I mention, fr *memor* mindful *MEMORI*] To call to remembrance by a solemn act to celebrate with honour and solemnity, to honour in speech or writing, to praise in words

**commemoration**, kom-mem'o-rā-shon, n [L *commemoratio* See prec.] Act of commemorating, act of public celebration, solemn celebration in honour of some person or event

**commemorative**, kom-mem'o-rāt-iv, a Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of some person or event

**commemorator**, kom-mem'o-rāt-er, n One who commemorates

**commence**, kom-mens', v t pret & pp *commenced*, kom-mens'-ed, pp *commencing*, kom-mens'-ing [Fr *commencer* (= *commencare*, Sp *comenzar*), fr a (hypothetical) L *communiare*—L prefix *com* and *initiare*, to begin fr *initium*, a beginning *INITIATE*] To begin, to make the first motion, to take the first step, to take rise or origin, to begin to be—v t To begin, to enter upon, to perform the first act of, to originate (Before an infinitive *begin* is considered better English than *commence*)

**commencement**, kom-mens'mēt, n [*Commence* and *ment*—Fr *commencement*] The act of commencing, the initial part or portion, beginning, rise, origin, first existence, in certain universities the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees

**commend**, kom-mend', v t pret & pp *commended*, kom-mend'-ed, pp *commending*, kom-mend'-ing [L *commendare*, to commit, to intrust, to commend—prefix *com*, and *mandare*, to commit to, the same word as *command* with a different signification *MANDARE*] To give into the hands of another, to intrust or commit to the care or charge of another, to recommend, to represent as worthy of notice, regard or kindness, to praise, to applaud, to make acceptable or more acceptable, to mention by way of keeping in memory—*Commend me* to give me by choice or preference a colloquial expression

**commendable**, kom-mend-ə-bl, a That may be commended, worthy of approbation or praise, laudable

**commendably**, kom-mend-ə-blī-adv Laudably, in a praiseworthy or commendable manner

**commendam**, kom-men-dām, n [Fr] A land given in commendam, to give in charge or intrust, L *L. commendata*, a thing in trust



o depose **COMMEND**] An ecclesiastic benediction entrusted to a qualified person to hold a proper number in provided his holding a benediction and its duties in this way to a layman as a benediction by a bishop along with his ecclesiastical commendation. [*L. commendatio*] A. Of commending praise eulogy recommendation approval greeting respects compliments.

**commemendator** k m m n d a [L. *com-menda*] One who has a benediction in commendation.

**commemorative** kom men u a r a [L. *com-memorative*] The series of commendations given to a church or place of reception in commemoration.

**commemorial** kom men a r i a l [L. *com-memorial*] One who commemorates a person or place.

**commemorative** kom men a r i a l [L. *com-memorative*] One who commemorates a person or place.

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duct one's between nations or individuals by barter or purchase and sale. [*L. commendatio*] A. Of commending praise eulogy recommendation approval greeting respects compliments.

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**commemorative** kom men a r i a l [L. *com-memorative*] One who commemorates a person or place.

&c. f. transacting business a body of men joined in an office, trust or arrangement. [*L. commendatio*] A. Of commending praise eulogy recommendation approval greeting respects compliments.

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**commodious**, kom-mō'di us, a [Fr *commodieux*, L *commodiosus*, fr L *commodus*, convenient, useful—prefix *com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode *MODE*] Convenient, serviceable, roomy and convenient, spacious and suitable

**commodiously**, kom-mō'di-us-h, *adv* In a commodious manner, conveniently

**commodiousness**, kom-mō'di-us-nes, n State or quality of being commodious, suitability for its purpose, roominess and other convenient circumstances

**commodity**, kom-mō'di ti, n [Fr *commodité*, convenience, commodity, fr L *commoditas*, fitness, convenience, fr *commodus*, convenient *COMMODIOUS*] Suitableness, convenience, advantage, something useful or advantageous to man, any article of commerce, everything movable that is bought and sold, *pl* goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures

**commodore**, kom-mō-dōr, n [Perhaps fr Sp *comendador*, a commander] An officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, lower in rank than an admiral, a title given to the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company, the leading ship in a fleet of merchantment

**common**, kom'on, a [Fr *commun*, O Fr *commun*, fr L *communis*, common, origin doubtful, perhaps—*com*, together, and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely, belonging to all; having no separate owner, general, universal, free to all, public, frequent, popular, usual, customary, ordinary, habitual, of no rank, not noble, vulgar; mean, of little value, not of superior excellence, not scarce, both masculine and feminine as a noun, applicable to each of the objects making a class—Common council, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens—Common law, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law—Common measure, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder—Common Pleas, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice—Common Prayer, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels and contained in the Book of Common Prayer—Common seal, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation—Common sense, sound practical judgment, the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general the faculty by which according to some theories we can trust our direct cognitions and thus learn that there is an external world—Common time, musical time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar—In common, equally with another or with others, jointly, with like participation—*n* A share or tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual but belongs to the public, or to a number in other senses *pl* the common people, who inherit or possess no honours or titles, the untitled people the lower House of Parliament, food provided at a common table, food or fire in general

**commonable**, kom'on-a-bl a Held in common, that may be pastured on common land

**commonage**, kom'on-aj n [Common and *-age*] The right of pasturing on a common, the joint right of using anything in common with others

**commonality**, **commonality**, kom'on-al-ty, kom-on-a-l'i-ty, n [O Fr *communalité*, fr L *communalis*, common] The common people, all who are below the rank of nobility; the bulk of mankind

**commoner**, kom'on-er n One of the common people, one under the degree of

nobility, a member of the House of Commons, one who has a joint right in common ground, a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent for support on the foundation

**commonly**, kom'on-li, *adv* According to the common rule or practice, usually, generally, ordinarily, frequently, for the most part

**commonness**, kom'on-nes, n State or fact of being common

**commonplace**, kom'on-plās, n [A translation of L *locus communis*, a passage or text of general application, an old remark, a phrase] A striking passage, a usual or ordinary topic, a well-known or customary remark, a trite saying, a platitude, a memorandum—*a* Ordinary, common, trite, not new or striking—**common-place-book**, kom'on-plās-bnk, n A book in which things to be remembered are recorded, and ranged under general heads

**commonweal**, kom'on-wēl, n A Commonwealth, the body politic, a state

**commonwealth**, kom'on-wēlth, n [In this compound *weal* means well-being] The public good, prosperity, or happiness. The state, the body politic, whole body of people in a state, a form of government, a free state, a republic—The Commonwealth, the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659

**commotion**, kom-mō'shon, n [L *commotio*, fr *commovere*, *commotum*—prefix *com*, and *moreo*, *motum*, I move *MOVE*] A violent motion or agitation, tumult disturbance, tumultuous disorder, a disturbance among people, or a physical disturbance, as of the sea

**commove**, kom-mōv, *v* *t* pret & pp *commoved*, kom-mōvd, *pp* *commoving*, kom-mōv'ing [L *commovere*, See *prec*] To put in motion, to disturb, to agitate, to unsettle

**communal**, kom'mū-nal, a [Fr *communal*, L *communalis*] Pertaining to a commune or to communalism

**communalism**, kom'mū-nal-izm, n [Communal and *-ism*] The theory of government by semi-independent communes or corporations of towns and districts

**communist**, kom'mū-na-list, n One who adheres to communism

**commune**, kom-mūn, *v* *t* pret & pp *communed*, kom-mūnd, *pp* *communing*, kom-mūn'ing [O Fr *communier*, to share, to take communion, fr *commun*, common *COMMUNION*] To make a mutual disclosure of thoughts to confer, to talk together to hold intercourse, to meditate—*n* Converse, communion

**commune**, kom'mūn, n [Fr *commune*, fr L *communis*, common] A small administrative district in France and in some other countries, the inhabitants of a commune the members of a communal council

**communicability**, kom'mūn-ka-bil'i-ty, n The quality of being communicable

**communicable**, kom'mūn-ka-bl, a [Fr *communicable*, fr L *communicabilis*] That may be communicated, capable of being imparted from one to another; that may be recounted

**communicably**, kom'mūn-ka-bl-i, *adv* In a communicable manner, with communication

**communicant**, kom'mūn-fant, n [L *communicans*, *antis* ppr of *communicare*] One who communicates, a partaker with others at the Lord's table, one who imparts information

**communicate**, kom'mūn-kāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *communicated*, kom-mūn-kāt-ed, *pp* *communicating*, kom'mūn-kāt-ing [L *communico*, *communicatum*, to make common to share, to impart, fr *communis*, common *COMMUNION*] To cause to be common to others, to impart generally or in ways something intangible as intelligence, news, opinions, or disease, to confer, to bestow; to reveal; to disclose, to publish, to give or deliver—*v* *i* To share or par-

ticipate with others, to partake of the Lord's Supper, to have a communication or passage from one to another, to have intercourse, to correspond

**communication**, kom-mūn-ka-lā'shon, n [Fr *communication*, L *communicatio*, *-onis*] Act of communicating or imparting that which is communicated or imparted, information, intelligence, a letter, message, or despatch received, a passage or means of passing from one place to another

**communicative**, kom'mūn-kāt-iv, a [Communicate and *-ive*] Ready to communicate or impart, inclined to impart or disclose, not reserved, open, free

**communicatively**, kom'mūn-kāt-iv-li, *adv* In a communicative manner, by communication

**communicativeness**, kom-mūn-kā-ti-nes, n The quality of being communicative

**communicator**, kom-mūn-kā-ter, n One who or that which communicates

**communion**, kom'mūn-yon n [Fr *communio*, L *communio*, *communions*, participation, fellowship, fr *communis*, common *COMMUNION*] Common participation in anything, mutual intercourse, interchange of transactions or offices, a state of giving and receiving fellowship, union, agreement, concord, converse, union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline, a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline, celebration or participation of the Lord's Supper, the Lord's Supper

**communism**, kom'mūn-izm, n [Fr *communisme*, fr *commun*, common] The theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in the community, to the exclusion of private ownership, the doctrine of a community of property—**communist**, kom'mūn-ist, n One who holds the doctrines of communism—**communitic**, kom-mūn-ist-ik, a Relating to communists or communism, according to the principles of communism

**communality**, kom-mūn-al-ty, n [L *communitas*, fr *communis*, common *COMMUNION*] Common possession or enjoyment, mutual participation and enjoyment, the commonwealth, the body politic, the public, society at large, a society or association of persons living under the same laws and regulations

**commutability**, kom-mū-tā-bil'i-ty, n Quality of being commutable

**commutable**, kom-mū-tā-bl, a [L *commutabilis*, fr *commutare*, to change] That may be commuted or exchanged, or mutually changed, interchangeable, convertible into money

**commutation**, kom-mū-tā'shon n [L *commutatio*] Act of commuting or of giving one thing for another, exchange, change the substitution of a less for a greater penalty or punishment, the substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of some compulsory duty or labour

**commutative**, kom-mū-tāt-iv, a [Fr *commutatif*, *COMPUTE*] Relative to exchange, or interchange, interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another

**commutatively**, kom-mū-tāt-iv-li, *adv* In a commutative manner, by way of exchange

**commute**, kom-mūt, *v* *t* pret & pp *commuted*, kom-mūt-ed, *pp* *commuting*, kom-mūt-ing [L *commuto*, I exchange or interchange—*com*, and *mutō*, I change *MUTATE*] To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another, to give or receive one thing for another, to exchange, one penalty or punishment for another of less severity, to pay in money instead of in kind or in duty to pay in a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments

**compact**, kom-pakt, a [L *compactus*, ppr of *compingo*, *compactum*—*com*, and *pingo*, I fasten or fix] Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies, having the parts or particles closely bound together—*n* A brief ppy not dissolved by *v* *t* pret & pp *compact*, kom-pakt-ed; ppr *compacting*, kom-pakt-ing To thrust.







to come into competition (to compete *with* a person for a thing).

**competence**, kom'pē-tens, *n* [Fr *compétence*, *L* *competentia*] **COMPETENT**, kom'pē-tent, *a* [Fr *compétent*, *L* *competens*] State of being competent, suitability, fitness, sufficiency, legal ability, capacity, or right, such a quantity as is sufficient, properly or means sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life without superfluity.

**competent**, kom'pē-tent, *a* [Fr *compétent*, *fr* *competitor*, to be sufficient, *fr* *L* *competere*, to be meet or suitable, to be convenient—*com*, together, and *petere*, to seek.] **COMPETE**, kom'pē-tē, *v* [Fr *compéter*, *L* *competere*] Adequate, suitable, or appropriate, sufficient, qualified, having adequate power or right, lawfully or rightfully belonging.

**competently**, kom'pē-tent-lī, *adv* In a competent manner, sufficiently, adequately, suitably, reasonably.

**competition**, kom'pē-ti'shon, *n* [L *L* *competitio*, *fr* *competo* **COMPETE**] Act of competing, mutual contest for the same object, strife for superiority, rivalry, emulation.

**competitive**, kom'pē-tit-iv, *a* Relating to competition, characterized by competition, earned out by competition.

**competitor**, kom'pē-tit-er, *n* [Fr *compétiteur* **COMPETE**] One who competes, a rival, an opponent.

**compilation**, kom-pi-'plā'shon, *n* [L *compulatio* **COMPILE**] Act of compiling, that which is compiled, a literary work made up of parts collected from various authors or sources, a collection or assemblage.

**compile**, kom-pil', *v* *t* pret & pp *compiled*, kom-pil'd, *pp* *cumpl*, kom'pil'ing [L *compilo*, *I* plunder, *pillage*—*com*, to, *ther*, and *pilo*, *I* pillage.] **PILLAGE**, *n* To collect or gather from various sources, in order to form an aggregate, to draw up or write by collecting reports from different authors, to arrange, to compose.

**compiler**, kom-pil'er, *n* One who compiles.

**complacence**, **complacency**, kom-plā'sens, kom-plā'sen-si, *n* [L *L* *complacencia* **COMPLACENT**] State of being complacent, a feeling of quiet satisfaction with one's self, gratification, satisfaction, complaisance.

**complacently**, kom-plā'sent-lī, *adv* In a complacent manner.

**complain**, kom-plān', *v* *i* pret & pp *complained*, kom-plān'd, *pp* *complaining*, kom-plān'ing [Fr *complandre*, *fr* *L* *L* *complangete*—*L* *com*, together and *plango*, *I* beat the breast in sorrow.] **PLAINT**, *n* To proclaim, express, or manifest grief, sorrow, pain, or distress, to lament, to bewail, to repine, to murmur, to express dissatisfaction, censure, a sense of injury or wrong, to make a formal accusation or a charge, to lodge a complaint (with or before the courts).

**complainant**, kom-plān't, *n* [Fr *complainant* and *adv*] One who complains, one who urges a suit, a plaintiff, a prosecutor.

**complainth**, kom-plān'th, *n* One who complains.

**complainingly**, kom-plān'ing-lī, *adv* In a complaining manner, murmuringly.

**complaint**, kom-plānt', *n* [Fr *complaint* **COMPLAIN**] A complaining, expression of grief, regret, pain, censure or resentment, a finding fault, cause or subject of complaining, accusation, charge laid, a malady, illness, disease.

**complaisant**, kom-plā-zānt, *a* [Fr *complaisant*, *fr* *L* *complacere*, *pp* of *complaceo*, to please—*L* *complacere* **COMPLACENT**] A pleasing, deplorable desire of pleasing, courtesy, civility, urbanity, politeness.

**complaisantly**, kom-plā-zānt-lī, *adv* [Fr *com-*

[illegible]

yielding, submission, concession, assent or consent, obedience performance  
**compliant**, kom'pli-ant, *a* [*Comply* and *-ant*] Ready to comply, yielding, submissive, obliging, complaisant  
**compliantly**, kom'pli-ant-li, *adv* In a compliant or yielding manner  
**complicate**, kom'pli-kat-si, *n* [*Complicate* and *-cy*] A state of being complicated, complex, or intricate  
**complicate**, kom'pli-kat-ed, *v t* pret & pp complicated, kom'pli-kat-ed, *ppr* complicating, kom'pli-kat-ing [*Complicate*, *complicatum*, I fold to, *ether*-prefix com, together, and *plicare* to fold. *PLX*] To interweave, to fold and twist together, to make complex, to involve, to entangle, to unite or connect mutually or intimately, to make intimate — *a* Composed of various parts intimately united, complex; involved, intricate  
**complicated**, kom'pli-kat-ed, *a* Complicated, entangled involved, intricate  
**complication**, kom'pli-kat-shun, *n* [*Complicate*, *Fr complication*] Act of complicating, state of being complicated, that which consists of many things involved or mutually united, entanglement intricacy  
**complicitive**, kom'pli-kat-iv, *a* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate  
**complice**, kom'plis, *n* [*Fr complice* ACCOMPLICE] An accomplice  
**complicity**, kom'plis-i, *n* [*Fr complicité* ACCOMPLICE] The state or condition of being an accomplice, partnership in crime  
**complicitor**, kom'plif-er, *n* One who complicates, yields, or obeys  
**complement**, kom'pliment, *n* [*Fr complement*, a complement, *It complemento*, *Fr comply*, to fill up, to satisfy, *L complere*, to complete same word as *complement*, which formerly was used in this sense COMPLETE] An act or expression of civility, respect, regard, a piece of delicate flattery, a polite, flattering remark, a present or favour bestowed. — *v t* pret & pp complemented, kom'pliment-ed, *ppr* complementing, kom'pliment-ing To pay a complement to, to address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, to congratulate, to flatter, to praise  
**complimentary**, kom'pliment-ä-rä, *a* Containing compliment, expressing civility, regard, or praise, gratulatory, congratulatory  
**complimentor**, kom'pliment-er, *n* One who compliments  
**compline**, kom'plün, *n* [*From Fr comply*, *Fr L completa* (*horae*), "complete hours", because completing the religious exercises of the day] In the Roman Catholic Church the last service at night, to be recited after sunset  
**complot**, kom'plot, *n* [*Prefix com* and *plot*] A plotting together, a joint plot, a plot, a confederacy, a conspiracy — *v t* pret & pp complotted, kom'plot-ed, and *v i* pret & pp complotting, kom'plot-ing To plot together, to conspire, to form a plot  
**comply**, kom'pli-, *v t* pret & pp complied, kom'plid-, *ppr* complying, kom'plif-ing [*From It comply* *Fr L complere*, to fill up, satisfy, *com*-*plere* (*twice complete*, *complement*), like *supply* *Fr suppliers*-*com* with, and *plere*, to fill. COMPLETE] The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *plot* — *v t* To act in accordance with the will or wish of another, to yield or assent, to agree to be obsequious, to acquiesce. [*Use it alone or followed by with*]  
**component**, kom'pö-ent, *a* [*L componere* -*ent*, *ppr* of *compono*-*com*, and *pono* I to place. *COMPO*-*FR*, *COMPO*-*NO*] [*L* *composui* -*com* I to put together -*ent* forming one of the elements of a compound] — *n* A constituent part, as of a compound, an ingredient  
**compositor**, kom'poz-er, *a* [*Fr compositeur*] A compositor, a compositor, a compositor, a compositor — *v t* [*Fr composer*, to admit of, allow, endure, *Fr L componere* to bear or carry together -*er* and *pono* I carry. *PO*-*TR* to carry.] To be suitable or compatible,







**comptroller**, kom trō'ler, n. [Anerroneous but official spelling.] A controller, an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money.

**comptrollership**, kom-trō'ler-ship, n. The office of comptroller.

**compulsion**, kom-pul'shon, n. [L. *compulsio*, *omnis*, fr. *compello*, *compulsus*. COMPEL.] Act of compelling, driving, or forcing a driving or urging by force, physical or moral, state of being compelled, force, forcible constraint.

**compulsive**, kom pul'siv, a. [Compulsion and -ive.] Exercising compulsion having power to compel, compulsory, constraining.

**compulsively**, kom pul'siv li, adv. By compulsion, by force.

**compulsory**, kom pul'so ri, a. [Compulsion and -ory.] Having the power or quality of compelling, constraining, coercive, enforced, due to compulsion, obligatory.

**compunction**, kom punk'shon, n. [L. *compunctio*, fr. *compungo*—*com* and *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick. PUNCT.] A pricking by the stings of conscience, remorse, contrition, slight regret for a small offence, regret combined with some pity.

**compunctions**, kom punk'shuns, a. [See prec.] Implying or feeling compunction, pricking the conscience, giving pain for offences committed.

**compurgation**, kom per gā'shon, n. [L. *compurgatio*, fr. *compurgo*—*com* and *purgo*, *purgare*, I purge. PURGE.] The act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, an ancient mode of trial in England, in which the accused got witnesses to testify to his innocence.

**compurgator**, kom per gāt'er, n. [COM. PURGATOR.] One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

**computable**, kom pūt'a bl, a. Capable of being computed.

**computation**, kom pūt'a'shon, n. [L. *computatio*.] Act or process of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating, reckoning, calculation, estimate.

**compute**, kom pūt, v. t. pret. & pp. *computed*, kom-pūt'ed, ppr. *computing*, kom-pūt'ing. [Fr. *compter*, *compteur*, to calculate—*com*, together, and *puto*, I reckon, settle, clear up (from same root as *purus*, pure), whence also *dispute*, *impute*. To count is really the same as this word.] To determine or estimate by calculation, to reckon, to calculate, to estimate, to rate.

**computer**, kom pūt'er, n. One who computes, a reckoner, a calculator.

**comrade**, kom'rād, n. [O E. *camarade*, *camerade*, fr. Sp. *camarada*, Fr. *camarade*, *camarade*, one who occupies the same chamber, fr. L. *camera*, a chamber. CHAMBER.] A companion that belongs to the same chamber, tent, or cabin, a mate or companion, a close associate.

**comradery**, kom'rād'ri, n. Comradeship, fellowship.

**comradeship**, kom'rād'ship, n. State of being a comrade or comrades.

**con**, kon, v. t. pret. & pp. *con-n'd* kond, ppr. *conning*, kon'ing. [A form of *can*.] To learn, to study, to make one's self master of, to fix in the mind or commit to memory, to peruse carefully, to direct the steering of (a ship).—To con thanks, to offer thanks, to acknowledge that thanks are deserved.

**con**, kon, v. t. and i. [Abbrev. fr. L. *contra*, against.] To gainst, or an argument against, in the phrase *pro and con*, for and against, the pros and cons of a question.

**conacre**, kon-nā'er, n. [For *corn-acre*.] In Ireland the custom of subletting land in small portions for a single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour.

**concatenate**, kon-kat'ēt v. t. pret. & pp. *concatenated* kon-kat'ēt'ed, ppr. *concatenating*, kon-kat'ēt'ing. [L. *concatenatio*, *con*, and *catena*, a chain. CHAIN.] To link together, to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

**concatenation**, kon-kat'ēt-nā'shon, n.

[L. *concatenatio*.] The state of being concatenated or linked together, a series of things united, a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other.

**concave**, kon-kāv, a. [Fr. *concave*, fr. L. *concavus*, hollow, *con*, and *cavus*, hollow CAVE.] Hollow, as the inner surface of a



CONCAVE or PLANO-CONCAVE LENS.



CONCAVO-CONCAVE LENS.



CONCAVO-CONVEX LENS.

bowl or sphere opposed to *convex*, presenting a hollow or incurvature towards some direction expressed or understood, incurved, vaulted, arched.—*n.* A hollow, a cavity, an arch or vault.

**conceive**, kon-sēv, v. t. pret. & pp. *conceived*, kon-sēv'ed, ppr. *conceiving*, kon-sēv'ing. [O Fr. *concevoir*, *concevoir*, Fr. *concevoir*, to conceive, fr. L. *concepere*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, I take. CAPABLE.] To form in the womb, to become pregnant with, to take into the mind, to form a full idea of, to comprehend, to apprehend, mentally, to understand, to believe, to imagine, to suppose.—*v. i.* To become pregnant, to have or form an idea, to think.

**concentrate**, kon-sen'trāt'ōrkōn, v. t. pret. & pp. *concentrated*, kon-sen'trāt'ed, ppr. *concentrating*, kon-sen'trāt'ing. [Fr. *concentrer*, to concentrate, *concentrate*, fr. L. *con*, together, and *centrum*, centre.] To force or cause to move to a common centre to bring together, to cause to converge or meet at one point, to bring to bear on one object, to direct towards one object in chemical manipulations, to reduce to a state of great strength and purity.—*v. i.* To approach or meet in a common point or centre.

**concentrated**, kon-sen'trāt'ed, a. Brought to a point or centre, reduced to smaller bulk but greater strength.

**concentration**, kon-sen'trā'shon, n. Act of concentrating, state of being concentrated, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water.

**concentrative**, kon-sen'trā'tiv, a. Tending to concentrate.

**concentrativeness**, kon-sen'trā'tiv'nes, n. The faculty of concentrating one's mental powers upon any particular object.

**concentre**, kon-sen'trē, v. t. pret. & pp. *concentred*, kon-sen'tr'ed, ppr. *concentring*, kon-sen'tr'ing. [Fr. *concentrer*, L. *præcon*, and *centrum*, a centre.] To come or tend to a centre or point, or to meet in a common centre.—*v. i.* To concentrate.

**concentric**, **concentrical**, kon-sen'tr'ik, kon-sen'tr'ik al, a. [L. *con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre.] Having a common centre, described round the same point as a centre.

**concentrically**, kon-sen'tr'ik al li, adv. In a concentric manner.

**concept**, kon-sept, n. [L. *conceptum*, what is conceived, fr. *concepere*. CONCEPT.] Philos. an object conceived by the mind, a general notion or idea of a class of objects.

**conceptacle**, kon-sept'a kl, n. [Fr. *conceptacle*, L. *conceptaculum*. CONCEPT.] That in which anything is contained, a receptacle.

**conception**, kon-sep'shon, n. [L. *conceptio*, fr. *concepere*. CONCEPT.] Act of conceiving, state of being conceived, thing conceived, a becoming pregnant image in the mind, idea, notion, thought, mental faculty by which ideas are organized in the mind, the forming of a general notion, idea or concept.

**conceptual**, kon-sept'u al, a. [L. *conceptus*, a conceiving, and *-al*=Fr. *conceptuel*.] Pertaining to conception or to concepts.

**conceptualism**, kon-sept'u alizm, n. The doctrine of the conceptualists.

**conceptualist**, kon-sept'u al'ist, n. [Conceptual and -ist.] One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of giving independent existence to general concepts, such as *triangle*, *horse*, &c.

**concern**, kon-sēr'n, v. t. pret. & pp. *concerned*, kon-sēr'n'ed, ppr. *concerning*, kon-sēr'n'ing. [Fr. *concerner*, to concern, fr. L. L. *concernere* to mix as in a sieve—*con*, together, and *cerno*, I sift, akin to Gr. *krainō* I separate. ALIN *deceit*, *discreet*, *secret*, &c. CERN.] To relate or belong to, to affect the interest of, to touch nearly, to awaken interest or feeling in, to engage by feeling or sentiment, to make anxious or uneasy, *not to take or have an interest in*, *concern or busy one's self*.—*n.* That which relates or belongs to one business, affair, interest; importance, moment; consequence, care, regard, solicitude, anxiety, disturbed state of feeling, an establishment, such as a manufacturing or commercial establishment.







**curried**, kon-ker'd, ppr *concur* *ing*, kon-ker'ing [L. *concurro*, I run together—*con*, and *curro*, I run, seen also in *course*, *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c. **CURRENT**] To run together, to join or unite, as in one action or opinion, to agree, to unite, to combine, to coincide, to agree, to assent.

**concurrance**, kon-kur'ens, n. Act or state of concurring, a meeting or coming together, conjunction, coincidence, agreement, combination, co-operation joint action, assent, consent.

**concurrent**, kon-kur'ent, a. [L. *concurrentes*, ppr of *concurro* **CONCUR**] Concurring uniting, acting in conjunction, agreeing in the same act, co-operating, associated, coincident, united, accordant.—n. That which concurs, joint or contributory cause.

**concurrently**, kon-kur'ent-li, adv. So as to be concurrent with concurrence unitedly.

**concur**, kon kus', t pret & pp *concur*, kon-kus't, ppr *concurring*, kon kus'ing [L. *concurro*, *concursum*, I shake, and as a law term I extort—*con*, together, and *quatio*, *quassum* (in composition *cutio*, *cussum*), I shake. **QUASH**] To shake or agitate, to force by threats to do something, to intimidate, to coerce.

**concussion**, kon-kus'shon, n. [L. *concussio*, *onis*, fr. *concutio*, *concussum*—*con*, and *quatio*, I shake. **CONCUS**] Act of shaking violently by the stroke or impulse of another body, a violent shock from explosive force, a shock, an injury to the brain or other organs from a fall, blow, &c.

**concussive**, kon kus'iv, a. Pertaining to concussion.

**condemn**, kon-dem' , t pret & pp *condemned*, kon-dem'd, ppr *condemning*, kon-dem'ing [G. fr. *condemno* (Mos. **CONDAMN**), fr. L. *condemnare*, to condemn—*prefix con*, and *damnare*, to condemn, whence *damn*] To think or judge to be wrong or guilty, to declare or pronounce to be wrong or guilty, to censure, to blame, to reprehend, to reprove, to sentence to punishment to utter sentence against judicially, to declare to be forfeited, to pronounce to be unfit or useless, to reject—*Condemned* cell or ward in *prisons*, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.

**condemnable**, kon-dem'na-bl, a. That may be condemned, blamable, culpable.

**condemnation**, kon-dem'na-ti-shon, n. [L. *condemnatio*] Act of condemning, state of being condemned, sentence of punishment, blame, censure, cause of blame.

**condemnatory**, kon-dem'na-to-ri, a. Condemning, expressing condemnation or censure.

**condemner**, kon-dem'er, n. One who condemns.

**condensability**, kon-den'sa-bil'i-ti, n. Quality of being condensable.

**condensable**, kon-den'sa-bl, a. Capable of being condensed.

**condensation**, kon-den-sa'ti-shon, a. [L. *condensatio*, fr. *condensare* *condensatum* **CONDENSE**] Act of condensing, state of being condensed, compression, the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.

**condense**, kon-dens', t pret & pp *condensed*, kon-dens't, ppr *condensing*, kon-dens'ing [L. *condensare*—*prefix con*, intens, and *densare*, I make thick or dense, fr. *densus*, thick, close. **DENSE**] To make very dense, close, or compact, to cause the particles of to approach or to unite more closely, to reduce into a smaller compass or bulk, to reduce from a rare state to that of a liquid or solid, to compress into few words to bring into small compass.—v. i. To become dense or compact, to approach or unite more closely, to grow thick, to change from the vaporous to the liquid state—*Condensed* milk, milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture, and packing in air tight cans.

**condenser**, kon-dens'er, n. One who or that which condenses, a syringe by which air may be compressed, a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced

to a liquid form by coldness, in steam-engines, a chamber or structure in which the steam is condensed by cold water after leaving the cylinder.

**condescend**, kon-dē-send', t pret & pp *condescended*, kon-dē-send'ed ppr *condescending*, kon-dē-send'ing [fr. *condescendere*, to condescend, fr. L. *con*, and *descendere*, I descend. **DESCEND**] To descend or come down figuratively to the level of another, to descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to be gracious or complaisant to an inferior, to act in a patronizing way, to stoop, to deign.

**condescending**, kon-dē-send'ing, a. Given to condescend, marked by condescension, stooping to be gracious to an inferior, patronizing.

**condescendingly**, kon-dē-send'ing-li, adv. In a condescending manner, with condescension courteously.

**condescension**, kon-dē-sen'shon, n. Act of condescending, voluntary descent from superiority, affability on the part of a superior, courtesy, complaisance.

**condign**, kon-dī'n, a. [L. *condignus*, well worthy. *con*, intens, and *dignus*, worthy. **DIGNITY**] Well deserved, conducive to wrong done merited, suitable now always applied to punishment or something equivalent—*condignly*, kon-dī'n-li, adv. In a condign manner.

**condiment**, kon-dī-ment, n. [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condio*, *conditum* I make savoury, fr. *con*, together, and *do*, I put] Seasoning, sauce, relish to meat or other food.

**condition**, kon-dī'shon, n. [Formerly *condicio*, fr. *condicio*, L. *condicio*, *onis* (often wrongly spelt *conditio*), an agreement, stipulation—*prefix con*, and *dicere*, to declare. **DICTIO**] That which must be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, existing, or happening.

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or overlook (never with a personal object), *laie*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow.

**condor**, kon-dor, n. [Sp. fr. *Peru cunior*] A South American bird (*Sarcophagus gryphus*) of the vulture tribe, found most commonly in the Andes at great heights.

**conduce**, kon-dūs', t pret & pp *conducted*, kon-dūs't, ppr *conducting*, kon-dūs'ing [L. *conducere*, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, I lead, *conducit* is from the same verb. **DUKE**] To combine with other things in bringing about, or tending to bring about a result, to lead to, to tend, to contribute, to subscribe followed by *to*.

**conductive**, kon-dūs'iv, a. [*Conducere* and *-ive*] Having a tendency to produce, promote or further followed by *to*—*conductiveness* kon-dūs'iv nes, n. The quality of being conducive.

**conduct**, kon-duk't, n. [L. *conductus*, guidance, protection, fr. L. *conductus*, pp of *conduco*, *conductum*, I conduct or bring together. *Conducit* is practically the same word under another form. **CONDUCE**] The act of guiding or commanding, mode of carrying on or conducting, mode of handling or wielding, guidance, guidance of one's self, personal behaviour, manner of life, demeanour, convey, escort.—v. t. *kon-duk't*, pret & pp *conducted*, kon-duk't'ed, ppr *conducting* kon-duk't'ing [L. *conduco*, *conductum*] To accompany as a leader or guide, to lead, bring along, or guide, to guard on the way, to escort, to manage, to direct, to regulate, to behave (reflexive usage), to convey, to afford a passage to, to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c., to lead or direct as musical conductor—v. i. To carry, transmit, or propagate heat, electricity sound, &c., to act as musical conductor.

**conducibility**, kon-duk'ti-bl, a. That may be conducted or conveyed, conductive.

**conduction**, kon-duk'ti-shon, n. The act of conducting, transmission by a conductor property by which certain bodies transmit heat or electricity through their substance.

**conductive**, kon-duk'tiv, a. Having the physical property of conducting.

**conductor**, kon-duk'ter, n. One who conducts, a leader, a guide, a commander, a director, a manager, the director of a chorus or orchestra, the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a tramway car, or the like, a body that transmits heat, electricity, or force in any of its forms, a lightning-rod.

**conductress**, kon-duk'tres, n. A female who conducts, leads, or directs, a directress.

**condit**, kon-dit or kon-dīt, n. [Formerly *condit*, *condit*, &c., fr. *Fr* *condit*, fr. L. *conductus*, a conduct. **CONDUCT**] A channel or pipe to convey wa'r, &c., or to drain off filth. A channel or passage literally or figuratively.

**condyle**, kon-dī'l, n. [L. *condylus* Gr. *ῥαχίς* a knuckle, a joint.] A protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation or joint with another bone.

**cone**, kōn, n. [Fr. *cône*, L. *conus*, fr. Gr. *κων*, a cone fr. root *teen* in *E* *hone*, *Skr* *go*, to sharpen.] A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and rising regularly while it approaches to a point or vertex, anything resembling a cone, the fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine.

**coney**, kōn' , n. See *CONY*.

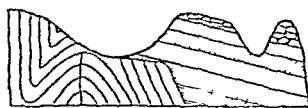
**confabulate**, kon-fab'u-lāt, t pret & pp *confabulated* kon-fab'u-lāt'ed, ppr *confabulating* kon-fab'u-lāt'ing [L. *confabulator*, *confabulator*—*con*, and *fabulator*, I talk fr. *fabula*, a tale. **FABLE**] To talk familiarly together, to chit-chat, to talk short and colloquially to *confab* kon-fab' , t pret & pp *confabulated* kon-fab'u-lāt'ed, ppr *confabulating* kon-fab'u-lāt'ing [L. *confabulator*, *confabulator*—*con*, and *fabulator*, I talk fr. *fabula*, a tale. **FABLE**] To talk familiarly together, to chit-chat, to talk short and colloquially to *confab* kon-fab' , t pret & pp *confabulated* kon-fab'u-lāt'ed, ppr *confabulating* kon-fab'u-lāt'ing [L. *confabulator*, *confabulator*—*con*, and *fabulator*, I talk fr. *fabula*, a tale. **FABLE**] To talk familiarly together, to chit-chat, to talk short and colloquially to *confab* kon-fab' , t pret & pp *confabulated* kon-fab'u-lāt'ed, ppr *confabulating* kon-fab'u-lāt'ing [L. *confabulator*, *confabulator*—*con*, and 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**confiscatory**, kon-fis'ka-to-ri, *a* Pertaining or tending to confiscation  
**conflagrate**, kon-fla-grät, *v t* and *i* [See next] To blaze, to burn up  
**conflagration**, kon fla gra'shon, *n* [L *conflagratio*, *onis*, fr *conflagrare*, *conflagratum*—*con*, and *flagrare*, to flame, blaze, or burn FLAGRANT] A great fire a great burning, as of many houses, a forest, or other great mass of things  
**conflate**, kon flät', *t* pret & pp *conflated*, kon flät'ed, ppr *conflating*, kon flät'ing [L *conflō*, *conflatum*, to collect, to accomplish—*con*, together and *flō*, I blow, same root as *E blow*] To bring together, to combine, bring about  
**conflict**, kon flukt, *n* [L *conflictus*, a conflict fr *confingere*, to strike together, clash, conflict, fight—*con*, and *figere*, to dash, seen also in *afflict*, *inflict*] A contest, a fighting a combat, struggle, a striving to overcome, strife, clashing of views or statements, antagonism — *v t* kon flukt', pret & pp *conflicted*, kon flukt'ed, ppr *conflicting*, kon flukt'ing To meet in opposition or hostility, to fight, to strive and struggle, to be in opposition, to be contrary or antagonistic  
**conflicting**, kon flukt'ing, *p a* Being in opposition, contrary, contradictory, clashing  
**confliction**, kon fluk'shon, *n* Act of conflicting or clashing  
**confluence**, kon'flu ens *n* [L *confluentia*, fr *confluo*, I flow together, ppr *confluens*—*con*, and *fluo*, I flow PLUENT] A flowing together, the meeting or junction, or place of junction, of two or more streams or rivers, a meeting, a concourse, a collection, a crowd  
**confluent**, kon'flu-ent, *a* [L *confluens*, *confluentis*, ppr of *confluo* CONFLUENCE] Flowing together, meeting in their course as two streams, running together and spreading, running into each other, united  
**confluent**, kon'flu-ent, *n* A small stream, a tributary stream, a stream of much the same size as the one it joins, an affluent  
**confusio**, kon'fuzi, *n* [L *confusio*, fr *confuso*, *confusio* CONFLUENCE] A flowing together, a confluence, a concourse, a collection, a crowd  
**conform**, kon form', *v t* pret & pp *conformed*, kon form'ed, ppr *conforming*, kon-form'ing [Fr *conformer*, L *conformare*—*con*, and *formo*, I form, fr *forma*, form FORM] To cause to be of the same form or character, to make like in external appearance, to make suitable, to make to be in uniformity, to bring into harmony or correspondence, to adapt, to submit often *refl* — *v i* To act in compliance, to comply, to obey, to comply with the usages of the Established Church followed by to  
**conformable**, kon for'ma bl, *a* [See prec] In harmony or conformity correspondent, harmonious, adapted, agreeable,



Conformable and Unconformable Strata.

suitable consistent, compliant *geol* lying in parallel or nearly parallel planes  
**conformably**, kon for'ma bl, *adv* So as to be conformable suitably, agreeably  
**conformation**, kon for'mä'shon, *n* [L *conformatio*, fr *conformo* CONFORM] The act of conforming the manner in which a body is formed, form, structure, particular make or construction, configuration  
**conformer**, kon-for'mer, *n* One who conforms, a conformist  
**conformist**, kon for'mist, *n* One who conforms one who complies with the worship of the Church of England or other church

**conformity**, kon for'mi ti, *n* [Fr *conformite* CONFORM] Correspondence in form or manner, agreement, congruity, likeness, correspondence, resemblance, compliance, compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church  
**confound**, kon found', *t* pret & pp *confounded*, kon found'ed, ppr *confounding*, kon found'ing [Fr *confondre*, fr L *confundere*, *confusum*—*con*, together and *fundo*, I pour out, whence *fuse*, *confuse*, *refuse*, &c FUSE] To mingle confusedly together, to confuse, to mistake one for another, to make a mistake between, to throw into consternation, to abash, to astonish, to dismay, to amaze, to stupefy, to destroy, overthrow, or bring to naught  
**confounded**, kon found'ed, *p a* Excessive, odious, detestable, reprehensible [Colloq]  
**confoundedly**, kon foun'ded h, *adv* Shamefully, odiously, detestably [Colloq]  
**confounder**, kon found'er, *n* One who confounds  
**confraternity**, kon fra ter'nä ti, *n* [Fr *confraternite*—L *con*, and *fraternitas*, a fraternity A brotherhood, a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession  
**confrere**, kon frä'r, *n* [Fr, fr L *con*, together, and *frater*, a brother] One of the same society, a fellow member, a colleague  
**confront**, kon frunt', *v t* pret & pp *confronted*, kon frunt'ed, ppr *confronting*, kon frunt'ing [Fr *confronter*=L *confronter*, Sp and Pg *confrantar*—L *con*, and *frons*, *frontis*, front FRON] To stand face to face with, to face, to meet in hostility or defiance, to oppose, to set face to face, to bring into the presence of, to set together for comparison, to compare  
**confrontation**, kon frun tä'shon, *n* Act of confronting, a standing or setting face to face  
**Confucian**, kon fū'shi-an *a* and *n* Pertaining to or a follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher — **Confucianism**, kon fū'shi-an izm *n* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius  
**confuse**, kon füz', *t* pret & pp *confused*, kon füz'ed, ppr *confusing*, kon füz'ing [L *confusus*, fr *confundo* CONFOUND] To mix up without order or clearness, to throw together indiscriminately to throw into disorder, to jumble together, to mistake the one for the other, to perplex, to derange the ideas of, to abash, to disconcert, to embarrass  
**confused**, kon füz'ed, *p a* Forming a disorderly mixture, not clearly arranged or distinguished, disordered, perplexed, embarrassed disconcerted  
**confusedly**, kon füz'ed h, *adv* In a confused manner, in a disorderly condition, with perplexity or embarrassment  
**confusion**, kon füz'shon, *n* [Fr *confusion*, L *confusio*] State of being confused, an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling, disorder, tumult, disturbance, perturbation, agitation embarrassment, perplexity  
**confutable**, kon füt'a-bl, *a* That may be confuted  
**confutation**, kon füt tä'shon, *n* Act of confuting disproving, or proving to be false or invalid, refutation, overthrow  
**confute**, kon füt', *t* pret & pp *confuted*, kon füt'ed, ppr *confuting*, kon füt'ing [Fr *confuter*, L *confutare*, to confute—prefix *con*, and verbal stem seen also in *refute*, by some supposed to be allied to *fundo*, I pour, by others to be from a root meaning to shake (Fr *dou*), seen also in *futile*, *futile*] To prove to be false, weak, wrong, or fallacious, to convict or convince of error, to prove to hold an erroneous opinion, to disprove, to overthrow, to refute  
**congé**, kon'jé, Fr *pron* kōn zhé, *n* [Fr, leave, permission to depart, dismissal fr L *conmittitur* leave of absence, fr *conmittere*, I go or come—*con*, and *mitto*, I go] Leave to depart, dismissal, leave-

taking, a bow or a courtesy — *Congé d'hôte* (leave to elect), the sovereign's license to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, the person to be chosen being recommended by the crown The form *congé* (kon'jé) is also used, and sometimes as a verb, to take leave, to make a congé or bow—pret & pp *congeed*, kon'jéd, ppr *congeeing*, kon'jé-ing  
**congeal**, kon jél', *t* pret & pp *congealed*, kon jél'ed, ppr *congealing*, kon-jél'ing [O Fr *congeler*, L *congelare*—*con*, together, and *gelare*, to freeze, fr *gelu* cold, whence also *gelid*, *gelly*, the root being that of cold] To freeze, to turn into ice, to turn by cooling from a fluid to a solid state, to bind or fix as with cold, to coagulate, to check the flow of, to make (the blood) run cold — *v i* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold to freeze, to coagulate  
**congealable**, kon jél'a-bl, *a* That may be congealed  
**congee** See *Congé*  
**congelation**, kon jél ä'shon, *n* [L *congelatio* CONGEAL] Act or process of congealing, state of being congealed, a change from a fluid to a solid state, coagulation; mass congealed, a concretion  
**congener**, kon je'ner, *n* [L *congener*—*con*, and *gens*, *generis*, origin, race, kind, GENUS] One of the same origin, kind, a thing of the same genus, kind, or nature  
**congeneric**, **congenericous**, kon je-ne'rik kon je-ne'rus, *a* Being a congener, or of the same genus, kind, or nature, allied in origin or character  
**congenial**, kon jé'mäl, *a* [L *con*, and *genialis*, fr *genus*, disposition GENIAL, GENIUS] Of similar taste and inclination, of like disposition, kindred, sympathetic, agreeable to the nature or disposition, adapted, suited — **congeniality**, kon-jé'mäl'i ti, *n* State or quality of being congenial, natural affinity, suitableness  
**congenital**, kon-jé'nätäl, *a* [L *congenitus*—*con*, together, and *genitus*, born, fr root *gen* to produce GENES] Pertaining to an individual from his birth, born with, hereditary  
**conger**, kong'ger, *n* [L *conger*, the congreel] The common sea-eel, an eel reaching the length of 10 feet and much used as food  
**congeries**, kon jé'ri-zä, *n* [L, fr *congero*, I bring together—*con*, and *gero*, I bear, carry, or bring CONGEST] A heap pile, or mass a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate  
**congest**, kon jést', *t* and *i* [L *congero*, *congestum*—*con*, and *gero*, I bear GESTATION] To heap together to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in, to accumulate to express — **congested**, kon jést'ed, *p a* Med containing an unnatural accumulation of blood, affected with congestion  
**congestion**, kon jést'yon, *n* [L *congestio* CONGEST] Undue fullness of blood vessels in an organ, stagnation of the blood causing disorder of functions — **congestive**, kon jést'iv, *a* Indicating or pertaining to congestion  
**conglobate**, kon glöb-ät, *a* [L *conglobatus*—*con*, and *globo* *globatus* fr *globus*, a ball or globe GLOBE] Formed or gathered into a ball or globe — *v t* and *i* pret & pp *conglobated*, kon glöb'ät'ed, ppr *conglobating*, kon glöb'ät'ing To gather, to collect, or form into a ball or hard round substance  
**conglobation**, kon glöb ä'shon, *n* Act of conglobating or forming into a ball, a round body  
**conglobule**, kon glöb', *t* and *i* pret & pp *conglobuled*, kon glöb'led, ppr *conglobuling*, kon-glöb'ing To conglobate  
**conglomerate**, kon glöm'er ät, *t* and *i* pret & pp *conglomerated*, kon glöm'er ät'ed, ppr *conglomerating*, kon glöm'er ät'ing [L *conglomerum*, *conglomeratum*, fr *con*, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball or clow CUP GLOBE] To gather into a ball or round body, to collect into a round mass — *a* Gathered into a ball or mass, clustered, crowded, formed of rounded fragments of rock broken































counter-roll, O Fr *contrerole*, fr *contre*, against, and *role*, a roll, a list, control is thus to check by a counter-roll. **ROLL**] Restraining power or influence, restraint, check, power, superintendence, authority, government, command.—v t pret & pp *controlled*, kon-trōl'd, ppr *controlling*, kon-trōl'ing [Fr *contrôler*, to control, O Fr *contrôller*] To exercise restraint, power, or authority over, to restrain, to curb, to govern, to direct, to regulate, to sway

**controllable**, kon-trōl-a-bl, a That may be controlled, checked, or restrained, subject to command.

**controller**, kon-trōl'er, n One who controls, one who controls or checks expenditure, an officer who examines or checks the accounts of collectors of public moneys a comptroller

**controllership**, kon-trōl'er-ship, n The office of a controller, comptrollership

**controlment**, kon-trōl'mēt, n Power or act of controlling, control, restraint

**controversial**, kon-trō-ver-shal, a [*Controversy* and -al] Relating to controversy or disputes polemical disputatious

**controversialist**, kon-trō-ver-shal-ist, n One who carries on a controversy, a disputant

**controversially**, kon-trō-ver-shal-lī, adv In a controversial manner

**controversy**, kon-trō-ver-si, n [*Controversia*, fr *controrersus*, disputed **CONTROVERT**] Opposition in debate or dispute, a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing, a dispute, a debate, disputation, litigation.

**controvert**, kon-trō-vert, v t pret & pp *controverted*, kon-trō-vert-ed, ppr *controverting*, kon-trō-vert-ing [From *Lat* *contro*, against, and *verto*, versus, I turn. **VERSE**] To dispute or oppose by reasoning, to contend against in words or writings, to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute

**controvertier**, **controvertist**, kon-trō-vert'er, kon-trō-vert-ist, n One who controverts, a controversial writer

**controvertible**, kon-trō-vert-i-bl, a That may be controverted, disputable, admitting difference of opinion

**controvertibly**, kon-trō-vert-i-blī, adv In a controvertible manner

**contumacious**, kon-tū-mā'shūs, a [*Lat* *contumax*, *contumacia*, obstinate, contumacious—con, and *tumox*, I swell, see also in *tumid*, *tumult*, *tumultu*] Opposing rightful authority, stubborn, obstinate, perverse, inflexible, headstrong, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court

**contumaciously**, kon-tū-mā'shūs-lī, adv In a contumacious manner, obstinately, stubbornly, perversely

**contumaciousness**, kon-tū-mā'shūs-ness, n Quality of being contumacious obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy

**contumacy**, kon-tū-mā-si, n [*Lat* *contumacia*, fr *contumax*, **CONTUMACIOUS**] Contumacious conduct, unyielding resistance to rightful authority, stubbornness, obstinacy, perverseness, wilful disregard of any lawful authority, as of a court

**contumelious**, kon-tū-mē-lī-us, a [*Lat* *contumeliosus*, fr *contumelia* **CONTUMELIOUS**] Using, expressing, or containing contumely, insolent, rude and sarcastic, haughtily contemptuous, proudly rude

**contumeliously**, kon-tū-mē-lī-us-lī, adv In a contumelious manner, insolently

**contumely**, kon-tū-mē-lī, n [*Lat* *contumelia*—con, and *tum* root of *tumox* I swell. **CONTUMACIOUS**] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour, contemptuousness, haughty insolence, contemptuous language

**contuse**, kon-tūz', v t pret & pp *contused* kon-tūz'd, ppr *contusing* kon-tūz'ing [*Lat* *contundere*, *contundere*—con, and *tundo* I beat, same root as *Skr* *tud*, to beat] To injure by a blow or by pressure, without breaking the skin or substance, to bruise

**contusion**, kon-tū-zhōn, n [*Lat* *contusio*—con, **CONVERSE**] A severe bruise on the body, injury to part of the body without

breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall

**conundrum**, kō-nūn'drum, n [*Etymol* quite uncertain It appeared about 1600, and formerly meant whim, crotchet, pun] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer often involving a pun

**convalesce**, kon-va-les', v i pret & pp *convalesced*, kon-va-les't, ppr *convalescing*, kon-va-les'ing [*Lat* *convalescere*, to recover health, an inceptive from *con*, and *valere*, to be strong **VALID**] To recover health after sickness

**convalescence**, **convalescency**, kon-va-les'ens, kon-va-les'en-si, n [*Lat* *convalescentia* See *prec*] The state of one who is convalescent, the gradual recovery of health and strength after disease

**convalescent**, kon-va-les'ent, a [*Lat* *convalescens*, -entis, ppr of *convalescere* **CONVALESCERE**] Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility —n One recovering his health after sickness

**convalescently**, kon-va-les'ent-lī, adv In a convalescent manner

**convectio**, kon-vek'shōn, n [*Lat* *convectio* fr *con*, *convectus*—con, and *teho*, I carry **VEHICLE**] A carrying or conveying, mode of transmitting heat or electricity by the motion of particles in the heated or electrified body —**CONVECTIVE**, kon-vek'tiv, a Resulting from or caused by convection —**CONVECTIVELY**, kon-vek'tiv-lī, adv In a convective manner, by means of convection

**convenable**, kon-vēn'a-bl, a That may be convened or assembled

**convenience**, kon-ve-ni-ens, n [*Fr* lit agreement, convenience **CONVENE**] Propriety, a polite or conventional usage of society

**convene**, kon-vēn'e, v i pret & pp *convened*, kon-vēn'd, ppr *convening*, kon-vēn'ing [*Fr* *convenir*, fr *Lat* *convenire*—con, and *venio*, I come, seen also in *intervene*, *advent*, *event*, *retinue*, &c **VENITURE**] To come together, to meet, to assemble, to associate —v t To cause to assemble, to call together, to convolve, to summon to meet or appear

**convenier**, kon-vēn'er, n One who convenes or calls an assembly together

**convenience**, **convenience**, kon-vēn'ens, kon-vēn'en-si, n [*Lat* *convenientia*, a meeting together, accord, harmony, fitness, suitability, fr *convenio*, I convene **CONVENIENT**] The state or quality of being convenient, freedom from giving or causing trouble, ease, comfort, that which gives ease or comfort, suitable opportunity, an appliance or utensil

**convenient**, kon-vēn'ent, a [*Lat* *conveniens*, *conveniens*, ppr of *convenire* **CONVENIRE**] Adapted to give ease or comfort or save trouble, giving certain facilities or accommodation, suitable opportunity, at hand or readily available, easy of use, handy

**conveniently**, kon-vēn'ent-lī, adv In a convenient manner or situation, suitably, opportunely, with ease, without trouble or difficulty, readily

**convent**, kon-vent, n [*O* *Fr* *convent*, *Mod* *Fr* *convent*, fr *Lat* *conventus*, a meeting—con, together, and *ventus*, I come **CONVENT**] A community devoted to religion, and living together under certain rules or discipline, a body of monks or nuns the building or buildings occupied by them, an abbey; a monastery, a nunnery

**conventicle**, kon-ven'ti-kli, n [*Lat* *conventiculum*, dim of *conventus*, an assembly or meeting **CONVENT**] An assembly or meeting especially a secret meeting a meeting of dissenters for religious worship or the place where they meet an illegal religious assembly, a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters

**conventicler**, kon-ven'ti-klēr, n One who supports or frequents conventicles

**convention**, kon-ven'shōn, n [*Lat* *con-*

*ventio*, fr *conventus* **CONVENE**] Act of coming together, a meeting, union, coalition, an assembly for civil, political, or ecclesiastical purposes, a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties, an agreement previous to a definitive treaty, tacit or informal agreement as to customs or usages, recognized custom or method, an arbitrary practice of social life

**conventional**, kon-ven'shōn-al, a [*Lat* *conventionalis*] Formed by convention or agreement, tacitly understood, arising out of custom or tacit agreement, resting on mere usage

**conventionalism**, kon-ven'shōn-al-izm, n [*Conventional* and -ism] That which is conventional, arbitrary regulation or custom, a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony, anything depending on conventional rules and precedents —**CONVENTIONALIST**, kon-ven'shōn-al-ist, n One who adheres to conventions

**conventionality**, kon-ven'shōn-al'it-i, n The character of being conventional, what is conventional or supported by mere usage

**conventionalize**, kon-ven'shōn-al-iz, v t —pret & pp *conventionalized*, kon-ven'shōn-al-iz'd, ppr *conventionalizing*, kon-ven'shōn-al-iz'ing To render conventional to bring under the influence of conventional rules

**conventionally**, kon-ven'shōn-al-lī, adv In a conventional manner

**conventiary**, kon-ven'shōn-a-ri, a [*Fr* *conventiary*, fr *conventio* under contract or convention settled by stipulation

**conventiary**, kon-ven'shōn-ist, n One who enters into a convention

**conventual**, kon-ven'tū-al, a [*Fr* *conventuel* **CONVENT**] Belonging to a convent, monastic —n One who lives in a convent, a monk or nun

**converge**, kon-vej', v i pret & pp *converged*, kon-vej'd, ppr *converging*, kon-vej'ing [*Lat* *convergere*, to incline together, to converge—*Lat* *con*, together, and *vergo*, I bend, turn, or incline **VERGEE**] To tend to one and the same point or object, to incline and approach nearer together in position, to approach in character

**convergence**, **convergence**, kon-vej'ens, kon-vej'en-si, n The quality of converging or being convergent, tendency to one point or object

**convergent**, kon-vej'ent, a Converging; tending to one point or object, approaching each other, continually approximating to a certain limit

**conversible**, kon-ven's-a-bl, a [*Fr* *conversible*, **CONVERSE**] Disposed to converse, communicative, sociable, free in discourse

**conversableness**, kon-ven's-a-bl-ness, n The quality of being conversable, disposition or readiness to converse, sociability

**conversably**, kon-ven's-a-blī, adv In a conversable manner

**conversant**, kon-ven'sant, a [*Fr* *conversant*, fr *Lat* *conversari*, *amici*, ppr of *conversari*, I converse **CONVERSE**] Having intercourse or familiarity, acquainted by familiar use or study, having an intimate or thorough knowledge, versed, proficient, occupied, concerned, or engaged

**conversantly**, kon-ven'sant-lī, adv In a conversant or familiar manner

**conversation**, kon-ven'sā'shōn, n [*Fr* *conversatio*, *Lat* *conversari*, intercourse fr *conversari* **CONVERSE**] Intercourse, manners, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals, the exchange of ideas, exchange of ideas, easy talk, chat, a colloquy or breaking between persons, sexual intercourse

**conversational**, kon-ven'sā'shōn-al, a Pertaining to conversation

**conversationalist**, **conversationalist**, kon-ven'sā'shōn-al-ist, kon-ven'sā'shōn-ist, n One who excels in conversation

**conversazione**, kon-ven'sā'siō'nā, n [*It* ] A social meeting for promoting literary, scientific, or artistic matters, a gathering at which learned topics are elucidated by specimens and illustrations







as food for eating, to prepare to concoct, to tamper with, to garble, to falsify — *n.* One who prepares victuals for the table, one whose occupation is to prepare food.

**cookery**, kûk'ê-rî, *n.* [Cook and -ry] The business of a cook, the art or practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.  
**cool**, kol, *a.* [A. Sax. *edl*=G. *kühl*, cool, Icel. *íul*, D. *íel*, a cold blast, same root as in *chill*, *cold*, L. *grûs*, frost, *gelidus*, *gelid*, *congral* *COLD*] Moderately cold, of a temperature between hot and cold, not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate, calm, dispassionate, self-possessed, frigid, indifferent, deliberate, deliberately impudent or selfish, producing coolness — *n.* A moderate degree or state of cold, moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cooled*, *kold*, *ppr cooling*, *kô'ling* [From the *edl*=A. Sax. *edhan*, to become cool] To make cool, to allay the heat of, to reduce the temperature of, to moderate or allay, as excitement, passion, &c., to calm or appease, to abate, as zeal or affection, to damp to assuage, to render indifferent — *v. i.* To grow cool or cold to become less hot, to lose heat or warmth, to lose ardour, zeal, affection, &c.  
**cooler**, kô'ler, *n.* One who or that which cools, anything which abates heat or excitement, a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.  
**cool-headed**, kô'led-ed, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited, free from passion.

**coolie** kô'î, *n.* [An Indian word] An East Indian porter or carrier, an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries.

**coolish** kô'lish, *a.* Somewhat cool.  
**coolly**, kô'li, *adv.* In a cool or indifferent manner, without excessive heat or cold, without passion or ardour, calmly, dispassionately, deliberately, with calm or quiet assurance.

**coolness**, kô'lnes, *n.* State of being cool moderate degree of cold, indifference, want of ardour, zeal, affection, &c. calm or quiet assurance.

**cool-tankard** kô'lang kerd, *n.* An old English cooling beverage.

**coomb**, *comb*, kom, *n.* [A Sax. *cumb*, a liquid measure = Dan. and G. *humm*, a bowl, a basin D. *kom*, a trough, a chest] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter.  
**coomb**, kom, *n.* A valley. See *COVEN*.  
**coon**, kou, *n.* An American abbreviation of *Raccoon*.

**coop**, kôp, *n.* [From (supposed) A Sax. *cupe* akin to D. *hup*, Fr. *cup*, perhaps fr. L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, &c., whence *cup*] A box for confining poultry, a pen for small animals, a barrel or cask — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cooped*, *kôpt*, *ppr cooping*, *kô'ping* To put in a coop, to confine in a coop, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass, to imprison.

**cooper**, kô'per, *n.* [Equivalent to *cooper*, one who makes coops, but directly fr. the L.G. or D. comp D. *hup*, *hup*, *hup*, Fr. *cup*, fr. L. *cupa*, cask] One who makes barrels, tubs, and casks of various kinds — *v. t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *coopered*, *kô'pered*, *ppr coopering*, *kô'pering* To do the work of a cooper.

**cooperage**, kô'per 3j, *n.* [Cooper and -age] The work of a cooper, workshop of a cooper.  
**co-operant**, kô'p'er-ant, *a.* Co-operating, working together, labouring to the same end.

**co-operate**, kô'p'er-ât, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *co-operated*, *kô'p'er-ât-ed*, *ppr co-operating*, *kô'p'er-ât-ing* [Prefix *co*, and operates=L. *cooperor*, *cooperatur*=*com*, and *operor* *operatur*, I work, I operate, fr. *opus*, work. OI-FRATT] To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end, to use mutual efforts to promote the same object, to concur in producing the same effect.

**co-operation**, kô'p'er-â'shon, *n.* [L. *co-operatio* See *prec.*] Act of co-operating, concurrent effort or labour, the union of small capitalists for purposes of purchase,

production, or distribution of goods for their joint benefit.

**co-operative**, kô'p'er-ât-iv, *a.* [See *prec.*] Operating jointly to the same end—Co-operative society, a society formed to provide the members with goods at wholesale prices or at prime cost and cost of management, or to carry on a business, the profits and losses of which the members share—Co-operative store, the shop in which a co-operative society sells its goods.

**co-operator**, kô'p'er-ât-er, *n.* One who co-operates, a member of a co-operative society.

**coopery**, kô'p'erî *n.* The trade of a cooper a cooper's workshop.

**co-opt**, kô'opt', *v. t.* [L. *coopto*=*co*, and *opto*, I choose. OPTATIVE.] To elect into a body by the votes of its members.

**co-ordinate**, kô'ôr-di-nât, *a.* [L. *co* and *ordinare*, ordered, arranged, fr. *ordo*, order. ORDER.] Holding the same order, rank, or degree, equal, not subordinate — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *co-ordinated*, *kô'ôr-di-nât-ed*, *ppr co-ordinating*, *kô'ôr-di-nât-ing* To make co-ordinate, to arrange in due and relative order to harmonize — *n.* What is co-ordinate, a straight line which, with another or others, determines the position of a point or points under consideration.

**co-ordinately**, kô'ôr-di-nât-li, *adv.* In a co-ordinate manner, in like order or rank, in equal degree, without subordination.

**co-ordinateness**, kô'ôr-di-nât-nes, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate.

**co-ordination**, kô'ôr-di-nâ'shon, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate, or the act of making co-ordinate.

**co-ordinative**, kô'ôr-di-nâ-tiv, *a.* Causing or indicating co-ordination.

**coot**, kot, *n.* [Same as D. *loet*, a coot, connections unknown.] A British racing bird of the rail family, with a black body, about 15 inches in length.

**copaiba**, *copaiva* kô'pâ-iv, kô'pâ'iv, *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A liquid resinous juice or balsam used in medicine.

**copal**, kô'pal, *n.* [Sp. *copal* Mex. *copalli* a name of resins] The hard juice of certain trees which when diluted forms a transparent varnish.

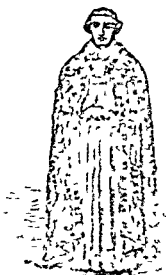
**coparcenary**, kô'par'sen-â-ri, *n.* [See next.] Partnership in inheritance, joint heirship.

**coparcener**, kô'par'sen-er, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *parcener*, a partner, ultimately fr. L. *pars*, a part] One who has an equal portion of the inheritance of an ancestor with others a coheir.

**copartner**, kô'part'ner, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *partner*] A joint-partner with others in some business, an associate, a sharer.

**copartnership**, *copartnership*, kô'part'ner-ship, kô'part'ner-ship, *n.* The state of being a copartner, joint concern in business, the persons who have a joint concern.

**cope**, kôp, *n.* [A form of *cup*, a hood, L. L. *cupa*, a cope. CUP] An ecclesiastical vest-



Pr et wearer Cope

ment resembling a long cloak worn in sacred ministrations, the shelter or covering of the sky, the roof or covering of a house.

the arch over a door, &c. — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *coped*, *kôpt*, *ppr coping*, *kô'ping* To cover, as with a cope.

**cope**, kôp, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *coped*, *kôpt*, *ppr coping*, *kô'ping* [O. Fr. *cooper*, *cooper*, *colper*, to strike=Fr. *cooper*, to cut, fr. L. L. *colpus*, *colapus*, a blow, L. *colaphus* Gr. *laphos*, a blow, Fr. *coupe* *Coppe* is of same origin.] To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength, to match, to oppose with success, to contend, to strive or struggle to encounter, followed by *with*.

**copack**, kô'pek, *n.* A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a silver rouble, or about a third of a penny sterling.

**coped**, kôpt, *a.* Covered with a cope.  
**Copernican**, kô'p'er-nî-kan, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, or to his astronomical system, which is the one now generally received.

**cope-stone**, kôp'stôn, *n.* A head or top stone, as on a wall or roof, hence, what finishes off.

**copier**, *copyist*, kô'p'er, kô'p'ist, *n.* One who copies, a transcriber, an imitator, a plagiarist.

**coping**, kô'ping, *n.* [From *cope*, roof] The covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c.

**copious**, kô'pi-us, *a.* [L. *copiosus*, abundant, fr. *copia*, abundance, fr. *co*, *con*, with, and *ops*, power, might, wealth] Abundant, ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant full, overflowing, abounding in words or images, diffuse, not barren.

**copiously**, kô'pi-us-li, *adv.* In a copious manner, abundantly, plentifully, in large quantities, fully, amply, diffusely.

**copiousness**, kô'pi-us-nes, *n.* State of being copious, exuberance, diffusiveness of style.

**copper**, kô'per, *n.* [A. Sax. *cooper*, *cooper*=D. *loper*, Icel. *lopar*, Sw. *loppar*, G. *kupfer*, L. L. *cuprum*, fr. L. *cuprum* (as), Cyprian brass, copper, fr. *Cyprus*, whence the Romans got their best copper.] A ductile and malleable metal of a pale red colour tinged with yellow, used for many purposes of importance, a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler, a copper coin — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *coppered*, *kô'pered*, *ppr coppering*, *kô'per-ing* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper — *n.* The cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking — *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

**copperas**, kô'per-as, *n.* [Formerly *copera*, L. L. *cuprosa*, *cuprosa* *cuprosa*, probably fr. *cuprosus*, coppery, fr. *cuprum*, copper.] Green vitrol or sulphate of iron.

**copper-bottomed**, kô'per bot-omd, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper applied to ships.

**copper-fastened**, kô'per fas-tnd, *a.* Fastened with copper bolts, as the planking of a vessel.

**copper-head**, kô'per hed, *n.* [From its colour.] A poisonous American serpent.

**coppering**, kô'per-ing, *n.* The act of covering with copper, or the covering itself.

**copperish**, kô'per-ish, *a.* Like copper, or partaking of it, coppery.

**copperplate**, kô'per plât, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which designs are engraved, a print or impression from a copperplate.

**copper-smith**, kô'per-smith, *n.* One who works in copper.

**coppery**, kô'p'er-î, *a.* Mixed with copper, made of copper, like copper in taste, smell, or colour.

**copple**, kô'p'le, kô'p'le, *n.* [O. Fr. *coppe*, *coppe*, wood newly cut, fr. L. L. *cupra*, to cut (Mod. Fr. *couper*), fr. L. L. *cupra*, L. *cupra*, Gr. *cupra*, a blow. *Cope*, is of same origin.] A wood or the thick of small trees and shrubs cut down at certain times, a wood consisting of undernood, shrubs, or brushwood.

**copra**, kô'prâ, *n.* [An East Ind. word] The dried kernel of the coco nut, from which the oil has to be expressed.

**coprolite**, kô'p'rô-lit, *n.* [Gr. *kô'p'rô* dung and *lithos*, a stone] The petrified dung of extinct animals, found chiefly in the lias.







**cordon**, kôr'don, *n* [Fr *cordon*, fr *corde*, a cord.] A line or series of military posts for inclosing, guarding, or cutting off communication, a row of projecting stones in a structure, a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order

**cordovan**, kôr'dô-van, *a* Belonging to Cordova, made at Cordova, or of leather made there — *n* Spanish leather, goatskin tanned and dressed.

**corduroy**, kôr-de-roï, *n* [Fr *corde du roi*, the cord of the king, a name of English invention.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.

**cordwain**, kôr'dwân, *n* [O Fr *cordouan*, Sp *cordoban*, fr *Cordoba* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it was largely manufactured.] Spanish leather

**cordwainer**, kôr'dwân-er, *n* [Fr *cordouanier* *CORDWAIN*] A worker in Spanish leather, a shoemaker

**core**, kôr, *n* [Probably fr O Fr *cor*, *coer*, fr *L cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*] The heart or inner part of a thing, particularly, the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds, the internal mould, which forms a hollow in the casting of metals, the interior part of a column, the bar of an electro-magnet round which a coil of insulated wire is wound, the deepest or most essential part of anything — *v t* pret & pp *cored*, kôrd, ppr *coring*, kôring To remove the core of

**coregent**, kôr-jênt, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *regent*] A joint regent or ruler

**corelative**, kôr-el'at-iv See *CORRELATIVE*

**coreless**, kôr'les, *a* Wanting a core, without pith, weak

**co-respōdent**, kôr-spon'dent, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *respondent*] A joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff, a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage

**corn**, kôr, *n*, pl *körves* kôr'vz [Same as *D* and *L* *corn*, Icel *torf(r)*, *G korb*, a basket, probably fr *L cornus*, a basket] A large basket used in mines, a kind of basket or cage in which fish are kept alive in the water

**corniac**, kôr-i'as'us, *a* [L *coriaceus*, fr *cornu*, leather] Consisting of leather or resembling leather, leathery, tough

**coriander**, kô-ran'der, *n* [L *coriandrum*, Gr *koriannon*] A plant of the carrot family which produces aromatic seeds, used in liquors, cookery, and medicine



Corinthian Order

**corinthian**, kô-rin'thi'an *a* Pertaining to Corinth, name of an order in architecture

ture, distinguished by fluted columns and capitals ornamented with acanthus leaves — *n* An inhabitant of Corinth, a gay, fast, or spirited fellow, a gentleman who does the work in sailing his own or a friend's yacht, a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race, pl two epistles written by St Paul to the church of Corinth.

**corium**, kôr'um, *n* [L, leather] Leathery body-armor worn by the Roman soldiers, the innermost layer of the skin in mammals, the true skin

**cork**, kôr, *n* [Same as *G* *Dan* and *Sw* *lör*, Sp *córcho*, fr *L cortx*, *corticis* bark] The outer bark of a species of oak, of which stoppers for bottles and casks are made, the tree itself, a stopple made of cork — *v t* pret & pp *corked*, kôrkt, ppr *corking*, kôr'k-ing To stop with a cork, to confine or make fast with a cork

**cork-cutter**, kôrkt-ut-er, *n* One whose trade is to make corks

**corked**, kôrkt, *a* Stopped or fitted with cork or a cork, having acquired the taste of cork, from a bad cork being used as stopper, blackened with burnt cork

**corking-pin**, kôr'k-ing-pin, *n* [Probably not connected with *cork*, but origin doubtful] A pin of a large size formerly used

**cork-jacket**, kôr'jak-et, *n* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim

**cork-leg**, kôr'k-leg, *n* An artificial leg in the formation of which cork is used.

**cork-crew**, kôr'k-krô, *n* A crew to draw corks from bottles — *v t* To direct or work along in a spiral, to wriggle forward

**corky**, kôr'ki, *a* Consisting of cork, resembling cork

**corn**, kôr, *n* [Gr *lormos*, a stem] A bulb-like part of a plant, consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus, a solid bulb

**cormogen**, **cormophyte**, kôr mo-jen, kôr-mô-fit, *n* [Gr *kormos*, stem, root *gen* to produce, *phyton*, plant] A name for plants with regular stem and root

**cormorant**, kôr'mô-rant, *n* [Fr *cormoran* fr *L cornus marinus*, sea taven. The *t* was added as in *pasant*, *tyrant*, &c.] A large sea-bird of the pelican family extremely voracious, a greedy fellow, a glutton

**corn**, kôr, *n* [A Sax *corn*, a word found throughout the Teutonic languages — O Fris *lorn*, *D* *loren* Icel. *Sw* *Dan* and *G* *lorn*, Goth *laurn*, of same root as *L granum* a seed, whence *grain*, *granary*, &c. *At* in *Per-nid*] A grain, a seed, the seeds of plants, bread, as the seeds of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, grain, especially in England, wheat, in America, *maize* in this sense no plural, the plants while they are growing or in sheaf — *v t* pret & pp *corned*, kôrnd ppr *corn-ing*, kôr'ing To preserve with salt in grains, as meat, to form into small grains, to granulate

**corn**, kôr, *n* [O Fr *corn*, *a corn*, fr *L cornu*, a horn *Horn*] A hard horny excrescence on a toe or foot

**corn-beetle**, kôr'bc-tl, *n* A minute beetle the larva of which is often very destructive to wheat

**corn-cock**, kôr'kôk, *n* The common name of a British plant with purple flowers, a frequent weed among grain crops

**corn-crake**, kôr'krâk, *n* The crake or landrail, noted for its strange harsh cry

**cornica**, kôr'nî-ka, *n* [From *L cornu* horn, fr *cornu* a horn] The horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass

**corned**, kôrnd, *a* Cured by salting, salted, beaming grains, granulated

**cornel**, kôr'nel, *n* [G *lornel*, fr *L cornus*, the cornel tree, fr *cornu* a horn *Corn* (2)] Dog wood, a tree whose wood is hard, resembling horn and which yields fruit resembling cherries

**cornelian**, kôr'nî-li'an Same as *Carnelian*

**cornicous**, kôr'nî-koos, *a* [L *cornu*, fr *cornu*, a horn *Corn* (2)] Horny, cornu-

ing of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn, hard

**corner**, kôr'ner, *n* [O Fr *cornere*, *corniere*, fr *L cornu*, a horn *CORN* (2)] A projecting extremity, the place where two lines or surfaces meet, the outer or inner angle of a building, &c., inner angle of a room, &c., a secret, remote, or retired place, a confined or narrow place, a nook — *v t* pret & pp *cornered*, kôr'nerd, ppr *cornering*, kôr'ner-ing To drive into a position of difficulty

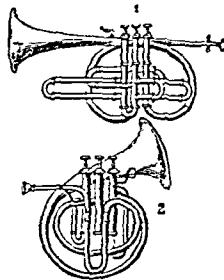
**cornered**, kôr'nerd, *a* Having corners

**corner-stone**, kôr'ner-stôn, *n* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them, the principal stone, that upon which any system is founded

**cornerwise**, kôr'ner-wîz, *adv* [Corner, and *wise*, manner] Diagonally, with the corner in front, not parallel

**cornet**, kôr'net, *n* [Fr *cornet*, a musical horn, something in the form of a horn, and *cornette*, a kind of standard with points or horns, an officer bearing the standard, both dim forms fr *L cornu* a horn] A sort of trumpet shaped like a horn, a cornet-pistons, a piece of paper twisted up for wrapping small articles in, formerly an officer of a troop or cavalry who bore the standard

**cornet-pistons**, kôr'net-a-pis'tonz, *n* [Fr, cornet with pistons] A brass or silver



Cornet & pistons

1 Ordinary Shape 2, Circular shape

wind instrument, capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale, a cornopean *Cornet-piston* is also a form in use

**cornetcy**, kôr'net-si, *n* The commission or rank of a cornet

**cornetist**, kôr'net-ist, *n* One who plays upon a cornet

**corn-exchange**, kôr'eks-chânj, *n* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined

**corn-factor**, kôr'fak-ter, *n* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent

**corn-flag**, kôr'n-flag, *n* A popular name of the plants of the genus *Glabolus*

**corn-flour**, kôr'flôr, *n* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn

**corn-flower**, kôr'flô-ur, *n* A name for various plants growing among corn, as the blue-bottle

**cornice**, kôr'nîs, *n* [O Fr *cornier*, Fr *corniche*, fr *L cornu*, *cornice* a crown] Any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed, the upper great division of an entablature, uppermost moulding of a pediment, room, &c.

**corniculate**, kôr'nîk'ul-ât, *a* [L *corniculatus*, fr *corniculum* dim of *cornu*, a horn] Horned, shaped like a horn

**corniferous**, kôr'nî-er-us, *a* [L *cornifer* — *cornu* horn and *fero* I bear] Bearing horns horned

**Cornish**, kôr'nîsh, *a* Pertaining to Cornwall — *n* The language of Cornwall

**corn-laws**, kôr'n-lôz, *n* pl Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain

**corn-marigold**, kôr'n-mâr-gôld, *n* A kind of chrysanthemum common in corn-fields







**correctly**, ko-rekt'li, *adv* In a correct manner, exactly, accurately in accordance with a standard or copy, without fault or error

**correctness**, ko-rekt'nes, *n* State of being correct, freedom from faults or errors, accuracy, exactness, justness, regularity, precision

**corrector**, ko-rekt'er, *n* One who or that which corrects or amends faults

**correctory**, ko-rek'to-ri, *a* Containing or making correction — *n* A corrective

**correlatable**, ko-rē-lā-tā-bl, *a* Capable of being correlated, assignable to correlation

**correlate**, ko-rē-lāt, *n* [L. *cor* for *com*, and *relatus*, related. **RELATIVE**] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son — *v* 1. pret & pp *correlated*, ko-rē-lāt-ed, ppr *correlating*, ko-rē-lāt-ing To have a mutual or reciprocal relation, to be reciprocally related — *v* 2. To place in mutual or reciprocal relation, to determine the relations between

**correlation**, ko-rē-lā'shon, *n* [**CORRELATIVE**] Reciprocal relation, state of being correlative

**correlative**, ko-rel-at-iv, *a* [L. *con*, and *relativus*, relative. **RELATIVE**] Having a mutual or reciprocal relation, thus father and son, husband and wife, are correlative terms, reciprocal — *n* One who or that which stands in reciprocal relation, as father and son, darkness and light, the antecedent to a consequent

**correlatively**, ko-rel-at-iv-li, *adv* In a correlative relation

**correlativeness**, ko-rel-at-iv-nes, *n* The state of being correlative

**correspond**, ko-rē-spōnd', *v* 1. pret & pp *corresponded*, ko-rē-spōnd-ed, ppr *corresponding*, ko-rē-spōnd-ing [Fr. *correspondre* — L. *cor* for *com*, and *respondere*, to answer. **RESPOND**] To answer one to another, to be congruous to have a due relation, to be adapted or proportioned to, to suit, to agree, to fit, to answer, to communicate by letters, to hold intercourse by sending and receiving letters

**correspondence**, ko-rē-spōnd'ens, *n* [**Correspond** and *-ence*] Act or state of corresponding, fitness, congruity, analogy, mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another, intercourse by interchange of letters, the letters interchanged, friendly intercourse, reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities

**correspondency**, ko-rē-spōnd'en-si, *n* Correspondence, in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation, friendly intercourse

**correspondent**, ko-rē-spōnd'ent, *a* [**Correspond** and *-ent*] Answering or corresponding, suitable, fit, congruous, agreeable, answerable, suited — *n* One who corresponds, one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages, a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance

**correspondently**, ko-rē-spōnd'ent-li, *adv* In a corresponding manner

**corresponding**, ko-rē-spōnd'ing, *a* Answering, agreeing, suiting, or in harmony, like in measure or degree

**correspondingly**, ko-rē-spōnd'ing-li, *adv* In a corresponding manner

**corresponsive**, ko-rē-spōn'siv, *a* [**Cor** for *con*, and *responsive*] Answerable adapted. [**SH**]

**corridor**, ko-rē-dōr, *n* [Fr. *corridor*, It. *corridore*, Sp. *corridor*, lit. a running place, fr. L. *currere* I run. **CURRENT**] A passage in a building leading to a number of chambers at some distance from each other, a gallery or passage round a quadrangle or court

**corrie**, ko-rē, *n* [Gael] A steep hollow in a hill

**corrigenda**, ko-rē-jen'da, *n* pl [L. *corrigenda*, fr. *corrigere*, to correct] Things to be corrected

**corrigible**, ko-rē-jib'l, *a* [Fr. *corrigible*, fr. L. *corrigere*, I correct. **CORRECT**] That

may be corrected, set right, or amended, that may be reformed, punishable

**cor rival**, ko-rē-ri'val, *n* [Prefix *cor* for *com*, and *rival*] A fellow-rival, a competitor

**corroborant**, ko-ro-bō-rant, *a* [L. *corroborans*, *antis*, pp of *corroborare* **CORROBORATE**] Strengthening, having the power or quality of giving strength or vigour — *n* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak, a tonic

**corroborate**, ko-ro-bō-rāt, *v* 1. pret & pp *corroborated*, ko-ro-bō-rāt-ed, ppr *corroborating*, ko-ro-bō-rāt-ing [L. *corroborare*, I strengthen — prefix *cor* for *com*, intens, and *roboro*, I strengthen, fr. *robor*, strength. **ROBUST**] To strengthen, especially to strengthen or confirm an opinion or statement, to make more certain, to add assurance to, to support

**corroboration**, ko-ro-bō-rā'shon, *n* The act of corroborating, a confirmation, that which corroborates

**corroborative**, ko-ro-bō-rāt-iv, *a* Having the power of corroborating, tending to confirm — *n* A medicine that strengthens, a corroborant

**corroborator**, ko-ro-bō-rāt-er, *n* One who corroborates

**corroboratory**, ko-ro-bō-rāt-o-ri, *a* Corroborative

**corrode**, ko-rōd', *v* 1. pret & pp *corroded*, ko-rōd-ed, ppr *corroding*, ko-rōd-ing [L. *corrode*, to gnaw or eat away — *cor* for *com* and *rodo*, I gnaw whence also *rodent*, *rode* **ROBUST**] To eat or wear away by degrees to consume by slow degrees, to prey upon waste away, to envenom or embitter, to poison, blight, canker

**corrodent**, ko-rōd'ent, *a* [**Corrode** and *-ent*] Having the power of corroding — *n* Any substance or medicine that corrodes

**corrodibility**, ko-rōd-i-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being corrodible

**corrodible**, ko-rōd-i-bl, *a* That may be corroded

**corrosion**, ko-rō-zhon, *n* [From *corrodo*, *corrosus* I corrode. **CORRODE**] Action of corroding or of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, state of being corroded, eaten, or worn away, the act of cankering, fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting

**corrosive**, ko-rō-siv, *a* [Fr. *corrosif*, **CORRODE**] Having the power of corroding, or of gradually eating, wearing, consuming, or impairing, having the quality of fretting or vexing, corroding, consuming, vexing, envenoming, blighting — **Corrosive** sublimate, a compound of chlorine and mercury, an acid poison and a powerful antiseptic — *n* That which has the quality of corroding, or of eating or wearing away gradually, that which has the power of fretting or causing care or grief

**corrosively**, ko-rō-siv-li, *adv* In a corrosive manner

**corrosiveness**, ko-rō-siv-nes, *n* The quality of being corrosive

**corrugate**, ko-rū-gāt, *v* 1. pret & pp *corrugated*, ko-rū-gāt-ed, ppr *corrugating*, ko-rū-gāt-ing [L. *corrugare*, *corrugatum* — prefix *cor* for *com*, and *rugo*, I wrinkle, fr. *ruga*, a wrinkle (whence *rugose*)] To wrinkle to draw or contract into folds or furrows — *n* A wrinkled, showing wrinkles, folds or furrows

**corrugated**, ko-rū-gāt-ed, *a* [See *corrugate*] Wrinkled, furrowed or ridged, having prominent ridges and grooves — **Corrugated** iron, common sheet iron or galvanized iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges, and much used for roofing &c

**corrugation**, ko-rū-gā'shon, *n* The act of corrugating, a wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles

**corrugator**, ko-rū-gāt-er, *n* One who or that which corrugates, the small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which knit the brows

**corrupt**, ko-rup't', *v* 1. pret & pp *corrupted*, ko-rup't-ed, ppr *corrupting*, ko-rup't-ing [L. *corrumpere*, *corruptum* I break in pieces, destroy, solute, bribe &c — *cor* for *com*, intens, and *rupe* *rupture*, I break whence

also *rupture*, *abrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state, to vitiate or deprave, to defile or pollute, to taint, to contaminate, to pervert to debase to adulterate, to bribe, to falsify, to infect with errors, to render impure by alterations or innovations — *v* 2. To become putrid to putrefy, to rot, to become vitiated, to lose purity — *a* [L. *corruptus*] Changed from a sound to a putrid state, putrefied, tainted, vitiated, depraved, impure, changed to a worse state, infected with errors or mistakes

**corrupter**, ko-rup't'er, *n* One who or that which corrupts, one who vitiates or taints

**corruptibility**, ko-rup't-i-bil'i-ti, *n* The state of being corruptible, possibility of being corrupted

**corruptible**, ko-rup't-i-bl, *a* [Fr. *corruptible*, L. *corruptibilis*] That may be corrupted that may become putrid, subject to decay and destruction, debasement, depravation, &c

**corruptibleness**, ko-rup't-i-bl-nes, *n* Susceptibility of corruption, corruptibility

**corruptly**, ko-rup't-ly, *adv* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated

**corruption**, ko-rup'shon, *n* [Fr. *corruption*, L. *corruptio*, *onis* **CORRUPT**] Act or process of corrupting, or state of being, corrupt or putrid, putrefaction, putrid matter, pus, perversion or deterioration of moral principles, loss of purity or integrity, debasement, pollution, dishonesty, contamination, depravity, taint of blood, bribery, taking, bribery — **Corruption** of blood, *law*, an immediate consequence of attainer, by which a person was formerly disabled from holding, inheriting, or transmitting lands

**corruptionist**, ko-rup'shon-ist, *n* A defender of political corruption

**corruptive**, ko-rup't-iv, *a* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating

**corruptness**, ko-rup't-nes, *a* Not susceptible of corruption or decay

**corruptly**, ko-rup't-ly, *adv* In a corrupt manner with corruption, viciously, impurely, by bribery

**corruptness**, ko-rup't-nes, *n* State or quality of being corrupt, corruption

**corruptor**, ko-rup't'er, *n* One who corrupts, corsair, kor'sair, or corsair, [Fr.] A bodice

**corsair**, ko-r'sair, *n* [Fr. *corsaire*, It. *corsare*, fr. *corsa*, a course, a cruise, fr. L. *cursum*, a course. **COURSE**] A pirate, a sea robber; a piratical vessel

**corse**, kōrs, *n* [Formerly *corse* fr. O Fr. *corps*, fr. L. *corpus* a body. **CORPSE**] A corpse, a poetical word

**corselet**, kor'se-lét, *n* [Fr. *corselet*, a dim of *corse* body. **CORPSE**] A cuirass or armour to cover the body, a garment for the body, that part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached the thorax

**corseleted**, kor'se-lét-ed, *a* Wearing a corselet

**corset**, kor'set, *n* [Fr. *corset*, dim of *corse*, body. **CORPSE**] An article of dress laced closely round the body, a bodice, stays — *v* 1. pret & pp *corseleted*, kor'se-lét-ed, ppr *corseleting*, kor'se-lét-ing To enclose in a corset

**corshed**, kor'shed, *n* [A Sax. *corshed*, fr. *cor*, stem of *com*, & *shed*, pp of *sheddan*, to choose and *shed* a mouthful, a bit] Anciently, a piece of bread to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence, if the person were guilty, the bread, it was believed, would produce convulsions and find no passage, if he were innocent it would cause no harm

**cortège**, kor'tezh, *n* [Fr. *cortège*, It. *corteo*, go, fr. *corte*, a court. **COURT**] A train of attendants

**cortes**, kor'tes, *n* pl [Sp. pl of *corte* court] A Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly

**cortex**, kor'teks, *n* [L. *cortex*, *cutis*, bark.] The bark or rind the outer covering, as of a tree, a membrane covering or enveloping some part of the body

**cortical**, kor'ti-kal, *a* [**Cortex**] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark or







**co-tangent**, kō-tan-jent, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *tangent*.] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle

**cote**, kōt, *n* [Cor.] A shelter or habitation for animals (as a dove-cote), a sheep-fold, a cottage or hut.

**cotemporaneous cotemporary**, kō-tem-po-rā-nē-us, kō-tem-pō-rā-nē *COM-TEMPORANEOUS, COTEMPORARY*

**cotenant**, kō-ten-ant, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *tenant*.] A tenant in common.

**coterie**, kō-ter-ē, *n* [Fr *coterie*, a coterie, formerly a company of villagers holding under one lord, fr *cote*, *L cotarius*, *coterius* a cottar, fr *cota*, a cottage. Cor.] A circle of familiar friends who meet for social or literary intercourse, an exclusive society, a clique.

**cotermious**, kō-ter-mi-nus, *a* *CON-TERMINOUS*

**coturnate**, kō-ther-nāt, *a* [See next.] Buskined, tragical, solemn and elevated.

**coturnus**, kō-ther-nus, *a* Buskin, a kind of high laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors, hence, *fig* tragedy

**cotidal**, kō-ti-dāl, *a* [Prefix *co*, and *tidal*, fr *tide*.] Marking an equality of tides

**cotillion**, kō-ti-lion, *n* [Fr *cotillon*, lit a petticoat, fr *cotte*, a petticoat.] A brisk dance, a dance for a number of persons, with many steps and figures, a tune which regulates the dance, a kind of quadrille

**cotiquen**, kō-ti-ken, *n* [Lat the *quan* or woman of a cot or hut.] A coarse vulgar woman, a man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women

**co-trustee**, kō-trus-tē, *n* A joint trustee

**cottage**, kō-tā, *n* [O Fr *cottage*, *L L cotagium*, a rural tenement, fr *cota*, a cot. Cor.] A cot, a small habitation, a small country or suburban house

**cottager**, kō-tā-er, *n* One who lives in a cottage

**cottar**, kōt-er, *n* [From *cot*, a hut or small house, *L L cotarius*, fr *cota*, a cot.] A villen, a Scottish peasant occupying a house attached to a farm, or occupying a house on another person's land, a cottier

**cottier**, kōt-er, *n* [O Fr *cottier*, *cottier*, *L L cotarius* COTTAR.] A villen a cottager, a peasant occupying a small holding and cultivating it by his own labour

**cottierism**, kōt-er-izm, *n* [Cottier and -ism.] The system of holding a cottage with a small portion of land directly from a proprietor, the tenancy being annual. Called also *Cottier-tenure*

**cotton**, kōt'n, *n* [Fr *coton*, It *cotone*, Sp *algodon*, fr *Al cotton*, cotton.] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the pods of several species of plants belonging to the mallow family (the fig below shows the cotton plant grown in N. America), cloth made of cotton — *a*. Pertaining to cotton, made of cotton, consisting of cotton

**cotton**, kōt'n, *r* pret & pp *cottoned*, kōt'nd ppr *cottoning*, kōt'n'ing [Perhaps fr *prec*, though transition of meaning not clear.] To agree, to become friendly, to acquire a strong liking

**cottonade**, kōt'n-ād, *n* [Fr *cottonnade*.] A cotton fabric of inferior quality

**cotton-gin**, kōt'n-jin, *a* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton

**cotton-grass**, kōt'n-gras, *n* The popular name of a genus of plants, so called from their white cottony epikes

**cotton-plant**, kōt'n-plant, *n* A shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New

Cotton Plant (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

World, which contains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton

**cotton-press**, kōt'n-pres, *n* A machine for pressing cotton into bales

**cotton-seed**, kōt'n-sēd, *n* The seed of the cotton plant, yielding an oil, and used for feeding cattle

**cotton-spinner**, kōt'n-spin-er, *n* A person who spins cotton or employs those who spin it

**cotton-thistle**, kōt'n-this-l, *n* A kind of thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) covered with a cottony down

**cotton-tree**, kōt'n-trē, *n* A name of trees yielding a downy or cottony substance

**cotton-wood**, kōt'n-wud, *n* A tree of the poplar kind

**cotton-wool**, kōt'n-wul, *n* Cotton in the raw state

**cottony**, kōt'n, *a* Soft like cotton, downy, nappy, covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton

**cotyle**, kōt'i-lē, *n* [Gr *kytyle*, a hollow.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another

**cotyledon**, kōt'i-lē-don, *n* [Gr *kytyle-dōn*, fr *kytyle*, a cup or hollow vessel.] A cup-shaped cavity, the seed leaf, or first leaf or leaves of the embryo plant — *cotyledon*, kōt'i-lē-dōn, *a*. Belonging to a cotyledon, resembling a cotyledon — *cotyledonary*, kōt'i-lē-dō-n-ē, *a*. Having or pertaining to a cotyledon — *cotyledonous*, kōt'i-lē-dō-nus, *a*. Pertaining to cotyledons, having a seed leaf

**cotyliform**, kōt'i-l'f'orm, *a* [Cotyle and form.] Having the form of a cotyle, cup-shaped — *cotylloid*, kōt'i-l'oid, *a* [Cotyle and -oid.] Cup-shaped, cotyliform

**couch**, kōch, *r* pret & pp *couched*, kōucht ppr *couching*, kōuch'ing [Fr *coucher*, O Fr *colcher*, Fr *colaire*, It *colcare*, fr *L collocare*, to lay, to place — *col* for *con*, and *locare*, to place, fr *locus* a place. LOCAL.] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose to recline, to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast, to lie in a lair, to stoop, to bend down to lower in reverence to lie close and concealed, to bend the body or back, to lie or be outspread — *v* t. To lay down, to place upon a bed or floor, to hide or lay close, to compress, to express in language, with *in*, to express in obscure terms that imply what is to be understood with *under*, to fix a spear in the rest to depress a cataract in the eye — *v* r. [Fr *coucher*.] A bed, a place for rest or sleep, a seat of repose, a place for rest and ease, a layer of steeped barley spread out to allow it to germinate for malting, the malting floor

**couchant**, kōuch-ant, *a* [Fr *couchant*, ppr of *coucher*, to lie. COTCH.] Lying down, squatting

**coucher**, kō-čh, *n* [Fr *couch* r, to lie COTCH.] An evening reception held by some great personage

**coucher**, kōuch-er, *n* One who couches

**couch-grass**, kōuch-gras, *n* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quack grass*.] A species of grass which infests arable land

**couggar**, kō-gar, *n* [Native name modified.] A quadruped of the cat kind, 7 or 8 feet in length one of the most destructive of all the animals of America. Called also *Puma* and *Red Tiger*

**cough**, kōf, *n* [Imitative of the sound, like *D huch*, a cough, G *Leichen Leichen* to print, cough.] A violent convulsive effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, a violent, sometimes involuntary and sonorous, expulsion of air from the lungs, an ailment causing repeated coughing — *v* i. pret & pp *coughed*, kōft, ppr *coughing*, kōft'ing To make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and throw off any irritating or offensive matter — *v* t. To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise to expectorate — *To* cough down to put down an unpopular or too long by speaker by simulated coughing

**coughier**, kōf-er, *n* One that coughs

**could**, kyd, pret of *can* [O E *cuode*, A Sax *cūða*, pret. of *cuman*, to be able. See CAN.] The *t* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should*] Was able, capable, or susceptible

**coulée**, kō-lē, *n* [Fr, fr *coulée*, to flow, *L colare*, to strain.] A stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated

**coulisse**, kō-lis, *n* [Fr.] One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes

**Coulomb**, kō-lom', *n* [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist.] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity

**coulter**, kōlt-er, *n* [O Fr *coltre*, *coultre*, Fr *coulre*, Sc *couter*, fr *L culter*, a coulter, a knife.] The upright iron blade of a plough that cuts the earth in advance of the share

**Coumarine**, kō-mā-rīn, *n* [Fr *coumarine*, fr *coumaron*, a tree of Guiana.] An aromatic vegetable principle obtained from the Tonka bean

**council**, koun'sil, *n* [Fr *conseil*, O Fr *cuncile*, a council or assembly of ecclesiastics, fr *L concilium*, a council, an assembly — *con*, and *calo*, I call, akin to Gr *kaleō*, I call. Conciliate, reconcile, are akin, and *council* is allied in meaning. COUNSEL.] An assembly of men met for consultation, deliberation, and advice, a body of men specially designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government, the administrative body at the head of a corporate town, city, or county, a body assisting in carrying on the affairs of an institution, an assembly of ecclesiastics convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline, an assembly, a diet, a convention, a convocation — Council of war, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with a leader or commander on matters of supreme importance

**council-board**, koun'sil bōrd, *n* The table round which a council holds consultation, the council itself

**councillor**, koun'sil-er, *n* [Council and -or, formerly, thus and *counsellor* were indistinguishable.] The member of a council

**councilman**, koun'sil-man, *n* A member of a city common council

**counsel**, koun'sel, *n* [Fr *conseil*, *cunsel*, fr *L consilium* counsel, advice, deliberation a council, fr *consulo*, I consult. CONSULT.] This word and *council* have always been mixed up together.] Deliberation consultation, advice, direction, interchange of opinions, design, plan, or purpose, the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes, a counsellor or counsellors collectively, who plead causes the barristers engaged in a case, a barrister, an advocate — Queen's (king's) counsel, barristers appointed council to the crown on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers — *v* t. pret & pp *counselled*, koun'sel'd ppr *counselling*, koun'sel-ing To give counsel or advice to, to advise to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct, to recommend or give an opinion in favour of



Cougar (Puma concolor)

**counsellable**, koun'sil-lā-l, *a* That may be counselled, willing to receive counsel

**counsellor**, koun'sil-er, *n* [Council and -or]







**signing**, koun ter sin'ing [Prefix *counter*, and *sign*] To sign with an additional signature; to confirm or ratify — *signing*, koun ter sin' [A sign exchanged between guards, a military watchword, a pass-word, a special sign or mark for security]

**counter-signal**, koun'ter sig'nal, *n* A signal to answer or correspond to another

**counter-signature**, koun'ter sig'na tūr, *n* [Prefix *counter*, and *signature*] The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing, a signature added for security

**countersink**, koun ter sing'k, *v t* pret & pp *countersunk*, koun ter sung'k, ppr *countersinking*, koun ter sing'king [Prefix *counter*, and *sink*] To form a cavity in the upper part of a hole in wood, metal, &c., for the reception of something, as the head of a screw or bolt, to sink below or even with the surface — *n*, koun'ter sun'k. A drill for countersinking, the cavity made by countersinking

**counter-stroke**, koun'ter strōk, *n* A contrary stroke, a stroke returned

**counter-tenor**, koun'ter ten'er, *n* In music, same as *Alto* or *Contralto*

**countervail**, koun ter vāl, *v t* pret & pp *countervailed*, koun ter vāld' ppr *countervailing*, koun ter vāling' [Fr *contrevailoir*, *contrevailer*, *L. contra*, against, and *valere*, to be of force, to have strength] **VALID**, **AVAIL**] To be of avail, or to have force against, to act against with equal force or power, to equal, to act with equivalent effect against anything, to counterbalance, to compensate — *n*, koun'ter vāl. Equal weight, strength, or value — *pover* or *value* sufficient to obviate any effect, compensation, requital

**countervweigh**, koun ter vā, *v t* pret & pp *countervweighed*, koun ter wād' ppr *countervweighing*, koun ter wāing' [Prefix *counter*, and *weigh*] To weigh against, to counterbalance

**counterweight**, koun'ter wāt, *n* A weight in the opposite scale

**countervork**, koun ter verk', *v t* pret & pp *countervorked*, koun ter verk' ppr *countervorking*, koun'ter verk'ing' [Prefix *counter*, and *work*] To work in opposition to, to counteract

**countess**, koun'tess, *n* [O Fr *comtesse*, *comtesse*, Fr *comtesse*, *L. L. comitissa*, a fem. of *comes*, *comites*, a count] **COUNT**] The consort of an earl or count a lady with rank equivalent to a count or earl

**countless**, koun'tles, *a* That cannot be counted, not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable, innumerable

**countersfort**, koun'ter fort *n* [Fr *contre fort* = counter and fort] A projecting piece of masonry, a mountain spur

**countried**, koun'tri fid, *a* [Country and *fid*] Having the airs or manner of a rustic

**country**, kun'tri, *n* [Fr *contrée*, fr *L. L. contrata*, country, fr *L. contra*, against, opposite, *country* being thus literally the land opposite or before us (so *G. gegen*, region, fr *gry* *n*, against) *Akin* *counter*, *adv*, *encounter*] A large tract of land, a district a territory a kingdom or state, the land of one's birth one's native land region in which one resides — *The country*, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns, the inhabitants of a region, the people, the public, the parliamentary elections of a state, or the constituents of a state, collectively — *a* Pertaining to the country, rural rustic

**country-dance**, kun'tri dan's, *n* [From *country* and *dance*, erroneously said to be fr *Fr. contre-dance*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines

**countryman**, kun'tri man *n* One born in the same country with another, one who dwells in the country, opposed to citizen, a rustic, a farmer or husbandman

**country-side**, kun'tri sīd, *n* The side of a country, a region or tract of country, or the people inhabiting such.

**countrywoman**, kun'tri wu man, *n* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town, a woman born in the same country, a female inhabitant or native of a region

**countship**, koun'tship, *n* The office, dignity, or domain of a count

**country**, koun't, *n* [O Fr *conté*, *conté*, Fr *comité*, fr *L. comitatus*, fr *comes*, *comites*, a count] Originally the district or territory of a count or earl an earldom, a particular portion of a state or kingdom separated for certain purposes in the administration of justice or other purposes, a shire, the people of a county, a count or earl] — *a* Pertaining to a county — *County* council, an elected body in Britain for administering certain affairs of the county — *County* court, the court of a county a local court in England for the settlement of civil actions, especially actions for debt — *County* town, that town where the various courts of a county are held

**coup**, kō, *n* [Fr. O Fr *colp*, *L. L. colpus*, *colapus*, fr *Gr. ὀλοφος*, a blow, a buffet] A French term for stroke or blow, used in various connections to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence

**coupe**, kō-pē, *n* [Fr] The front or back compartment of a French diligence, the front compartment of a railway-carriage seated on one side only, a four wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with a seat for the driver outside

**couple**, kup'l, *n* [Fr *couple*, fr *L. copula*, a band or tie — *cou* for *com*, and *root* *cup*, to join, *cup*, *cup*] A band or leash to unite two animals, two of the same species or kind connected or considered together, a pair, a brace, a man and his wife a male and a female betrothed or united in affection, two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose an electric battery, one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet — *v t* pret & pp *coupled*, kup'ld, ppr *coupling*, kup'ling [Fr *coupler*, *L. copulare* See the noun] To join or unite together in a pair, to connect, to conjoin, to chain, fasten, or tie together, to join a wheelock, to marry — *v i* To join in embraces, to copulate

**coupler**, kup'ler, *n* One who or that which couples, the mechanism by which two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together

**couplet**, kup'let *n* [Fr *couplet*, dim of *couple*] Two verses or lines of poetry the one following the other, a pair two lines that rhyme

**coupling**, kup'ling, *n* The act of one who couples that which couples or connects a hook, chain, or other contrivance forming a connection

**coupon**, kō-pōn, *n* [Fr fr *couper*, to cut] An interest certificate attached to a bond and cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made, one of a series of tickets which guarantee the holder to obtain a certain value or service for each at different successive periods

**coupure**, kō-pur, *n* [Fr, fr *couper*, to cut] An intrenchment made by persons besieged to protract the defence, a passage cut to facilitate escapes

**courage**, kō-rāj, *n* [Fr *courage*, O Fr *corage*, through hypothetical *L. L. coracum*, fr *L. cor*, cordis, the heart, whence also *coridal* & *HEART*] Originally disposition inclination &c. now that quality of mind which enables men dauntlessly to meet dangers, and attempt to repel them bravely, intrepidity, boldness, dauntlessness, active fortitude, hardihood, daring

**courageous**, kō-rāj-us, *a* [Fr *courageux*, O Fr *coragius*, *coragius*] Having courage, bold to encounter difficulties and dangers, brave, daring, valiant, heroic, intrepid, fearless, adventurous

**courageously**, kō-rāj-us-ly, *adv* In a courageous manner, with courage, bravely, boldly, stoutly

**courageousness**, kō-rāj-us-ness, *n* Quality of being courageous

**courier**, kō-rī-er, *n* [Fr *courrier*, fr *L. currere*, to run, *COURSE*] A messenger sent express for conveying letters or despatches, an attendant on a party travelling abroad who makes all arrangements at hotels and on the journey

**course**, kōrs, *n* [Fr *cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way &c. fr *L. cursus*, *L. L. alio* *cursus* a course, a running, fr *L. currere*, *I run* (whence also *current*, *incurrent*, *recur*, &c.)] **CURFENT**] A running, a race, flight, way, a passing or passage, progress forward within prescribed or uniform limits, journey, voyage, career, route, passage or progress from place to place, a flowing, a moving or motion forward, track or line of motion direction in which motion is made, point of compass on which a ship sails, ground on which a race is run, continuous or gradual advance, progress of anything, manner, way, or conduct, order of succession, a series methodical series, sequence of discourses, lectures, &c., range or series of subjects taught in a university, college, &c., a continuous range or layer of stones in masonry, a part of a meal served at table at one time, one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards — *Of course*, by consequence, in regular or natural order, naturally, without special direction or provision — *v t* pret & pp *coursed*, kōrs't, ppr *coursing*, kōrs'ing To hunt, to pursue, to chase, to hunt (hare) with greyhounds, to drive with speed, to run through or over — *v i* To run, to move with speed, to run or move about

**conser**, kō-ser, *n* One who courses, a swift horse, a war horse (especially in poetic usage), a swift footed cream-coloured bird of the plover tribe

**coursing**, kōrs'ing, *n* The act or sport of chasing and hunting, hares with greyhounds

**court**, kōrt, *n* [O Fr *cort*, *court* (fr *cour*), fr *L. cors*, *cortis*, contracted fr *cohors*, *cohors*, a yard a court — *cort* for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, cog with *par* in *garden*, *garth*] An area or space inclosed before or behind a house, a place shut in by the wings or parts of a building or by different houses, an inclosed area, a yard, a place forming a kind of recess from a public street the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince, all the surroundings of a sovereign in his pomp, the family and retinue of a sovereign, the judge or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, the hall chamber or place where judges assemble, a seat of justice, any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, the sitting of a judicial assembly attention directed to a person in power to gain favour, civility, flattery, adulation — *Court* *leet*, a court held in a hundred, lordship or manor, for petty delinquencies — *v t* pret & pp *courted*, kōrt'ed, ppr *courtting*, kōrt'ing To pay court to, to endeavour to please by civilities and address, to solicit for marriage, to woo, to attempt to gain by address, to flatter, to solicit, to seek — *v i* To pay one's addresses, to woo

**court-laron**, kōrt-lōn, *n* A laron's court a court incident to a manor

**court-day**, kōrt-dā, *n* A day in which a court sits to administer justice

**court-dress**, kōrt-dres, *n* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee

**courteous**, kōrt-yūs, *a* [Fr *courtois*, O Fr *cortis*, *cortivus* — *court* and *L. term* = *series*, pertaining to] Exhibiting the polished manners of a court, polite, well bred, civil, obliging, complaisant, affable, conciliating, respectful

**courteously**, kōrt-yūs-ly, *adv* In a courteous manner

**courteousness**, kōrt-yūs-ness, *n* Quality of being courteous

**courter**, kōrt'er, *n* One who courts, one who solicits in marriage, a wooer

**courtesan**, kōrt-e-zan, *n* [Fr *courtisane*, fr *It. cortigiana* fr *cort* a court, lit. a woman connected with the







to cower ] To crouch, to squat, to sink by bending the knees, to shrink through fear  
**cow feeder**, kou'féd-er, *n* One who keeps cows, a dairyman

**cowhage**, **cow-itch**, kou'áj, kou'ich, *n* [Hind. *iwanch*, cowhage.] The short hairs of the pods of a plant, administered as a vermifuge

**cow-hoel**, kou'hól, *n* The foot of a cow or of a cooked so as to form a jelly

**cowherd**, kou'herd, *n* One who tends cows

**cowhide**, kou'híd, *n* The hide of a cow, made or to be made into leather, a strong whip made of leather — *v t* pret & pp *cowhided*, kou'hí-ded ppr *cowhiding*, kou'hí-ding To flog with a leather whip

**cowl**, koul, *n* [A Sax. *cugle*, *cugle*, *cuhle*, a cowl, fr L *L cuculla*, a monk's cowl, fr L *cucullus*, a hood.] A monk's hood or garment with a hood a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind, a wire cap covering the top of an engine funnel

**cowl**, koul, *n* [O Fr *cuel*, dim. of *cure*, a tub, fr L *cupa* Cup.] A vessel to be carried on a pole between two persons, for the conveyance of water — **cowl-staff**, kou'l'staf, *n* A stick for carrying such a vessel

**cowled**, kould, *v* Wearing a cowl, hooded, in shape of a hood

**co-worker**, Eo-wérk'er, *n* One who works with another a co-operator

**cow-parship**, kou'par'snip *n* A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used for fattening hogs

**cow-pox**, kou'poks *n* The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of the cow, the fluid or virus of which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject, and thus securing more or less immunity from small pox

**cowrie-plant**, kauri-pline, kou'ri *n* [Native name.] A tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar resin, or kauri-gum, and valuable timber

**cowry**, kou'ri *n* [Hind *kauri*] A small univalve shell used for coin in parts of Africa and Southern Asia

**cowslip**, kou'slip, *n* [A Sax *cuslyppe*, fr cu cow, and *slyppe*, dung.] A species of primrose growing in moist places in Britain and furnishing various beverages when treated in certain ways

**cow-tree**, kou'tre, *n* The name of various South American trees which, when pierced, yield a rich milky fluid

**coxcomb**, koks'kóm, *n* [That is *coi's comb*.] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools were formerly in their caps, also, the cap itself the top of the head, a fop, a vain, showy fellow, a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments

**coxcombical**, **coxcombical**, koks-kóm'-ikal, *adj* Like or indicating a coxcomb, conceited, foppish — **coxcombically**, **coxcombically**, koks-kóm'-ikal *adv* After the manner of coxcombs, foppishly

**coxcomb**, koks'kóm, *n* The manners of a coxcomb, foppishness

**coxswain** See *Coxswain*

**coy**, koi, *adj* [O Fr *coi*, *coy*, *coit*, fr L *quietus* quiet QUIET.] Shrinking from familiarity, shy, reserved, distant, backward, modest, bashful

**coyly**, koi'ly, *adv* In a coy manner, with reserve, with disinclination to familiarity

**coyness**, loí'nes, *n* Quality of being coy, shyness, modesty, bashfulness

**coyote**, kou'óte, or kou'óte, *n* [Sp *coyote*, Mex. *coyotl*.] The American prairie wolf

**coypu**, kou'pu, *n* [The native name of a South American beaver-like mammal valued for its fur]

**coz**, koz, *n* A familiar contraction of *cousin*

**cozen**, kuz'n, *v t* pret & pp *cozened*, kuz'nd, ppr *cozening*, kuz'ning [Probably a form of *cousin*, fr *cousiner*, to sponge upon people (under pretext of relationship) fr *cousin* a cousin.] To cheat, to defraud, to deceive, to beguile — *v i* To cheat, to act deceitfully

**cozenage**, kuz'n-áj, *n* [Cozen and -age.] The practice of cozening, trickery, fraud, deceit, artifice, the practice of cheating

**cozener**, kuz'n-er, *n* One who cozens, cheats, or defrauds

**cozy**, **cozily** Same as *Cosy*, *Cosily*  
**crab**, krab, *n* [A Sax. *craba*=D *Irab*, *Irabbe*, Icel. *Irabbi*, Sw *Krabba*, G *Irabbe*, and *Irbs* (whence *crayfish*)] a crab akin to L *G Frabben*, to scratch.] A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans, having strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food, Cancer, a sign of the zodiac, a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c

**crab**, krab, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps fr *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or stragglent juice.] A small wild, very sour apple, the tree producing the fruit, a sour-tempered, peevish, morose person

**crab-apple**, krab'ap-l *n* A wild apple  
**crabbed**, krab'ed, *adj* [From *crab*, the animal, fr its peculiar walk, and habit of clutching things, so Frs *l rabbi* fr *krabbe*, a crab species bears highly esteemed as food, Cancer, a sign of the zodiac, a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c] Perverse and disagreeable disposition ill tempered, peevish morose, cynical, difficult, perplexing uninviting

**crabbedly**, krab'ed-ly, *adv* In a crabbed manner, peevishly crossly, morosely

**crabbedness**, krab'ed-nes, *n* Quality of being crabbed

**crab-oil**, krab'oil, *n* [Crab here is a corruption of *carap*, the native name.] Carap-oil—**crab-wood**, krab'wud, *n* The tree that yields crab-oil or carap-oil

**crab-stick**, krab'stik, *n* A walking stick made of the wood of the crab tree

**crab-tree**, krab'tre, *n* The tree that bears crabs, the wild apple tree

**crack**, krak, *n* [An imitative word, A Sax. *cracian*, to crack, G *Irachen* D and L *G Fraken*, to crack, D *Irak*, I *raak*, a crack Fr *crac*, a crack, *crayquer*, to crack, Gael *frac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] The sharp abrupt noise which is made when a hard brittle body partially bursts, rends or breaks, or when hard bodies come into collision, &c, a sounding blow, a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence, a violent report, a chunk or fissure, a narrow breach, a crotch, a partial separation of the parts of a substance, an instant, a trace, a free familiar conversation — *v t* pret & pp *cracked*, krakt ppr *cracking*, krak'ing To break so as to produce a sharp abrupt sound, to break partially to produce a sharp abrupt sound to snap, to throw out or utter with smartness, to make crazy to boast of to drink the contents of (a bottle) — *v i* To break with a sharp sound to give out a sharp sound to burst partially to split, to open in chinks, to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound

**crack-brained**, krak'bránd, *adj* Having the intellect impaired, crazy, deranged, mad

**cracked**, krak't, *adj* Burst partially having cracks or fissures but not in pieces, impaired, crazy

**cracker**, krak'er, *n* One who or that which cracks, a small firework made of gunpowder confined so as to explode with a series of sharp cracks, a hard biscuit

**crackle**, krak'l, *v t* pret & pp *crackled*, krak'ld ppr *crackling*, krak'ing [Dim of *crack*.] To make to hit cracks, to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated to decapitate — *v i* A small crack a kind of chinaware that has the appearance of small cracks

**crackling**, krak'ing, *n* The act or noise of the verb to crackle, the browned skin of roasted pork a kind of cake used for dogs food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting

**cracknel**, krak'nel, *n* [Comp Fr *cracknel*, fr *cracker*, to crack.] A hard brittle cake, or biscuit

**crackpot**, krak'pót, *n* [Fr. lit.

*cracracon*, belonging to *Cracracon*] A kind of light Polish dance, the music for the dance

**cradle**, krád'l, *n* [A Sax. *cradol*; origin doubtful comp G *Irutze*, a cradle, a basket, and perhaps to *crate*] A small cot or bed in which infants are rocked, the place where anyone is nurtured, something resembling a cradle in construction or use, a case or frame to support, strengthen, or hold or keep together, a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c, containing it a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers — *v t* pret & pp *cradled*, krád'ld, ppr *cradling*, krád'ling To lay in a cradle, to rock in a cradle, to nurse in infancy to apply a cradle to — *v i* To lie or lodge in a cradle

**craft**, kraft, *n* [A Sax *craft*, craft strength, power, skill, art=G Sw and Dan *kräft*, Icel. *kraptr* (= *kräft*), D *Iracht*, power, faculty root doubtful.] Ability, dexterity, cunning art or skill, artifice, guile manual art, trade, the members of a trade collectively, a vessel or ship, a number of ships, used collectively

**craftily**, kraft'ly, *adv* In a crafty manner, artfully, cunningly

**craftiness**, kraft'nes, *n* Quality of being crafty, artfulness, dexterity, cunning, artifice stratagem

**craftless**, kraft'les, *adj* Free from craft, guile, or cunning

**craftsman**, krafts'man, *n* An artificer, a mechanic, one skilled in a manual occupation

**craftsmanship**, krafts'man ship, *n* The skilled work of a craftsman

**crafty**, kraft'i, *adj* [Craft and -y=A Sax *craftig*] Having craft, skillful in devising and pursuing a scheme, cunning, artful, wily, sh, deceitful, subtle

**crag**, krag, *n* [A Celtic word = Ir and Gael *crag*, W *crag* a rock, also W *carra*, Ir *carrae*, whence *Carrae* in place-names.] A steep rugged rock, a rough broken rock, or point of a rock, a cliff, shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period

**craggy**, krag'gy, *adj* Full of crags or broken rocks, craggy, rough, rugged

**cragginess**, krag'gy-nes, *n* The state of being craggy

**craggy**, krag'gy, *adj* [Crag and -y.] Full of crags, abounding with broken rocks, rugged with projecting points of rocks

**crag-man**, krag'man, *n* One who is dexterous in climbing or descending rocks one who takes sea fowls or their eggs from crags

**crake**, krak, *n* [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *crack*, *crack*, comp L *crax*, G *Irax*, a landrail, Icel *frala*, to crack, &c.] The corn-crake or landrail, so named from its cry, also a name of several allied birds

**cramp**, kram, *v t* pret & pp *cramped*, kram'd, ppr *cramping*, kram'ing [A Sax. *crampin* to cram, fr *crimman*, to insert, akin O H G *krinnan* to press, Icel *krampa* to squeeze, Dan. *krampe*, to crush, Sw *krampa*, to press all in *cramp*, *cramp*.] To drive, push, press, or ram down, to thrust in by force to press or drive particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another, to stuff, to crowd, to fill to superfluity, to fill with food beyond satiety to stuff the memory with crude facts in order to pass examination to coach — *v i* To stuff to stuff greedily or beyond satiety to prepare for an examination by stuffing the memory with crude facts — *n* Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose, a lie

**crampo**, kram'pó, *n* [From L *crampo* repetita cabbage repeated, hence any disagreeable reputation.] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme, rhyme especially used in company — **crampo crampo** a game in which a word has to be discovered from players acting in dumb-show

**crammer**, kram'er, *n* One who crams or stuffs one who crams in study















**criminality**, krim-in-ah'ti, *n* [Criminal and -ity=Fr *criminalité*] The quality of being criminal a violation of law, guiltiness, the quality of being guilty of a crime

**criminally**, krim-in-ah'-li, *adv* In a criminal manner, wickedly, in a wrong or iniquitous manner

**criminate**, krim-in-ät, *v t* pret & pp *criminated*, krim-in-ät-ed, *pp* *criminating* krim-in-ät-ing [L *crimino*, or *crimino*, *crimino*, fr *crimen* CRIME] To accuse, to charge with a crime, to allege to be guilty of a crime, offence, or wrong, to involve in a crime or its consequences

**crimination**, krim-in-ä'-shon, *n* [L *crimatio*] Act of criminating, accusation, charge

**criminative, criminatory**, krim-in-ätiv, krim-in-a-to-rä, *a* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation

**criminosus**, krim-in-us, *a* [Fr *criminosus*, L *criminosus*, fr *crimen*, *crimen* CRIME] Criminal, guilty of crime

**crimp**, krimp, *v t* pret & pp *crimped*, krimp't, *pp* *crimping*, krimp'ing [In some of its senses a lighter form of *cramp*, comp D *trampen*, Dan *trümpe*, G *trampen*, to shrink, akin *crumple*, *cramp* The noun may be of different origin] To curl or crisp, to flute or make regular ridges on, to make parallel plaits or folds in, to roll, to crumple to punch and hold, to seize, to decoy for service in the army or navy, to gash the flesh of a live fish with a knife

—*a* One who decoys another into the naval or military service, one who decoys sailors by treating, giving goods on credit, &c., and induces them to engage with a shipmaster whom it is the crimp's interest to serve

**crimp**, krimp, *a* [Probably allied to *crumb*, *crump*, *crumple*, or to the verb *crimp*] Easily crumbled, friable, brittle

**crimper**, krimp'er, *n* One who or that which crimps, a name of various machines, **crimping**, krimp'ing, *n* The act of one who crimps

**crimple**, krimp'l, *v t* pret & pp *crimped*, krimp'l'd, *pp* *crimping*, krimp'ing [Dim. of *crimp*] To contract or draw together, to shrink, to cause to shrink, to curl

**Crimson**, krim-'zn, *n* [O Sp *crimesin*, O It *crimesino*, O Fr *crimesino*, fr L *crimesinus*, *limesinus*, fr Ar *limes* qirmiz, the kermes insect which yields the dye, akin *carmine*] A deep red colour, a red tinged with blue also a red colour in general —*a* Of a beautiful deep red —*v t* pret & pp *crimsoned* krim-'zn'd, *pp* *crimsoning*, krim-'zn-ing To dye of a deep red colour, to make red —*v t* To become of a deep red colour, to be tinged with red, to blush

**crinal**, krim-äl, *a* [L *crinis*, hair] Belonging to hair

**cringe**, kring, *v t* pret & pp *cringed*, kring'd, *pp* *cringing*, kring'ing [A Sax *cringan*, *crincan*, to crouch, shrink, succumb, fr root of *crank*, *crinkle*, &c.] To bend or crouch servilely, to bend to bow, to behave with servility, to fawn, to make court by mean compliances —*a* A bow, servile civility

**cringeling**, kring-'ling, *n* [Cringe and suffix -ling] One who cringes meanly

**cringer**, kring'er, *n* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility

**crinkle**, kring'l, *n* [Same as *cring*, L G *cring*, D *kring*, I *kring*, a ring, comp D *kring*, I *kring*, a curl, bend, ring, Icel *kringla* an orb, fr *krinnr*, a circle, Akin *crani* *crankle*, &c.] A wither for fastening a gate, an iron ring or a short rope worked into the bolt rope of a wall so as to form a ring or eye, &c

**crinkle**, kring'l, *v t* pret & pp *crinkled*, kring'l'd, *pp* *crinkling*, kring-'ling, *ing* [Same as D *krinklen* to bend or wind, allied to *cringle*, *crankle*, and *crank*,

which see] To turn or wind to bend, to wrinkle, to run in and out in little or short bends or turns —*v t* To form with short turns or wrinkles, to mould into inequalities —*a* A winding or turn, a wrinkle, sinuosity

**crinoid**, kri-'noid, *n* [Gr *krinos* a lily, and *eidos*, form] A lily star or sea-lily, one of an order of flower-like echinoderms, most of which are fossil —*a* **crinoid** **crinoidal**, kri-'noid, kri-'noi-dal, *a* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of crinoids

**crinoline**, kri-'nolin, *n* [Fr *crinoline*, fr *crin*, horse-hair L *crinis*, hair, and *lin*, flax, L *linum*, thread.] A fabric of horse-hair and linen thread, an article of female attire, consisting of a skirt stiffened in some way, as by horse-hair, hoops, &c. a netting to protect a ship from torpedoes

**crio-sphinx**, kri-'s-fingz, *n* [Gr *krinos*,



Crio-sphinx

a ram, and *sphinx*] A sphinx having the head of a ram

**cripple**, krip'l, *n* [A Sax *crýppel*, *crýpel* = O Fris *krýppel*, G *kruppel*, Icel *krýppill*, a cripple, D *kruppel*, lame fr stem of *creep* or *cog* with G *grypos*, crooked.] One who halts or limps, a lame person, one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs —*v t* pret & pp *crippled*, krip'l'd, *pp* *cripping*, krip'ing To lame, to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet to disable, to impair, to render ineffective or inoperative

**crisis**, kri-'sis, *n*, pl *crises*, kri-'sez, [L *crisis*, fr Gr *krisis*, decision, discrimination, crisis fr *krinó*, I separate, I decide, I judge CRIME] The change of a disease which indicates its result whether recovery or death, a decisive stage or point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change, time when anything is at its height turning point, juncture, conjuncture

**crisp**, krip, *a* [A Sax *crisp*, fr L *crispus* curled crisp, *crispate*, to crisp, to crimp, of same origin are Fr *crêpe*, E *crump*] Easily broken or crumbled, brittle, friable, possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness, fresh, brisk, effervescent or foaming, sparkling —*v t* pret & pp *crisped*, krip't, *pp* *crisping*, krip'ing To curl, to contract or form into ringlets to wrinkle or curl into little undulations to ripple —*v t* To form little curls or undulations to curl

**crispate**, krip-'pat, *a* Having a crisped appearance

**crispation**, krip-pä'-shon, *n* A crisping or curling a wrinkling or contraction, a minute undulation

**crisper**, krip'er, *n* One who or that which crimps or curls an instrument for crimping or curling cloth

**crispin**, krip-'pin, *n* A colloquial name for a shoemaker, from *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft

**crisply**, krip'l'ly, *adv* With crispness, in a crisp manner

**crispness**, krip-'nes, *n* A state of being crisped or curled, also brittleness

**crispy**, krip'i, *a* Crisp, curled, formed into ringlets, brittle

**criss-cross**, kri-'kros, *a* [Reduplication of *cross*] Arranged in or marked by crossing lines —*v t* To mark with crossing lines or something similar

**cristate**, krip-'tat, *a* [L *crisatus* fr *crista* a crest CRIST] Having an appendage like a crest or tuft crest, tufted

**criteron**, kri-'ti-rün, *n*, pl *critera* kri-'ti-nä, [Gr *krítron*, a means of judg-

ing, standard, test, fr *krités*, a judge, fr *krinó*, I judge, akin *critic*, *crisis* CRIME] The mark or standard by which a correct judgment or estimate can be formed, a measure, a test, a rule, a principle

**critic**, krit'ik, *n* [L *criticus*, fr Gr *kritikos*, critical, fr *krités*, a judge, fr *krinó*, I judge CRIME] A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works, a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally, a connoisseur, a judge, a writer who passes judgments on matters of literature and art, a reviewer, a careful observer, a close or severe examiner or judge —*a* Critical, relating to criticism

**critical**, krit'ik, *a*, [L *criticus*, fr Gr *kritikos* CRITIC] Relating to or containing criticism, belonging to the art of a critic, nicely exact, nicely judicious, discriminating, inclined to find fault, capacious, censorious, relating to a crisis, momentous, pertaining to the turning point of a disease

**critically**, krit'ik-ä'-li, *adv* In a critical manner with nice discernment or scrutiny, at the crisis, at the exact time, in a critical situation, place or condition

**criticaster**, krit'ik-as-ter, *n* [From *critic* and suffix -aster] A small or inferior critic

**criticism**, krit'ik-sizm, *n* [Critic and -ism] Act or art of criticizing, critical examination, critical exhibition of the merits and defects of a literary work, or a work of art, a critical essay critique, censure

**criticizable**, krit'ik-sä'-ä-bl, *a* Capable of being criticized

**criticize**, krit'ik-siz, *v t* pret & pp *criticized*, krit'ik-siz'd, *pp* *criticizing*, krit'ik-siz-ing [Critic and -ize] To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects, to pick out faults, to utter censure —*v t* To examine or judge critically, to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in, to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame, to animadvert upon Also written *Critique*

**criticizer**, krit'ik-siz-er, *n* One who criticizes, a critic

**critique**, krit'ik, *n* [Fr *Critique*] A written estimate of the merits of a literary or artistic performance a criticism, a review

**crizzle**, kriz'l, *n* [Origin doubtful] A roughness on the surface of glass which dulls its transparency

**croak**, krok, *v t* pret & pp *croaked*, frökt, *pp* *croaking*, frök'ing [Imitative of sound, like M H G *kröchen*, G *krächen*, Fr *croasser*, L *crocare*, *crocare*, fr *krōzen*, to croak] To make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, a crow, to caw, to make a low harsh sound, to forebode evil without much cause, to grumble, to murmur to speak with a low hollow voice —*v t* To utter in a low hollow voice to murmur out to announce or herald by croaking —*a* The low harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound

**croaker**, krok'er, *n* One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles one who complains unreasonably an alarmist

**croaking**, krok'ing, frök'ing, krok'i, *a* Uttering a croak, given to croak or grumble, foreboding evil, grumbling

**crochet**, krö-'sh, *n* [Fr *dim* fr *croche*, *croche*, a hook, a word of Germanic origin CROOK] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook the material being fancy worsted, cotton or silk —*v t* pret & pp *crocheted*, krö-'sh'd, *pp* *crocheting*, krö-'sh-ing To knit in this style

**crocidolite**, krö-'döl-it, *n* [Gr *krakos* *krakol* nap of cloth lukh stone] A fibrous quartz brought from Cape Colony, and made into trinkets, &c

**crock**, krok, *n* [A Sax *croce*, *croca*, a pot or pitcher, akin to D *kruck*, Icel *krúka*, Dan *krúke*, G *krug* an earthen vessel] A pitcher. There are also similar Celtic words] An earthen vessel, a pot or pitcher, the root or snout from pots, kettles, &c

**crochery**, krok'e-ri, *n* [From *croaker*, an old name for a potter, fr *croed* apot] Earthenware, vessels formed of clay glazed and baked

**crocket**, krok'et, *n* [Akin to *croquet*, cro-







evidence by examining a witness, by the opposite party, or his counsel

**cross-eye**, *kros'ē*, *n* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose

**cross-fertilization**, *kros'fer-ti-lī-zā-shun*, *n* The fertilization of the ovule of one plant by the pollen of another; the fecundation of a plant effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c

**cross-fire**, *kros'fir*, *n* A firing from two or more parts of a military work, so that the lines of fire cross each other

**cross-gartered**, *kros'gar-ter*, *a* Having the garters crossed on the leg [*Shal.*]

**cross-grained**, *kros'grānd*, *a* Having the grain or fibres across or irregular, perverse, untractable, crabbed

**cross-hatching**, *kros'hach-ing*, *n* Engraved lines which cross each other regularly to increase the depth of shadow

**cross-head**, *kros'hed*, *n* A beam or rod stretching across the curl of the piston of a steam-engine, and moving between parallel guides

**crossing**, *kros'ing*, *n* Act of one who or that which crosses, a path across a place where streets, roads, &c, intersect, a place where passengers cross

**cross-legged**, *kros'led*, *a* Having the legs across

**crosslet**, *kros'let*, *n* A small cross

**crossly**, *kros'li adt* In a cross manner, adversely, perversely, fretfully

**crossness**, *kros'nes*, *n* State or quality of being cross, peevishness, fretfulness, ill humour, perverseness

**cross-purpose**, *kros'pur-pus*, *n* A contrary purpose, a misunderstanding by those whose object is similar, *pl* a sort of conversational game, consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers

**cross-question**, *kros'kwes-tyon*, *t pret & p* *cross-questioned*, *kros'kwes-tyond*, *ppr & p* *cross-questioning*, *kros'kwes-tyon-ing* To cross-examine

**cross-reference**, *kros'ref-er-ens*, *n* A reference from one part of a book to another

**cross-road**, *kros'róđ*, *n* A road which crosses the country, or which crosses other roads, a by-road

**cross-staff**, *kros'staf*, *n* A surveying instrument, consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants used for taking off-sets

**cross-stone**, *kros'stón*, *n* A name of more than one mineral, having crystals forming a sort of cross

**cross-trees**, *kros'trēz*, *n pl* Horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and topmasts, to sustain the tops and extend the shrouds

**crossway**, *kros'wē*, *n* A cross-road, an obscure path intersecting the main road, a by way

**crosswise**, *kros'wīz*, *adv* In the form of a cross, transversely, intersecting

**crotch**, *kroch*, *n* [A form of *crutch*] A fork or forking, the parting of two legs or branches, a support, a pole with a forked top serving as a support—**crotched**, *krocht*, *a* Having a crotch forked

**crotchet**, *kroch'et*, *n* [*Fr* *crochet*, dim. of *croche*, *croc*, a hook] **CROCHET, CROOK.** The name of certain hooked implements, appliances, or appendages, a note in music, half the length of a minim, written thus ♪ or ♫, a peculiar turn of the mind, a whim or fancy, a perverse conceit a bracket in printing, a sentence or passage distinguished from the rest

**crotched**, *kroch'et-ed*, *a* Marked with crotchets, ornamented with crockets.

**croch·eteer**, kroch·e tēr, n [*Crochet* and *-eer*] One given to some favourite hobby, what hobby, project, or crochet  
**croch·et**, kroch·e tēs, kroch·e tēz, n The state of being crocheted  
**croch·et·ies**, kroch·e tē a [*Crochet* and *-y*] Having crochets in the brain, marked by crochets or peculiarities, whimsical  
**croton**, krō·tōn n [Gr *īrōtōn*, the castor-oil plant] An East Indian shrub from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of dangerous purgative properties and which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative  
**crouch**, krouch, v: pret & pp *crouched* kroucht, pp: *crouching*, krouch'ing [Perhaps fr O Fr *crocher*, to become crooked, fr *croche*, *croc*, a hook CROCHET] To bend low down, to stoop low, to be close to the ground, as an animal, to bend solemnly to stoop meanly, to fawn — v t To bend or cause to bend lowly  
**croup**, krop n [*A* word imitative of the hoarse cough characteristic of the disease, comp. such words as *croak*, *croar*, *Scroo*, *roop*, hoariness, &c.] A disease of the windpipe in children, accompanied by a short barking cough and difficulty of breathing  
**croup**, krōp, n [Fr *croupe*, the rump, croup, O Fr *crope*, *croupe* a word of Germanic origin. CROP CRUPPER] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse, the place behind the saddle  
**croupier**, krō·pē·er, n [Fr *croupier*, fr *croupe*, the rump or hinder part CROUP] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming table one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman  
**crow**, krō n [*A* word from a crow, *craucan*, to crow, *A* word imitative of the cry, like G *krach*, a crow, *Laughen*, to laugh Gth *l'rid*, a creaking, *L. crocio* Gr *krōzō* I crow. Comp *crate*, *crout*] The general name of birds of the genus *Corvus* including the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow, &c., the sound which a cock utters, an iron bar with a sort of beak at one end, a crow-bar — As the *crow* flies in a direction straight forward — To have a crow to pluck with one to have some fault to find with one to have a disagreeable matter to settle with him — v i *pret* *crew*, *krō*, but *crowed* *krōd*, when said of persons, pp *crowed*, *krōd*, pp: *crowed*, *krōd'ing* To cry, to crow, to cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gaily, or defiance, to boast in triumph to vaunt, to rapour, to swagger, to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child  
**crow bar**, krō·tār, n A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever  
**crow-berry**, krō·be·ri n The jet-black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of Engl and  
**crowd**, kroud n [The noun is from the verb *A. Sax* *crutan*, pret *cread* to press whence *ciota* a crowd, a press or throng, akin O D *cruden* to press, to push, *L. L. luden*, to oppress] A number of persons or things collected, a company pressed together, throng, a promiscuous medley, a great multitude, a concourse, a swarm a mob, the populace the vulgar — v t *pret* & pp *crowded*, *frouded*, pp: *crowd'ing*, *kroud'ing* To thrust, urge, press or drive together to fill by pressing numbers together without order to fill to ex-c-e-s-s to encumber by multitudes — v i To press in numbers to press, to throng, to swarm or be numerous  
**crowded**, frouded, p a Filled by a promiscuous multitude formed of a number gathered closely together  
**crow-flower**, krō·flō·wer n A name of the butter-cup as it is called in plants  
**crow-foot**, krō·fōt n A complex of small, creeping out from a long black, used on shipboard to extend the awnings, &c., a popular name for the species of little ferns

**CROWN**, kroun, n. [O E. *coroun*, *corune*, fr. O F. *corone*, Mod. Fr. *couronne*, a crown, fr. L *corona* a crown a garland or wreath fr. Gr. *choron*, fr. *chora* a chorus, lit. a wreath worn by dancers.] An ornament for the head in the form of a wreath or garland a diadem or ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes as a badge of authority and dignity, a regal power, royalty, the sovereign, dignity, honour, honorary distinction, reward, glory, ornament, perfection, completion, accomplishment, highest or most perfect state, acme the top part of anything, especially the head, the summit or vertex, the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum, the end of the shank of an anchor from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5s.) — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *crowned*, kround, ppr. *crowning*, krouning. To invest with a crown or regal ornament, to invest with regal dignity and power to cover as with a crown, to cover the top of, to honour to dignify, to adorn, to bestow an honorary reward or distinction — *v. r.* To reward, to recompense, to terminate or finish, to end happily or successfully; to complete to perfect.

**crowned** kround, *p. a.* Invested with a crown surmounted with a crown, surmounted or covered on the top

**crown-glass**, kroun'glas, n. The finest sort of common window glass

**crowning**, krouning, *p. a.* Forming the crown or summit, serving, to crown or complete highest finishing perfecting final

**crownless**, kroun'les, *a.* Destitute of a crown

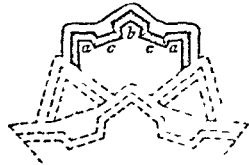
**crownlet**, kroun'let, n. A small crown

**crown-prince**, kroun'prins, n. The prince who is apparently successor to the crown

**crown-saw**, kroun'saw, n. A species of saw usually formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder

**crown-wheel**, kroun'whil, n. A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches

**crown-work**, kroun'werk, n. In *art* a work projecting from the main body of a



Crown Ford.

fortress *kre'f'is* *n* A stronghold consisting of two main bastions (*bul*) at the top, one on each side, and an entire bastion (*bul*) in the middle, with *gurt* (bars) (*ce*)

**crow's quill**, *krō'z'kil* *n* The quill or large feather of the crow used in fine writing

**crow's-bill**, *krō'z'bil* *n* A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds

**crow's-foot**, *krō'z'f'it* *n* *pl* The wrinkles under and around the eyes which are the effects of age

**crow's-foot**, *krō'z'fut* *n* A caltrop (which see)

**crow's-nest**, *krō'z'nest* *n* A barrel or box fitted up on the mast of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the lookout man

**crucial**, *krō'sh'ul* *a* [*Fr. crucial*, *fr* *L. crucis*, *crux*, a cross] *Crucial* 1. Pertaining to the cross, or trying as if hanging to the cross, forming a crux, or a thorough test, decisive

**crucible**, *krō's'ib'l* *n* [*L. crucibulum*, Of doubtful origin] A melting pot used by chemists and others made of earth, black lead, platina, &c., and capable of enduring extreme heat, as *crucible* or *scorching test*

**crucifer**, *krō's'ifer* *n* [*L. cruc*, *crux*, a



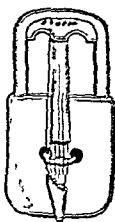




**crwth**, *krwth*, *n* [W] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales.

**cry**, *kri*, *v*: pret & pp *crud*, *krid*, *pp* *cring*, *kring* [Fr *crier*, to cry, fr. *L. quiritare*, to cry, scream, wail, lament (whence *It. gridare*, O Sp *criar*, Sp *gritar*), fr. *queror*, to complain (whence *Quiritus*), or fr. *Quirus*, *Quiritus*, a Roman citizen, 'to demand the rights of a citizen'] To utter a loud voice or sound, to utter the loud shrill sounds of weeping, lamentation, distress, surprise, fear, etc., entreally, &c., to vociferate, to shriek, to scream, to bawl or squall, to clamour, to shed tears, to weep — To cry out, to exclaim, to vociferate, to utter a loud voice — To cry out against, to complain loudly against, to blame or censure — I cry you mercy, I beg pardon — *v* t. To proclaim, to shout, to utter loudly and publicly for giving notice, to advertise or sell by outcry — To cry down, to decry, to dispraise, to condemn — To cry up, to praise, to applaud, to extol — *n*. The loud voice of man or beast, articulate or inarticulate, a loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping or lamentation, a shriek or scream, outcry, exclamation, lamentation, importunate call, a political catchword or measure proposed.

**crier**. See **CRYER**.  
**cringing**, *kring*, *p* a Calling for vengeance, punishment, or redress, notorious, urgent, clamant.  
**cryolite**, *kri-o-lit*, *n* [Gr *krinos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone—ice-stone] A mineral, being a fluoride of sodium and aluminium, found in Greenland and elsewhere, of importance as a source of aluminium.  
**cryophorus**, *kri-o-for-us*, *n* [Gr *kryos*, frost, and *pheros*, I bear] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation.  
**crypt**, *kript*, *n* [Fr *crypte*, *L. crypta*, fr. Gr *krypte* a vault, *kryptos*, hidden, fr. *kryptō*, I hide, same root as *roof*. *Akin motto*] A subterranean vault or cell, especially one constructed for burying purposes, a subterranean chapel, or a place set apart for monumental purposes in a cathedral — **cryptal**, *kript'al*, *a* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.  
**cryptic**, *krif'tik*, *krif'tik*, *krif'tik-al*, *a* [Fr *crypte*, fr. *kryptos*, hidden, *Cri-ter*] Hidden, secret, occult.  
**cryptobranchiate**, *krif-to-brang'ki-at*, *a* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills] In zoology, having concealed gills, destitute of distinct gills.  
**cryptogam**, *krif-to-gam*, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage] One of those numerous plants which do not bear true flowers, such as lichens, mosses, ferns, horse tails, liverworts, &c. — **cryptogamic**, *krif-to-gam'ik*, *a* Pertaining to cryptogams.  
**cryptogram**, *krif-to-gram*, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, hidden, and *gramma*, letter, writing] Something written in secret characters.  
**cryptograph**, *krif-to-graf*, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, I write] Something written in secret characters or cipher — **cryptographer**, *krif-to-grafer*, *n* One who writes in cryptographic characters — **cryptographical**, *krif-to-gra-fik*, *a* Pertaining to cryptography.  
**cryptology**, *krif-to-loj*, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse] Secret or enigmatical language.  
**cryptonym**, *krif-to-nim*, *n* [Gr *kryptos*,



Cwth.

concealed, and *onoma*, a name] A private or secret name.

**crystal**, *kris'tal*, *n* [L. *crystallus*, fr. Gr *krustallos*, ice, rock-crystal, fr. *krustainein*, to freeze, fr. *kryos*, cold, frost, ice. *Cri-ter*] Pure transparent quartz, rock-crystal, what resembles this, a species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass, articles, collectively, made of this material, a mineral body which has assumed the form of a regular solid, bounded by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces — *a* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal, clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

**crystalline**, *kris'tal-in*, *a* [L. *crystallinus*, Gr *krustallinos*] Consisting of or resembling crystal, pure, clear, transparent, pellucid — **crystalline lens**, a lens-shaped pellucid body situated in the anterior part of the eye.

**crystallizable**, *kris'tal-iz-a-bl*, *a* That may be crystallized.

**crystallization**, *kris'tal-iz-a'shon*, *n* Act or process of crystallizing, the mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing, concretion into crystals — **Water of crystallization**, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the process of crystallizing.

**crystallize**, *kris'tal-iz*, *v* pret & pp *crystallized*, *kris'tal-izd*, *pp* *crystallizing*, *kris'tal-iz-ing* [Crystal and -ize, fr. *crystallere*] To form into crystals, to cause to form crystals — *v* t. To be converted into a crystal or crystals, to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

**crystallogenesis**, *kris'tal-loj-ene-sis*, *n* [Crystal, and Gr *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce] The origin of crystals.

**crystallographer**, *kris'tal-log-rafer*, *n* One who treats of crystallography, crystals or the manner of their formation.

**crystallographic**, *kris'tal-log-ra-fik*, *a* Pertaining to crystallography.

**crystallography**, *kris'tal-log-ra-fi*, *n* [Crystal, and Gr *graphō*, I describe] The doctrine or science of crystallization.

**crystalloid**, *kris'tal-oid*, *a* [Crystal and -oid] Resembling a crystal, crystalline — *n* A body which has the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes opposed to collod.

**crystallogony**, *kris'tal-o-man-si*, *n* [Gr *krustallos*, crystal, and *manieia*, divination] A mode of divining by means of a crystal globe, &c.

**ctenoid**, *ten-oid*, *a* [Gr *ktenos*, a comb, and *oidos*, form] Comb-shaped having the posterior edge with teeth, said of the scales of fishes, having scales of this kind.

**ctenophora**, *ten-o-for-a*, *n* pl [Gr *ktenos*, a comb, and *pheros*, I bear] A name of marine animals resembling the jelly fish.

**cub**, *kub*, *n* [Etymol. unknown] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox, a young boy or youth (in contempt) — *v* t. pret. & pp *cub'd* *kub'd* *pp* *cubbing*, *kub'ing* To bring forth a cub.  
**cubage**, *kub'aj*, *n* [Cube and -age] Cubic or solid content.

**cubature**, *kub'a-tur*, *n* [Fr *cubature*, CUBE] The finding of a cube equal to a solid body the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

**cube**, *kub*, *n* [Fr *cube*, *L. cubus*, fr. Gr *kubos*, a cube, a die for playing, origin doubtful] A solid square body, a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, the product obtained by multiplying a number by itself, and that product again by the number, as 6 the cube of 4 otherwise called the third power — **Cube root**, the number, or quantity which multiplied into itself, and then into the product produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64) — *v* t. pret. & pp *cub'd*,



(cube)

*kub'd*, *pp* *cubing*, *kub'ing* To raise to the cube or third power.

**cubeb**, *kub'eb*, *n* [Ar *Labāban*] The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles.

**cubhood**, *kub'hood*, *n* The state or period of being a cub.

**cubic**, *kub'ik*, *kub'ik*, *al*, *a* [L. *cubicus*] Relating to or having the form or properties of a cube, that may be or is contained within a cube.

**cubically**, *kub'ik-al*, *adi* In a cubical manner or form.

**cubicalness**, *kub'ik-al-nes*, *n* The state or quality of being cubical.

**cubicle**, *kub'ik-l*, *n* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber, fr. *cubare*, to lie. *Incubate*] A sleeping place, a compartment in a dormitory for one bed. — **cubicular**, *kub'ik-ul-er*, *a* Belonging to a bed-chamber.

**cubiform**, *kub'ik-form*, *a* Having the form of a cube.

**cubit**, *kub'it*, *n* [L. *cubitus*, *cubitus*, the elbow, a cubit, fr. root of *cubare*, to lie or recline. *Cubit*, fr. *cupio*, I bend, *E. kip, hoop, hump*] The forearm, the ulna one of the two bones of the forearm, the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, used as a measure of length, usually taken at 18 inches — **cubit**, *kub'it*, *a* Of the length of a cubit, pertaining to the cubit or forearm.

**cuboid**, *kub'oid*, *kub'oid*, *al*, *a* [Gr *kubos*, cube, and *oidos*, form] Resembling a cube, nearly in the shape of a cube. **cuckoo**, *kuk'oo*, *kuk'oo*, *al*, *a* [See *case* one self, *huk, dung*] A chair upon which an offender was placed, to be hoisted at, pelted, or ducked by the mob.

**cuckold**, *kuk'old*, *n* [Formerly *cuckold*, *coleroid*, &c., fr. O Fr *cucul*, a cuckoo (fr. the *cuc* and term -old indecipient, sense lat. one who is *cucul* old, fr. the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds)] A man whose wife is false to his bed, the husband of an adulteress — *v* t. pret. & pp *cuckolded*, *kuk'old-ed*, *pp* *cuckolding*, *kuk'old-ing* To make a cuckold of.

**cuckoldry**, *kuk'old-ry*, *n* Having the qualities of a cuckold. [See *Shai*]

**cuckoldom**, *kuk'old-um*, *n* [Cuckold and -dom] State of a cuckold.

**cuckoldry**, *kuk'old-ry*, *n* [Cuckold and -ry] The making of other men cuckolds, the state of being made a cuckold.

**cuckoo**, *kuk'oo*, *n* [Fr *cucou*, fr. *L. cuculi*, like *G. kulul*, *D. Iorol*, *Gr. Iokur*, *Skr. Iokita* names derived from its cry] A well-known migratory bird, resembling Britain in song, and named from the sound of its note, being famous for its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, the name of many allied birds of various countries.

**cuckoo-spit**, *kuk'oo-spit*, *n* A froth found on plants in summer, being a secretion formed by the larva of a small insect called frog fly.

**cucullate**, *encullated*, *kuk'ul-at*, *al* [L. *cucullatus*, fr. *cucullus*, a hood or cloak, hooded, covered, having the shape or resemblance of a hood.]

**cucumber**, *kuk'um-ber*, *n* [From O Fr *cucumbr*, *cucumbr*, fr. *L. cucumbr*, *cucurbita*, the cucumber] An annual plant of the gourd family prized as an esculent in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins.

**cucurbit**, *kuk'ur-bit*, *n* [Fr *cucurbita*, fr. *L. cucurbita*, the gourd] A chemical vessel used in distillation originally shaped like a gourd, a vessel of this shape for holding liquids.

**cucurbitaceous**, *kuk'ur-bit-a-shus*, *a* [See *prec*] Resembling a pount.

**cucurbital**, *kuk'ur-bit-al*, *a* Pertaining to the gourd or cucumber family of plants.

**cud**, *kud*, *n* [A Sax. *cu*, in *cruden*, the cud or man and *cruden* = to chew] The food which ruminating animals, after having brought up and chewed, again swallow to be re-chewed, to powder, to reduce, to ruminate.











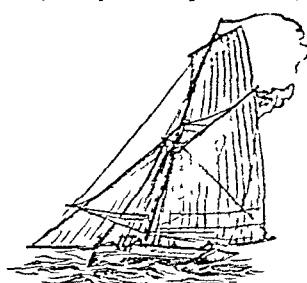




**curvilinear**, *curvilineal*, *kerr'-a-lin'-er*, *kerr'-a-lin'-e-al*, *a* [*L. curvus*, curved, and *lin-a*, a line] Consisting of curved lines, bounded by curved lines  
**curv**, *rostrat*, *kerr'-rostrat*, *a* [*L. curvus*, curved, and *rostrum*, a bill or beak.] Having a crooked beak.  
**curvity**, *kerr'-i-ti*, *n* [*L. curvitas*] The state of being curved, curvature, a bending in a regular form, crookedness  
**cuscus**, *kus'-kus*, *n* [Native name.] An Australian marsupial living in trees  
**cushat**, *kush'-at*, *n* [*A. Sax. cusate cus-cote*, origin doubtful.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.  
**cushion**, *kyush-on*, *n* [*Fr. coussin*, *It. cus-cino*, fr. a hypothetical *culeitum* dim of *L. culeta*, a cushion, a quilt] A pillow for a seat, a soft pad placed on a chair, sofa, &c., a stuffed bag, something resembling a pillow — *v* *t* pret & pp *cushioned* *kyush-on-d*, pp *cushioning*, *kyush-on-ing* To seat on a cushion, to furnish with cushions  
**cushioned**, *kyush-on-d*, *p* a Furnished with cushions, padded.  
**cushiony**, *kyush-on-i*, *a* Having the appearance of a cushion, cushion-shaped and soft  
**cusp**, *kusp*, *n* [*L. cuspis*, a point] A point or sharp projection, the point or horn of the moon or other luminary a point formed by the meeting of two curves, a prominence on a molar tooth  
**cuspidate**, **cuspidated**, **cuspidal**, *kus'-pi-dat*, *kus'-pi-dat-ed*, *kus'-pi-dal*, *a* [*L. cuspidatus*, fr *cuspis*, a point, a cusp] Having a cusp or cusps, like a cusp, terminating in a cusp or bristle point  
**cuspidator**, *kus'-pi-dor*, *n* [*Fr. fr. cuspir*, to spit.] A spittoon [American.]  
**custard**, *kus'-terd*, *n* [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised crust CRUST] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.  
**custard-apple**, *kus'-terd-apl*, *n* [From the yellowish pulp] The large, dark-brown, rounded fruit of a West Indian tree, or the tree itself [*A nona reticulata*]  
**custodial**, *kus'-to-dial* *a* [*Custody* and *-al*] Relating to custody or guardianship  
**custodian**, *kus'-to-dian*, *n* [*Custody* and *-an*] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building &c., a custodian  
**custodian**, *kus'-to-dian*, *n* [*L. custodia*, fr *custos* *custodia*, a watchman or keeper cog with E. *heard*] A standing by, a watching, a keeping, a guarding, guardianship, care, watch, imprisonment, defence security  
**custom**, *kus'-tum*, *n* [*O Fr. costume*, Mod. *Fr. coutume*, *L. consuetudo*, *consuetudinis*, custom—*con*, with and *sueta*, suetum, I am wont or accustomed *Costume* is the same word.] A frequent repetition of the same act, habit, way, long-established practice or usage, established mode, habitual practice, manner, fashion, a buying of goods practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or giving orders, a tax or impost on goods, exported or imported, *pl* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.  
**custom-bill**, *kus'-tum-a-bil*, *a* Subject to the payment of the duties called customs  
**customarily**, *kus'-tum-a-r-i*, *adv* In a customary manner, ordinarily, commonly  
**customariness**, *kus'-tum-a-r-i-ness*, *n* State of being customary, frequency, commonness.  
**customary**, *kus'-tum-a-r-i*, *a* [*L. L. customary*] According to custom, habitual, usual, common, ordinary; accustomed, holding or held by custom  
**customer**, *kus'-tum-er*, *n* [From *et. com*] One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, place of sale &c., one who buys goods or wares, an accustomed buyer or employer — *a* Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready-made articles  
**custom-house**, *kus'-tum-hous*, *n* The

house where customs are paid, or secured to be paid, the establishment by means of which the customs are collected  
**custos**, *kus'-tus*, *n* [*L.*] A keeper — *Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of an English county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session  
**cut**, *kut*, *v* *t* pret & pp *cut*, *kut*, pp *cutting*, *kutting* [This word first appears about the end of the 12th century and its only connections seem to be found in Swedish dialects] To separate the parts of by an edged instrument, to make a gash, incision, or notch in, to divide or sever into pieces by an edged instrument, to hew, to sever and cause to fall, to fell, as wood, to mow or reap as corn, to sever and remove, as the nails or hair, to fashion by carving, to carve, as meat, to wound the feelings of, to affect deeply, to intersect, to cross, to castrate, to divide, as cards, to refuse to recognize — *v* *l* To make an incision or incisions, to do the work of an edge-tool, to be severed by a cutting instrument, to use a cutting instrument or edge-tool, to pass straight and rapidly, to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose — *a* Gashed carved, intersected, pierced, deeply affected — *n* The action of an edged instrument a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword, or with a whip, an incision, a gash, a notch, a wound, the longitudinal opening made by an edged instrument, a severe remark a sarcasm, a channel a passage, a canal, a part cut off, a small piece or shred, a piece to serve in drawing lots, a near passage or way by which an angle is cut off, an engraving made on wood, an engraved picture, a set of dividing a pack of cards manner in which a thing is cut form, shape, fashion, refusal to recognize a person — To cut down, to cause to fall by severing, to prostrate by the blow of a sword or other weapon to take down by cutting the rope in which a person is hanged, to retrench, to curtail — To cut off, to sever from rest to bring to an untimely end, to interrupt, to stop (communication), to intercept — To cut out, to remove by cutting, to excise, to shape or form by, or as by, cutting, to take the preference or precedence of, to seize and carry off from an enemy's harbour to supplant — To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to shorten, to abridge — To cut up, to cut in pieces, to criticize severely, to censure, to wound the feelings deeply — To cut off with a shilling, to bequeath one's natural heir only a shilling, as a proof that disinherence was designed — To cut capers, to frolic about — To cut a dash or figure, to make a display — To cut a joke, to joke, to jest — To cut the teeth, to have the teeth pierce the gums — Cut and dry, or cut and dried, prepared for use, a metaphor from hewn timber or from herbs kept in a dry state — Cut glass, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing  
**cutaneous**, *kut'-a-ne-us*, *a* [From *L. cutis*, the skin, same root as *E. hide*] Belonging to the skin, existing on or affecting the skin  
**cut-away**, *kut'-a-way*, *n* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away: used also adjectively  
**cutch**, *kuch*, *n* [Malay, *lachuk*] Same as catechu or gambier  
**cuttle**, *kut*, *a* [An abber of *acute*] Acute, clever sharp [Colloq.]  
**cuttle**, *kut*, *n* [*L. cuticula*, dim of *cutis*, the skin (q.v.)] The thin exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister the epidermis or scarf-skin, any thin pellicular membrane covering something a vascular membrane in plants — **cuticular**, *kut'-i-kul-er*, *a* Pertaining to the cuticle  
**cuttle**, *kut*, *n* [*L. cutis*, the skin, cognate with *E. hide* (kin)] The dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle, the dermis or true skin  
**cutlass**, *kut'-las*, *n* [*Fr. coutelas*, fr. *O Fr. coutel* (*Fr. coutau*), a knife, fr. *L. cutellus*,

dim. of *cutler*, a knife COULTER] A broad, curving sword, a hanger, used by seamen, &c.  
**cutler**, *kut'-ler*, *n* [*Fr. coutelier*, fr. *O Fr. coutel*, a knife, fr. *L. cutellus* CUTLASS] One who makes, sells, or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments  
**cutlery**, *kut'-le-ri*, *n* The business of a cutler, knives and other edged instruments collectively  
**cutlet**, *kut'-let*, *n* [*Fr. côtelette*, *O Fr. côtelette*, dim. of *coste*, *Fr. côte* fr. *L. costa* a rib COVEY] A small piece of meat for cooking, generally of a part of a rib with meat attached.  
**cut-off**, *kut'-of*, *n* That which cuts off or shortens, a contrivance for economizing steam by regulating its admission to the cylinder  
**cutpurse**, *kut'-pers*, *n* One who cuts purses in order to steal them or their contents, a thief, a pickpocket  
**cutter**, *kut'-er*, *n* One who or that which cuts, an implement or part of a machine



Cutter

for cutting, one who cuts out cloth for garments a boat used by ships of war a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit closely resembling a sloop

**cut-throat**, *kut'-thro-t*, *n* One who cuts throats, a murderer, an assassin

**cutting**, *kutting*, *p* *a* Serrating to cut, wounding the feelings, sharp, severe, pungent, satirical. — *n* The act of one who or that which cuts a piece cut off, an incision, an excavation made through earth or rock, in making a road, canal, &c., a twig or scion cut off for the purpose of grafting or planting

**cuttingly**, *kutting-li*, *adv* In a cutting manner, severely, sarcastically

**cuttle**, *cuttle-fish*, *kut*, *kut* fish, *n*

[*A. Sax. cuttle*, *cuttelle*, *n*]

[*A. Sax. cuttle*, *cuttelle*, *n*]

A two-gilled cephalopod mollusc having the body inclosed in a sac, eight arms covered with suckers, and a sac from which it ejects a black ink-like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it

**cuttle-bone**, *kut'-l-bon* *n* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttlefish

**cuttlefish**, *kut'-fish*, *n*

The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water

**cuttlefish**, *kut'-fish*, *n*

A sea bird which skims the water and runs its bill along the surface (*Rynchops nigra*)

**cyanean**, *si'-an-an*, *a* [*Gr. kyanos* fr. *kyanos*, a dark blue substance] Having a dark blue or an azure color — **cyanic**, *si'-an-ik*, *a* Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure containing cyanogen — **cyanide**, *si'-an-i-d*, *n* [*Gr. kyanos*, and *id*] A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base — **cyanide of potassium**, a poisonous sub-



Cuttle fish















ing designs in concealment, atrocious, wicked, sinister — *n* Darkness, obscurity, absence of light, secrecy, a state unknown, a state of ignorance (Usually with the)

**dark-browed**, *dar'k'brou'd*, *a* Stern of aspect, frowning

**darken**, *dar'k'n*, *v t* pret & pp *darkened* *dar'k'nd* ppr *darkening*, *dar'k'ning* [*Dar'k* and *-en*] To make dark, to deprive of light, to obscure, to cloud, to dim, to make black, gloomy dim, dusky, or obscure, to deprive of bodily or mental vision to render ignorant or stupid to perplex to make less clear or intelligible, to sully, to taint — To darken one's door, to enter one's house — *v i* To grow dark or darker

**darkish**, *dar'k'ish*, *a* Somewhat dark, dusky

**darkle**, *dar'k'l*, *v t* pret & pp *darkled*, *dar'k'ld*, ppr *darkling*, *dar'k'ling* [Formed from *darkling*] To appear darkly or obscurely, to become dark

**darkling**, *dar'k'ling*, *adv* [*Dar'k* and term *-ling*, as in *flatling*=long in *headlong*] In the dark, at night, in darkness — *a* Black-looking, lowering, gloomy, obscure

**darkly**, *dar'k'li*, *adv* In a dark manner, obscurely, dimly, blindly uncertainly, with imperfect light, blindness, or knowledge

**darkness**, *dar'k'nes*, *n* State or quality of being dark, absence of light, obscurity, blackness, cheerlessness, gloom want of clearness or perspicuity, ignorance concealment, secrecy, privacy, infernal gloom calamities, perplexities

**darksome**, *dar'k'sum*, *a* [*Dar'k* and *-some*] Dark, gloomy, obscure

**darky**, *dar'k*, *n* A popular name for a negro or other dark skinned person

**darling**, *dar'ling*, *a* [*A Sax* *deorling*=dear, clear, and *dim*, term *-ling* DEAR] Dear, beloved, favourite, regarded with great kindness and tenderness — *n* One much beloved, a favourite

**darn**, *darn*, *v t* pret & pp *darned*, *darn'd*, ppr *darning*, *darn'ing* [*Origin unknown*, not connected with *Armor darn*, a piece, a fragment, a patch, *O Fr* *darn*, a slice a broad thin piece] To mend by imitating the texture of the stuff with thread and a needle, to sew together with thread, — *n* A place mended by darning

**darnel**, *dar'nel*, *n* [*O Fr* *darnelle*, same root as *D* door, *G* thor, a fool, *Lith* *durnas*, foolish, mad, from its narcotic properties] A troublesome grass in cornfields, the seeds of which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying

**darter**, *dar'ter*, *n* One who darts

**dart**, *dar't*, [*From O Fr* *dart*, Mod. *Fr* *dard*, a dart, which itself is of Germanic origin=Sw *dart*, *A Sax* *daroth*, *O H G* *tart*, a dart, javelin, &c.] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand, a short lance, anything which pierces and wounds, a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring or flight — *v t* pret & pp *darted*, *dar'ted*, ppr *darting*, *dar'ting* To throw (a pointed instrument) with a sudden thrust, to throw suddenly or rapidly, to shoot — *v t* To fly or shoot, as a dart, to fly rapidly, to start suddenly and run

**darter**, *dar'ter*, *n* One who darts, a bird of the pelican tribe that darts into the water after fish

**dartrine**, *dar'trin*, [*Fr*] A name for herpes or other skin diseases

**Darwinian**, *dar'win'ian*, *a* [*Darwin* and *-ian*] Of or pertaining to the teaching of Charles Darwin, the naturalist — *n* A believer in Darwinism — **Darwinism**, *dar'win'izm*, *n* [*Darwin* and *-ism*] The doc-

trine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin, which maintains that there is a natural tendency to variation in organic beings, and that from a few forms (perhaps even one) sprang all existing species genera orders, &c., of animals and plants, the fittest for their particular surroundings surviving and others dying out and becoming extinct

**dash**, *dash*, *v t* pret & pp *dashed*, *dash't*, ppr *dashing*, *dash'ing* [*A Scandinavian word* = Dan *dast*, to slap, *dast*, a slap, Sw *dast*, a beat, connections doubtful, perhaps imitative of sound, comp *crash*, *smash*, &c.] To knock or cause to strike suddenly or violently to throw, hurl, or cast, to sprinkle, to mix slightly, to form or sketch out hastily, to obliterate, to frustrate to daunt, to abash, to confuse — *v i* To rush with violence, to strike or be hurled — *n* A violent striking together of two bodies, collision, slight quantity infused admixture, a rushing or onset, a capacity for prompt action, vigour in attack, blustering or ostentatious parade, a mark in writing or printing (—), noting a break, pause, or stop in the sentence

**dash**, *dash*, *adv* An expression of the sound of water dashed

**dash-board**, *dash'bord*, *n* A board or leather apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c., from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses

**dasher**, *dash'er*, *n* One who or that which dashes, the float of a paddle wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like

**dashing**, *dash'ing*, *a* Having dash, impetuous, spirited, showy, brilliant

**dash-pot**, *dash'pot*, *a* A cylinder partly filled with water or other fluid, and having a loosely fitted piston working in it

**dash-wheel**, *dash'wh'l*, *n* A wheel revolving in a receptacle, used for washing woven goods

**dastard**, *dast'erd*, *n* [*From a Scandinavian word*=Icel *dastir* exhausted (akin to *dazl*), the suffix being *-ard*] A coward a poltroon, one who meanly shrinks from danger — *a* Cowardly meanly shrinking from danger — **dastardliness**, *dast'erd-li-nes*, *n* Cowardliness — **dastardly**, *dast'erd-li*, *a* Like or appropriate to a dastard, cowardly, meanly timid, base — **dastardly**, *dast'erd-li*, *n* Cowardliness, mean timorousness

**dasyrometer**, *das'y-om-e'ter*, *n* [*Gr* *dasy*, dense, *metron*, measure] An instrument for testing the density of a gas

**dasyure**, *das'y-ur*, *n* [*Gr* *dasy*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a carnivorous marsupial found in Australia

**data**, See **DATUM**

**date**, *dat*, *n* [*Fr* *date*, fr *L* *datum* given used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents *Datum* is the neut. of the pp of *L* *dare*, *datum*, to give whence also *dativ*, die (n) the root being *in* down a gift, donation, condone, &c.] That addition to writing which specifies the year month, and day when it was given or executed, the time when any event happened or is to happen the number which marks the time when anyone has lived or anything has been done, era age epoch — *v t* pret & pp *dated*, *dat'ed*, ppr *dating*, *dat'ing* To write down the date on to append the date to, to note or fix the time of — *v i* To reckon time, to begin at a certain date or time to have origin

**date**, *dat*, *n* [*O Fr* *date*, *Fr* *datte*, fr *L* *datylus*, *Gr* *daktylos* a finger, a date **DACTYL**] The fruit of the date palm consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia

**dateless**, *dat'les*, *a* Having no date, undated, so old as to be beyond date, having no fixed limit, eternal

**date-palm**, *date'palm*, *dat'palm*, *dat'palm*, *n* A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, the female plant bearing a bunch of from 150 to 200 dates

**date-plum**, *dat'plum*, *n* The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits

**date-sugar**, *dat'shug'er*, *n* Sugar from the fruit of the date palm

**dativ**, *dat'iv*, *a* [*L* *dativus*, fr *do*, *datum*, I give, **DAT** (I)] In grammar, a term applied to the case which usually follows verbs that express giving or the doing of something to or for — *n* The dative case

**datum**, *dat'um*, *n*, pl. *data*, *dat'a*, [*L* See **DAT** (I)] Something given or admitted, some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known from which other facts propositions, &c. are to be deduced

**datarine**, *dat'arin*, *n* [*From* *Datura Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple

**daub**, *dab*, *v t* pret & pp *daubed*, *dab'd*, ppr *daubing*, *dab'ing* [*O Fr* *dauber*, to plaster, fr *L* *dealbare*, to whitewash—*de*, intens, and *albus* white **ALBUM**] To smear, to cover with mud, slime or other soft substance, to paint coarsely to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously, to flatter grossly — *n* Coarse painting, a viscous adhesive application a smear

**dauber**, *da'b'er*, *n* One who daubs, a coarse painter, a low and gross flatterer

**dauby**, *da'b'y*, *a* [*Daub* and *-y*] Viscous, glutinous, slimy, adhesive

**daughter**, *da'ter*, *n* [*A Sax* *dohotor*=*D* *dochter* Dan *dotter*, Icel *dottir* *G* *tochter*, *Gr* *thygatter*, *Fr* *doktarah* *Skr* *doktrur* *Lith* *dutle*, *Ir* *dauter*=daughter Usually taken as from a root meaning to milk] A female child of any age, a female descendant, a daughter-in-law, a term of kindness or compassion given to a woman by a person who is entitled to respect or esteem, the female offspring of an animal or plant

**daughter-in-law**, *da'ter-in-la*, *n* A son's wife

**daughtery**, *da'ter-ly*, *a* Becoming a daughter, dutiful

**dark**, *dar'k*, *a* Same as **DARL**

**daunt**, *daunt*, *v t* pret & pp *daunted*, *daunt'ed*, ppr *daunting*, *daunt'ing* [*O Fr* *dauter*, *donter*, *Fr* *dompter*, to tame fr *L* *domitare*, a freq. of *domo*, I tame, fr root of *dominus*, a lord **DAME**] To repress or subdue the courage of, to terrify, to intimidate, to dispirit, to discourage, to dishearten, to damp, to depress

**daunter**, *daunt'er*, *n* One who daunts

**dauntless**, *daunt'les*, *a* Undaunted, bold, fearless intrepid

**dauntlessly**, *daunt'les-ly*, *adv* In a dauntless manner; boldly, fearlessly

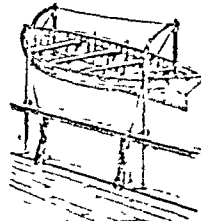
**dauntlessness**, *daunt'les-nes*, *n* State or quality of being dauntless, fearlessness, intrepidity

**dauphin**, *da'fin*, *n* [*Fr* *dauphin* the title originally of the lords of *Dauphiny* and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province fr *L* *delphinus*, a dolphin the crest of the lords of *Dauphiny*] The eldest son of the king of France prior to the revolution of 1830 — **dauphiness**, *da'fin-es*, *n* The wife of the dauphin

**davit**, *da'vit*, *n* [*O Fr* *daviot*, on, in un



Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*)



Davit's with boat attached

known.] One of a pair of projecting pieces of timber or iron standing out over a ship's







**dealer**, dī'ler, *n* One who deals, a trader, a merchant, one who distributes cards.  
**deal-fish**, dī'fish [From *deal* in the sense of board.] A name for a fish of the northern seas with an extremely compressed body.  
**dealing**, dī'ing, *n* Conduct, behaviour, intercourse, traffic.  
**deambulatory**, dī-am'bi-lu-to-ry, *n* [L *deambulatorium*, fr *deambulare*, to walk about—*de*, and *ambulare*, to walk, amble.] A covered place to walk in, a covered gallery, a cloister.  
**dean**, dīn, *n* [O Fr *dean*, *deien*, Mod Fr *doyen*, fr *decanus* one set over ten persons, fr *decem*, ten DECIMAL.] An ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the canons or prebendaries, an officer in a university or college—Dean of guild, in Scotland, the magistrate in a city or burgh whose duty is to take care that all buildings are in accordance with the regulations.  
**deanery**, dīn'e-ry, *n* [Dean and -ery.] The house of a dean, the revenue, office, or jurisdiction of a dean.  
**deanship**, dīn'ship, *n* The office of a dean.  
**dear**, dīr, *a* [A Sax *deore*, *dīre*, dear, beloved, high-priced=O D *dier*, Mod D *duur*, Icel *dyrr*, Dan and Sw *dyr*, G *theuer*, dear, beloved, high priced, &c., of unknown root.] Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or real value, more costly than usual, high-priced opposite to cheap, characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity, valuable, expensive, of a high price, of a high value in estimation, beloved—*n*, A darling, a word denoting tender affection or endearment—adv *dearly*, tenderly, at a dear rate.  
**dear-bought**, dīr'bat, *a* Purchased at a high price.  
**dearly**, dīr'ly, adv In a dear manner, at a high price, with great fondness, tenderly.  
**dearness**, dīr'nes, *n* State of being dear, nearness to the heart or affections, preciousness, scarcity, high price.  
**dearth**, dīrth, *n* [From *dear*, the termination being that of abstract nouns, comp *uarm-th*, *heat-th*, *strength*, *stout-th*, &c.] Scarcity, which makes food dear, want, need, famine, barrenness, sterility.  
**deary**, dīr, *n* A familiar word of endearment.  
**deasprate**, dī-as'p'rāt, *v t* pret & pp *deasprated*, dī-as'p'rāt-ed, *pp* *deasprating*, dī-as'p'rāt-ing [Prefix *de*, from, and *aspire*.] To deprive of the aspirate, to pronounce without an aspirate.  
**death**, dēth, *n* [A Sax *death*, fr the root of *die*, with the -th of abstract nouns=Goth *dauthus*, L *G* and D *daud* Sw and Dan *dod*, G *tod*=dead, DEAD, DIE.] That state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, extinction of life, mortality, decease, demise, cause of death, a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality, murder, capital punishment, state of being under the power of sin or its consequences, damnation.  
**death-agon**, dēth'ag-o-n *n* The agony or struggle which immediately precedes death.  
**death-bed**, dēth'bed, *n* The bed on which a person dies, or to which he is confined in his last sickness.  
**death-bell**, dēth'bel, *n* The bell that announces death, the passing bell.  
**death-blow**, dēth'blō, *n* A blow causing death, a mortal blow, anything which extinguishes hope or blights one's prospects.  
**death-fire**, dēth'fir, *n* A luminous appearance or flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death.  
**deathful**, dēth'ful, *a* Causing death, full of slaughter, murderous, destructive.  
**deathless**, dēth'les, *a* Immortal, not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.  
**deathlike**, dēth'lik, *a* Resembling death, gloomy, still, calm, quiet, peaceful, motionless.  
**deathly**, dēth'ly, *a* Deadly, fatal, mortal

**death-rate**, dēth'rāt, *n* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.  
**death-rattle**, dēth'rāt-l, *n* A peculiar rattling in the throat of a dying person.  
**death-stroke**, dēth'strōk, *n* A near approach to death, the gates of death.  
**death-tread**, dēth'shed, *n* The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure representing one—Death's head moth, the largest insect found in Britain, having markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resembling a skull or death's head.  
**death-man**, dēth'sman, *n* An executioner, a hangman.  
**death-stroke**, dēth'strōk, *n* The stroke of death, a death blow.  
**death-struggle**, dēth'strug'l, *n* Death-agony.  
**death-token**, dēth'tō-kn, *n* That which indicates approaching death.  
**death-warrant**, dēth'wō-rant, *n* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.  
**death-watch**, dēth'wach, *n* A small beetle, whose ticking, which is really the



Death watch Beetle (*Anobium tessellatum*)  
 1 Natural size 2 Magnified 3 Head as seen from underneath.

call of the male for its mate, has been superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.  
**debacle**, dē-bāk'l, *n* [Fr *débacle*, fr *débâcle*, to break up—*de* (=L *dis*), priv, and *bâcle*, to bar, fr L *vacuus*, a bar, a staff.] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river, a sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it stones and other debris, a confused rout, a stampede, a crash in social or political world.  
**debar**, dī-bar, *v t* pret & pp *debarred*, dī-bard, *pp* *debarring*, dī-baring [Prefix *de*, and *bar*.] To bar or cut off from entrance, to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment, to prevent, to exclude, to deprive.  
**debarik**, dī-bark', *v t* pret & pp *debaried*, dī-bark', *pp* *debariking*, dī-bark'ing [Fr *debarquer*=prefix *de*, and *barque*, a vessel BARK.] To land from a ship or boat to disembark—*debarikation*, dī-bark'ā-shon, *n* Act of disembarking.  
**debarment**, dē-bair'ment, *n* The act of debarring.  
**debase**, dī-bās', *v t* pret & pp *debased*, dī-bās', *pp* *debasings*, dī-bās'ing [Prefix *de*, and *base*, low, mean, vile.] To bring low, to lower, to sink, to cast down, to reduce to depress to abase, to degrade, to adulterate, to vitiate.  
**debased**, dī-bās', *a* Reduced in value, purity, fineness, or quality, adulterated, degraded, despicable, vile.  
**debasement**, dī-bās'ment, *n* Act of debasing, state of being debased, degradation, abasement, adulteration.  
**debaser**, dī-bā'ser, *n* One who or that which debases.  
**debasings**, dī-bās'ing, *a* Degrading, lowering, tending to debase or degrade.  
**debatable**, dī-bā'ta-bl, *a* That may be debated, disputable.  
**debate**, dī-bāt', *n* [Fr *debat*, a debate, fr the verb *debatre*, contend, debate, O Fr *debatre*, debate, fight, lit *beat-down*—L *de*, down, and *battere*, to beat BATTEN.] An argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions, contention in words or arguments, contest, disputation, contention, discussion, dispute, controversy, quarrel—*v t* pret & pp *debated*, dī-bāt'ed, *pp* *debating*, dī-bāt'ing To contend for in words or arguments, to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute, to discuss,

to argue, to contest—*v i*. To deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind, to consider with one's self—*n*. Debating society, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.  
**debater**, dī-bāt'er, *n* One who debates, a disputant.  
**debauch**, dē-bach', *v t* pret & pp *debached*, dē-bach', *pp* *debouching*, dē-bach'ing [O Fr *debaucher*, Fr *debaucher*—*de*, away, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task, the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty.] To corrupt or vitiate, to pollute, to debauch, to pervert to mislead—*v i*. To riot to revel—*n* [Fr *debauche*, fr the verb.] Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking, intemperance, drunkenness, lewdness.  
**debauched**, dē-bach't', *a* Vitiated in morals or purity of character, given to debauchery, profligate.  
**debauchee**, dē-bō-shū', *n* [Fr *debauché*, pp of *debaucher*, to debauch.] One addicted to debauchery, a libertine, a rake.  
**debaucher**, dē-bach'er, *n* One who debauches or corrupts others.  
**debauchery**, dē-bach'e-ry, *n* [Debauch and -ery.] Excess in the pleasures of the table, gluttony, intemperance, habitual lewdness.  
**debauchment**, dē-bach'ment, *n* The act of debauching.  
**debeture**, dē-ben'tūr, *n* [Fr *débeture*, fr L *debetur*, there are owing (certain things), a word used in old acknowledgments of debt. This word is the third pers pl pres indic of *debeo*, pass of *debeo*, I owe. Akin *debit*, *debt*.] A deed or document charging certain property with the repayment of money lent, and with interest on the sum lent, a certificate of drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods—*debetured*, dē-ben'tūrd, *a* Entitled to drawback or debeture, secured by debeture.  
**debile**, dē-bil', *a* [L *debilis*, feeble. DEBILITATE.] Weak or feeble.  
**debilitate**, dē-bil'tāt, *v t* pret & pp *debilitated*, dē-bil'tāt-ed, *pp* *debilitating*, dē-bil'tāt-ing [Fr *debilitare*, fr L *debilitare*, *debilitare*, fr *debilis*, weak—*de*, away and *habilis*, fit, apt, suitable, able. ABLE.] To make faint or languid, to weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate.  
**debilitating**, dē-bil'tāt-ing, *a* Tending to debilitate, weakening, enfeebling, impairing strength.  
**debilitation**, dē-bil'tā'shon, *n* The act of debilitating or weakening.  
**debility**, dē-bil'ti, *n* [Fr *debilité*, L *debilitas* DEBILITATE.] Languor of the body, weakness, feebleness.  
**debit**, dē-bit, *n* [L *debitum*, something owed, fr *debeo*, I owe—*de*, from and *habeo*, I have DEBT.] That which is entered in an account as a debt, a recorded item of debt, that part of an account in which is entered what a person owes to another—*Debit* side, the left-hand page of a ledger or an account—*v t* pret & pp *debited*, dē-bit-ed, *pp* *debiting*, dē-bit-ing To charge with debt, to enter an account on the debtor side of a book or ledger.  
**debitum**, dē-bit', *n* [Fr, fr L *de* from, *debitum*, taken away—*ab*, away, and *latum*, carried.] In fort the ditch excavated from the ditch to form the parapet.  
**debonair**, dē-bō-nār, *a* [Fr *debonnaire*—*de*, from, *bon*, good, and *aire* (L *area*), place, extraction.] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness, gracious, kind, affable, courteous, winning, accomplished.  
**debonairly**, dē-bō-nār'ly, adv In a debonair manner.  
**debouch**, dē-bōsh', *v t* pret & pp *debouched*, dē-bōsh't', *pp* *debouching*, dē-bōsh'ing [Fr *deboucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth, fr L *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a narrow or confined place, as troops—*debonchure*, dē-bōsh'ūr, *n* [Fr See prec.] The mouth of a river or channel.  
**debris**, dē-brī', *n* sing or pl [Fr, fr *de*, L *dis*, asunder, apart, and *bris*, to break.]







or determined manner, clearly, indisputably

**decider**, dē-sī'd-er, *n* One who decides

**decidua**, dē-sī'd-ū-ā, *n* [For *decidua membrana*, the membrane that falls off] **DECIDUOUS** [A membrane of the uterus, in man and certain animals, which is discharged after parturition — *deciduate*, dē-sī'd-ū-āt, *n* Applied to those mammals which throw off a decidua after parturition]

**deciduous**, dē-sī'd-ū-s, *n* [L *deciduus* fr *decidere*, to fall—de, down, and *cado*, I fall **CADENCE**] Not perennial or permanent, having leaves that fall in autumn

**décligramme**, dā-si-grām, *n* [Fr] A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme

**déclitre**, dā-si-lē-tr, *n* [Fr] A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre

**decillion**, dē-sī'lon, *n* [L *decem*, ten, and *million* without the *m*] In English notation a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed, in French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power

**decimal**, dē-si-mal *a* [L *decimus*, tenth, fr *decem*, ten, a word cogn. with *G* *deka*, Skr. *daśan*, ten, and with *E* *ten* **TEN**] Tenth, numbered or reckoned by ten, increasing or diminishing by tens — **Decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10, its value being indicated by a decimal point without writing down the denominator, thus  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ , are written 7, 700 — **Decimal system**, a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of 10, the metric system — *n* A tenth decimalize, dē-si-mal-iz, *t* To reduce to the decimal system

**decimally**, dē-si-mal-lī, *adv* In a decimal manner, by tens, by means of decimals

**decimate**, dē-si-māt, *t* pret & pp *decimated*, dē-si-māt-ed, ppr *decimating*, dē-si-māt-ing [L *decimo*, *decimus*, fr *decem*, ten **DECIMAL**] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, to take or select a tenth part of, to tube, to destroy a large indefinite number of

**decimation**, dē-si-mā'shon, *n* Act of decimating, a tithing, a selection of every tenth by lot, the destruction of a large but indefinite number of people

**decimator**, dē-si-māt-er, *n* One who or that which decimates

**déclimètre**, dā-si-mā-tr, *n* [Fr — L *decimus*, tenth, Gr *metron*, measure] A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.9371 inches

**decipher**, dē-sī'fer, *t* pret & pp *deciphered*, dē-sī'fer-ed, ppr *deciphering*, dē-sī'fer-ing [Prefix *de*, from and *cipher* = Fr *decyphrer*, to decipher **CIPHER**] To explain what is written in ciphers, to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters, to discover or explain the meaning of, to unravel, to interpret

**decipherable**, dē-sī'fer-a-bl, *a* That may be deciphered or explained

**decipherer**, dē-sī'fer-er, *n* One who decipheres

**decipherment**, dē-sī'fer-ment, *n* Act of deciphering

**decision**, dē-si'zhon *n* [Fr *decision* L *deciso*, *onus* **DECIDE**] The act of deciding, determination of a difference, doubt, or event, final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion, conclusion, firmness and stability of purpose, firmness of character, prompt action, fixed determination

**decisive**, dē-sī'siv, *a* [L *decisus*, and *decisus* = Fr *decisif* **DECIDE**] Having the power or quality of deciding or determining, final, conclusive, convincing, absolute, marked by prompt determination

**decisively**, dē-sī'siv-lī, *adv* In a decisive manner

**decisiveness**, dē-sī'siv-ness, *n* Quality or state of being decisive, decision of character

**deck**, dek, *t* pret & pp *deck'd*, dek't, ppr *decking*, dek'ing [Of Low German origin. Same word as *LG* and *D* *deken*, Dan

*dekk*, G *decken*, to cover with the corresponding nouns, D *del*, L *G* *decke*, Dan *dek*, a cover, a ship's deck, G *decke*, a cover, *deck*, a deck, closely akin to A.Sax. *threccan*, E *thatch* (Sc *thail*), the root being that of L *tego* I cover **THATCH**] To clothe, to dress elegantly, to array to adorn to embellish to ornament, to decorate, to furnish with a deck, as a vessel — *n* The platform or floor which extends from side to side of a ship and is formed of planking, and supported by the beams, large vessels having upper, main and lower decks

**deck**, dek, *n* [Origin unknown] A pack of cards, the part remaining after the others are dealt out

**deck-cargo**, **deck-load**, dek'k'ar-gō, dek'kōd, *n* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel

**decker**, dek'er, *n* One who or that which decks or adorns, a ship having decks, as, a three-decker

**deck-hand**, dek'hand, *n* One whose duties are confined to the deck of a vessel, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called

**declam**, dē-klām', *v* pret & pp *declamed*, dē-klāmd', ppr *declaming*, dē-klām'ing [Fr *declamer*, fr L *declamare* to declaim—*præ*fix *de*, intens, and *clamo*, I call, I cry out **CLAIM**] To speak a set oration in public, to make a formal speech or oration, to harangue to inveigh to hold forth, to speak or write merely for display

**declamant**, dē-klā'mant, *n* [Declam and *ant*] A declaimer

**declaimer**, dē-klām'er, *n* One who declaims, a speaker in public for rhetorical display, one who attempts to convince by a harangue, an invigilator

**declamation**, dē-klā-mā'shon, *n* [L *declamatio*] The art or act of declaiming, a harangue, a set speech made in public, a showy rhetorical oration

**declamatory**, dē-klām'a-tō-n, *a* [L *declamatorius*] Relating to the practice of declaiming, treated in the manner of a rhetorician, appealing to the passions, rhetorical, without solid sense or argument

**declarable**, dē-klā'ra-bl, *a* That may be declared or proved

**declaration**, dē-klā'ra'shon, *n* [L *declaratō*] Act of declaring, that which is declared, a proclamation, affirmation, an nunciation, an explicit and open statement, a solemn affirmation or affidavit, an affirmation

**declarative**, dē-klā'ra-tiv, *a* [Fr *declaratif*, L *declarativus*] Making declaration, explanatory, making show or manifestation, making proclamation or publication, declaratory

**declarator**, dē-klā'ra-ter, *n* [DECLARE] Scots law, a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially

**declaratory**, dē-klā'ra-tō-n, *a* [Fr *declaratoire*] Making declaration, clear manifestation or exhibition, expressive

**declare**, dē-klār', *t* pret & pp *declared*, dē-klār'd', ppr *declaring*, dē-klār'ing [Fr *declarer*, fr L *declaro* *declaro*, to declare, —*de* intens, and *claro*, I make clear, fr *clarus*, clear **CLEAR**] To show clearly, plainly, openly, and manifestly, to make known by words, to tell explicitly, to manifest or communicate plainly, to publish, to proclaim, to announce, to assert, to affirm, to pronounce, to testify, to utter, to reveal — To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions, to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses — *v* I To make a declaration, to proclaim or announce clearly some purpose or resolution — To declare off, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking, to break off from one's party engagements &c

**declared**, dē-klār'd', *a* Made known by declaration told explicitly, avowed, openly professed (a declared enemy)

**declaredly**, dē-klār'd-lī, *adv* Avowedly, explicitly

**declarer**, dē-klār'er, *n* One who declares

**declension**, dē-klēn'shon, *n* [Fr *déclinaison*, L *declinatio*, *onus*, fr *declinare*, to decline] In the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative, so, case is lit a falling **DECLINE**] The act or state of declining, a decline, a falling or declining toward a worse state, a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection refusal, non-acceptance, the infection or change of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to form the oblique cases, the act of declining a word

**declinable**, dē-klīn'a-bl, *a* That may be declined, changing its termination in the oblique cases

**declinal**, dē-klīn'al, *a* [Decline and *al*] Bending downwards, declining, in *geom* applied to the slope of strata from an axis

**declinate**, **declinons**, dē-klīnāt, dē-klīn'us, *a* [From *decline*] Bending or bent downward applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower

**declination**, dē-klīn'a'shon, *n* [L *declinatio* **DECLINE**] A bending downwards, decline, descent, decay, deterioration, deviation from a straight line, deviation from rectitude, declension, angular distance of a heavenly body north or south from the equator, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place, declination of the compass or magnetic declination — **declinator**, dē-klīn'a-ter, *n* An instrument used in ascertaining declination

**declinatory**, dē-klīn'a-tō-n, *a* [DECLINE] Of or pertaining to declination, intimating declination or refusal

**declinature**, dē-klīn'a-tūr, *n* [Decline and *tur*] The act of declining or refusing, a refusal

**decline**, dē-klīn', *v* pret & pp *declined*, dē-klīnd', ppr *declining*, dē-klīn'ing [Fr *decliner*, L *declinare*, to bend down or aside —*de*, down, and a hypothetical *clino* = Gr *κλινω*, I bend. Root seen in L *clivus*, sloping (declivity, acclivity), and also in E. to lean] To lean or bend aside or downwards, to lean or deviate from a right line or from rectitude, to swerve, to fall, to fail, to decay, to sink, to droop, to diminish, to refuse not to comply — *v* t To bend downward, to shun or avoid, to refuse, to reject, not to accept or comply with, to infect, to change the termination of a noun, &c, for forming the oblique cases — *n* A falling off, a tendency to a worse state, diminution or decay, deterioration, a gradual decay of health or vigour, consumption

**declining**, dē-klīn'ing, *a* Leaning or bending downwards, sinking, decaying, tending to a worse state, drooping, coming to an end

**declinometer**, dē-klīn'om-ē-ter, *n* [Decline, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations

**declivity**, dē-klīv'i-ti, *n* [L *declivitas*, a declivity, fr *declivus*, sloping downwards —*de*, down and *clivus*, sloping, fr same root as *clino*, I bend or incline — *v* t To bend down, a cination downward, a downward slope

**declivities**, dē-klīv'us *a* [See prec.] Gradually descending, not precipitous, sloping

**decoat**, dē-kōk't, *t* pret & pp *decocted*, dē-kōk't-ed, ppr *decocting*, dē-kōk't'ing [L *decoquo*, *decoctum* —*de*, down, and *coquo*, I boil. **COOK**] To prepare by boiling, to digest by heat

**decoction**, dē-kōk'shon, *n* [L *decoctio*, *onus*, fr *decoquo* **DECOCT**] The act of boiling a substance in water for extracting its virtues, the water in which a substance has been thus boiled

**decolate**, dē-kōl'āt, *t* pret & pp *decolated*, dē-kōl'āt-ed, ppr *decollating*, dē-kōl'āt'ing [L *decollo*, *decollatum*, I behead —*de* from, and *collum*, the neck (whence *collar*)] To behead, to decapitate

**decollation**, dē-kōl'a'shon, *n* [L *decollatio* (see prec.)] Act of beheading







Crossed, intersected, arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at right angles—**decussately**, *dē-kus'at-lī*, *adv* In a decussate manner—**decussation**, *dē-kus'at-shon*, *n* The act of decussating or state of being decussate, the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge



Decussate Leaves

**dedal**, *dē-dāl'*, *n*, *a* Same as *Dadal*

**dedicate**, *dē-dī-kāt*, *v t* pret & pp *dedicated*, *dē-dī-kāt-ed*, ppr *dedicating*, *dē-dī-kāt-ing* [*L. dedicō, dedicatum—de, intens., and dico, dicare, I devote* dedicate, akin *abdicate, diction, predict, &c* DICTION.] To set apart and consecrate to a sacred purpose, to devote to a sacred use, to appropriate, to give up wholly, to devote (often refl.) to, to apportion, to allot to inscribe, or address to a patron or friend

**dedicatee**, *dē-dī-kā-tē'*, *n* One to whom a thing is dedicated

**dedication**, *dē-dī-kā'shon*, *n* Act of dedicating, consecration act of devoting or giving to some person, use, or thing, inscription or address, as to a patron or friend—Dedication day, dedication feast, an annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church

**dedicator**, *dē-dī-kāt-er*, *n* One who dedicates

**dedicatorial**, *dē-dī-kā-tō-ri-al*, *a* Serving to dedicate, serving as a dedication

**deduce**, *dē-dūk*, *v t* pret & pp *deduced*, *dē-dūk'ted*, ppr *deducing*, *dē-dūk-ing* [*L. deduco, I lead or draw away, bring down, derive—de, from, and duco, I lead* DUK.] To draw or bring, to trace, to gather from premises, to infer from what precedes, to infer, to derive

**deducibility**, *dē-dūk-ib-lē-nes*, *n* The quality of being deducible

**deducible**, *dē-dūk-ib-lē*, *a* That may be deduced or inferred, inferable

**deduct**, *dē-dūkt*, *v t* pret & pp *deducted*, *dē-dūkt'ted*, ppr *deducting*, *dē-dūkt-ing* [*L. deduco, deductum* DEDUCE.] To subtract, to separate or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating

**deduction**, *dē-dūk'shon*, *n* [*L. deductio* The noun answers both to *deduce* and *deduct*] Act of deducing or of deducting, that which is drawn from premises, an inference, what is deducted sum or amount taken from another, abatement, discount

**deductive**, *dē-dūkt-iv*, *a* Pertaining to deduction or inference, deducible, that is or may be deduced from premises—Deductive reasoning, the process of deriving consequences from admitted or established premises

**deductively**, *dē-dūkt-iv-lē*, *adv* In a deductive manner, by deduction

**deed**, *dēd*, *n* [*A. Sax. daed, a deed, a thing done, fr. dōn, to do=Icel dōd, D and Dan dood, Goth deis, G that, a deed, Do*] That which is done, acted, or effected an act or action, exploit, achievement, feat, illustrious act, reality a written agreement or contract, particularly, an instrument conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee—**deedful**, *dēd'fūl*, *a* Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits—

**deedless**, *dēd'les*, *a* Without deeds or actions, inactive, indolent

**deem**, *dēm*, *v t* pret & pp *deemed*, *dēm'd*, ppr *deeming*, *dēm-ing* [*A. Sax. deman, to deem, to judge, fr. dōm, doom, judgment (same word as term -dom)=Icel dema, Sw domma, Dan domme, Goth gajdōman, to judge, fr. root of do Doot]* To judge to be so or so, to judge, to consider, to suppose—**vt** To judge, to think, to be of opinion, to estimate, to think or suppose

**deemster**, *dēm'ster*, *n* [*Diminutive -ster*] The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island

**deep**, *dēp*, *a* [*A. Sax. drōp=O. Sax. dropp, D diep, Dan dūb, Sw diup, Icel dyup, Goth drups, G tief, deep, fr. root of dyp, dub, dū=Dir, Dive*] Extending or being far below the surface or upper part, descending far downward, profound, low in situation, entering a great way, far from the outer part, not superficial, not obvious, not easily fathomed, seen through, or penetrated, sagacious, penetrating, artful, insidious, designing, concealing artifice, grave in sound, very still or solemn, thick, black, still, sunk, sunk low or dark, strongly coloured, unintelligible, heart-felt, affecting greatly, absorbed, swallowed up—**n** That which is deep, the sea, the abyss of waters, the ocean, any abyss

**deepen**, *dēp'n*, *v t* pret & pp *deepened*, *dēp'n'd*, ppr *deepening*, *dēp'n-ing* [*Deep with -en*] To make deep or deeper, to sink lower, to darken, to increase, to make more intense, to make more sad, grave or gloomy—**vt** To become more deep in all its aspects

**deep-laid**, *dēp-lād*, *a* Formed with profound skill or artifice

**deeply**, *dēp-lī*, *adv* In a deep manner, at or to a great depth, profoundly

**deep-mouthed**, *dēp'mūth'd*, *a* Having a deep, sonorous voice, as in a hound

**deepness**, *dēp'nes*, *n* State or quality of being deep, depth

**deep-sea**, *dēp'sē*, *a* Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean

**deer**, *dēr*, *n* sing and pl [*A. Sax. deor, my wild animal, a deer=Goth dius D dier, Dan dyr, Icel dyr, Sw diur, G thier, a beast, especially a wild beast* Supposed to be a noun fr. A. Sax. deor, bold, connected with *Er G torih, wild* Not connected with *Gr thēr, a wild beast*] A wild animal in general, a name of many ruminant quadrupeds, having solid branching horns which they shed every year, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the reindeer, &c

**deer-hair**, *dēr'hār*, *n* A kind of rusby plant

**deer-hound**, *dēr'hound*, *n* A hound for hunting deer, a stag-hound

**deer-mouse**, *dēr'mous*, *n* An American rodent animal allied to the mice and the weasels of the Old World

**deer-stalker**, *dēr'stak-er*, *n* One who stalks deer

**deer-stalking**, *dēr'stak-ing*, *n* The hunting of deer (especially the red deer) on foot by hiding and stealing within shot of them unawares

**deface**, *dē-fās*, *v t* pret & pp *defaced*, *dē-fās't*, ppr *defacing*, *dē-fās-ing* [*O Fr. defacier, defacier—prefix dis, and facies, a face*] To destroy or mar the surface of a thing, to injure the beauty of, to disfigure, to deform, to destroy, spoil, or mar, to erase or obliterate

**defacement**, *dē-fās'mēt*, *n* The act of defacing, injury to the surface or beauty of a thing, obliteration, that which mars or disfigures

**defacer**, *dē-fā'ser*, *n* One who defaces

**defalcate**, *dē-fal'kāt*, *v t* pret & pp *defalcated*, *dē-fal'kāt-ed*, ppr *defalcating*, *dē-fal'kāt-ing* [*Fr. defalquer, fr. L. defalcare, defalcation, to cut off with a sickle, hence to deduct—L. de, down, away, and falc, falcis, a sickle*] To take away or deduct

**defalcation**, *dē-fal'kā'shon*, *n* [*Fr. defalcation* See prec.] A deduction or abatement, a deficit in funds entrusted to the care of some one, a fraudulent abstraction of money by a person who has the charge or control of it—**defalcator**, *dē-fal'kāt-er*, *n* One who is guilty of defalcation or embezzlement

**defamation**, *dē-fā-mā'shon*, *n* [*Dr. defamatio* See prec.] Act of defaming, the uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation, slander, calumny

**defamatorily**, *dē-fā-mā-to-ri-lē*, *adv* In a defamatory manner

**defamatory**, *dē-fā-mā-to-ri*, *a* Containing defamation, calumnious, slanderous, false and injurious to reputation

**defame**, *dē-fām'*, *v t* pret & pp *defamed*, *dē-fām'd*, ppr *defaming*, *dē-fām-ing* [*Fr. deflumer, fr. L. difflamare, to spread a report, defame=dif for dis, asunder, abroad, and fama, a report (whence fame)*] To accuse or blame falsely and maliciously to calumniate, to slander, to libel, to revile, to asperse

**defamer**, *dē-fām'er*, *n* One who defames, a slanderer, a calumniator

**default**, *dē-fāl't*, *n* [*O Fr. default, Fr. défaut fr. defailir—de, and failir, to fail*—which see] A failing or failure, an omission of that which ought to be done, neglect to do what duty or law requires, fault, offence, in law, a failure to appear in court when summoned—**vt** pret & pp *defaulted*, *dē-fāl't-ed*, ppr *defaulting*, *dē-fāl't-ing* To fail in fulfilling or satisfying, an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement—**vt** To give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer

**defaultier**, *dē-fāl't-er*, *n* One who makes default, one who fails to account for money entrusted to his care, a delinquent, one who fails to meet his claims or fulfil his engagements

**defiance**, *dē-fī'zans*, *n* [*O Fr. defiance fr. defaire, defaire, Fr. defaire, to undo—L. de, and facio, I make* DEFILAT.] A rendering null, the preventing of the operation of an instrument—**defensible**, *dē-fī-zib-lē*, *a* That may be abrogated or annulled

**defeat**, *dē-fīt'*, *n* [*Fr. défaire, fr. defaire, to undo—L. de, and facio, fr. L. de or dis, and facere, to do* Akin *defect, deficient*] Frustration, a rendering null and void, prevention of success, overthrow, loss of battle

**defeat**, *dē-fīt'*, *v t* pret & pp *defeated*, *dē-fīt'ted*, ppr *defeating*, *dē-fīt-ing* To frustrate, to fail, to disappoint, to render null and void, to overthrow in battle, to overcome, to vanquish, to conquer, to rout, to discomfit

**defecate**, *dē-fē-kāt*, *v t* pret & pp *defecated*, *dē-fē-kāt-ed*, ppr *defecating*, *dē-fē-kāt-ing* [*L. defæco, defæcatus—de, from, and fec, facis, lees, dregs* FACIES.] To clear from lees, dregs, or impurities, to refine, to purify, to clarify—**n** A purged from lees, defecated

**defecation**, *dē-fē-kā'shon*, *n* Act of defecating or separating from lees or dregs, purification

**defect**, *dē-fēkt'*, *n* [*L. defectus, a failure, defect, fr. deficere, defecum, to fail, to be wanting—de, priv, and facio, I make* Defect is a doublet of this FACT.] Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection, a falling short in moral conduct or in judgment, a blemish, imperfection, fault, failing, error, mistake, flaw, deformity

**defection**, *dē-fēk'shon*, *n* [*Fr. defection, L. defectio, fr. deficio* DEFECT.] The act of abandoning a person or cause, a falling away, apostasy, desertion; revolt from duty or allegiance, backsliding

**defective**, *dē-fēk't-iv*, *a* [*Fr. defectif, L. L. defectivus, fr. L. deficius* DEFICIENT.] Wanting a defect, wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary, imperfect, deficient, incomplete, insufficient, inadequate, faulty, blamable, in grammar, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation

**defectively**, *dē-fēk't-iv-lē*, *adv* In a defective manner, imperfectly

**defectiveness**, *dē-fēk't-iv-nes*, *n* The state of being defective, faultiness

**defence**, *dē-fens*, *n* [*Fr. défense, fr. L. L. defenso, defensus, fr. L. defendo, defensus, I defend—de, down, off, and fendo, I strike* a verb used only in this and in *offendo*, I offend, akin *ferre, fend, fender* DEFEND.] The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining, anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury, a guarding against danger, something employed to ward off danger or injury; guard, protection, se-







**defoliation**, dē-fō'li-ā'shon, n. [See prec.]

The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves  
**deforce**, dē-fōrs' t pret & pp **deforced**,  
dē-fōrs't, ppr **deforcing**, dē-fōrs'ing [O Fr  
dēforcer—de [for L *dux* and *force*] *Lair*,  
to keep out of lawful possession of an estate,  
to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution  
of official duty — **deforcement**, dē-  
fōrs'ment, n. The act of deforcing — **de-**  
**foreculation**, dē-fōrs'ul-ā'shon, n. Seizure  
of goods for the satisfaction of debt

**deform**, dē-fōrm', t pret & pp **deformed**,  
dē-fōrmd', ppr **deforming**, dē-fōrm'ing  
[Fr *deformer*, to deform, fr L *deformare*,  
to deform—de, away, and *forma*, form] To  
mar or injure the form of, to disfigure, to  
render ugly or displeasing, to disfigure the  
moral beauty of, to dishonour

**deformation**, dē-fōr'mā'shon, n. The  
act of deforming, a disfiguring or defacing  
**deformed**, dē-fōrmd', a. [DEFORM] Not  
of the natural form, disfigured, distorted,  
misshapen

**deformedly**, dē-fōrmd'ly, adv. In an  
ugly or deformed manner

**deformedness**, dē-fōrmd'nes, n. The  
state or character of being deformed.

**deforner**, dē-fōr'mer, n. One who de-  
forms

**deformity**, dē-fōr'mi-ti, n. [L *deformatas*,  
-latus fr *deformis*, deformed, DEFORM] The  
state of being deformed, some deformed or  
misshapen part of the body, a malforma-  
tion, distortion, defect, disfigurement, gross  
deviation from beauty, grace, or propriety

**defraud**, dē-fraud', t pret & pp **defrauded**,  
dē-fraud'ed, ppr **defrauding**, dē-fraud'ing  
[Fr *defraudier*, fr L *defraudare*, to defraud,  
—de, and *fraus*, frauds, fraud (q v)] To  
deprive of something by deception, artifice,  
or trick, to deprive of something or with-  
hold something from wrongfully, to cheat  
to keep out of just rights with of before  
the thing — **defraudation**, dē-fraud-  
ment, dē-fraud'shon dē-fraud'ment, n. The  
act of defrauding — **defrauder**, dē-fraud-  
er, n. One who defrauds

**defray**, dē-fra' t pret & pp **defrayed**,  
dē-fra'd', ppr **defraying**, dē-fra'ing [Fr  
frayer—de, and *frans*, expense, fr L L *frac-*  
*tus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation, fr L  
*frango*, *fractum*, I break, whence *fractum*,  
*fractio*, &c., or, Fr *frans* represents L L *frid-*  
*um*, a fine, a composition, fr O G *fridu-*  
=G *friede*, A Sax *frithu*, peace] To dis-  
charge or pay, as the expenses of anything,  
to pay, to discharge, to bear — **defrayal**,  
dē-fra'yal, n. The act of defraying — **defray-er**,  
dē-fra'yer, n. One who defrays or pays expenses

**defy**, dē-fī', t pret & pp **defied**, dē-fīd',  
ppr **defying**, dē-fī'ing [O Fr *defier*, fr L  
L *diffidare*, to renounce faith or allegiance—  
L *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith FAITH Diffident  
is closely akin] To provoke to combat or  
strife by appealing to the courage of another,  
to dare, to challenge, to brave with contempt  
of opposition, to set at naught, to despise

**degenerate**, dē-jen'e-rāt-si, n. [Degenerate  
and -cy] State of being degenerate, a grow-  
ing worse or inferior, a decline in good  
qualities, a departure from the virtue of  
ancestors, decay of virtue or goodness,  
meanness

**degenerately**, dē-jen'e-rāt'ly, t pret & pp  
degenerated dē-jen'e-rāt-ed, ppr **degenerat-**  
ing, dē-jen'e-rāt'ing [L *degenerare*, de-

generatum, to become unlike one's race, fr  
degener, ignoble, base—de, from, and *genus*,  
genets, race, stock, descent GENUS] To fall  
off from the qualities proper to the race or  
kind, to become of a lower type, physi-  
cally or morally, to become worse, to decay  
in good qualities, to pass from a good to a  
bad or worse state — a Having fallen  
from primitive or natural excellence, having  
declined in physical or moral worth, low,  
base, mean, corrupt

**degenerately**, dē-jen'e-rāt'ly, adv. In a  
degenerate manner, unworthily

**degenerateness**, dē-jen'e-rāt-nes, n. State  
of being degenerate, degeneracy

**degeneration**, dē-jen'e-rā'shon, n. Act  
of degenerating, a degenerate state, de-  
generacy, deterioration

**deglutition**, dē-glū'ti'shon, n. [Fr *degluti-*  
*tion*, L L *deglutitio*, -onis, fr L *deglutit*,  
I swallow—de, down, and *glutit*, I swallow  
GLUT] Act or power of swallowing —  
**deglutitory**, dē-glū'ti to ri, a. Serving  
for deglutition

**degradation**, dē-grād-ā'shon, n. [Fr  
degradation, DEGRADE] Act of degrading,  
state of being degraded, a reducing in rank,  
office, or dignity, removal or dismissal from  
office, debasement, disgrace, dishonour,  
baseness, a gradual wasting away, as in the  
strata of rocks

**degrade**, dē-grād', t pret & pp **degraded**,  
dē-grād'ed, ppr **degrading**, dē-grād'ing  
[Fr *degrader*, L L *degradare*—L de, down,  
and *gradus*, a step or degree GRADE] To  
reduce from a higher to a lower rank or  
degree, to deprive of office or dignity, to  
strip of honour, to reduce in estimation,  
to lower, to humble, to debase, to depose,  
to dishonour or disgrace — v i. To degen-  
erate, to become lower in character

**degraded**, dē-grād'ed, p a. Sunk to an ob-  
ject or vile state, exhibiting degradation,  
debased, low

**degrading**, dē-grād'ing, p a. Serving to  
degrade, dishonouring, disgracing the char-  
acter causing degradation — **degrading-**  
ly, dē-grād'ing-ly, adv. In a degrading  
manner

**degrade**, dē-grē', n. [Fr *degre*, fr L de, down,  
and *gradus*, a step DEGREE] A step or  
single movement towards some end, a step  
or stage in progress, promotion, or advance-  
ment, step in relationship, rank, order, class,  
quality, dignity, relative position attained,  
rank, station, measure, amount, proportion,  
or extent, the 360th part of the circumfer-  
ence of a circle, an interval of musical  
sound, marked by a line on the scale, a divi-  
sion, space, or interval marked on a mathe-  
matical or other instrument, as a thermo-  
meter or barometer, a mark of distinction  
or honour conferred by universities on stu-  
dents and men eminent for learning — A  
degree of latitude, the 360th part of any me-  
ridian on the earth's surface, a degree of  
longitude the same part of any given parallel  
of latitude — By degrees, step by step, gradu-  
ally, by moderate advances, To a degree, to  
an extreme, exceedingly — Forbidden de-  
grees, degrees of family relationship within  
which persons are forbidden to marry —  
Degrees of comparison, comparative steps in  
the signification of adjectives and adverbs  
expressed by terminations or separate  
words

**dehiscence**, dē-his'ns, v i pret & pp **dehisc-**  
ed, dē-his't', ppr **dehiscing**, dē-his'ing [L  
dehiscere, to gape—de, intens, and *hiscere*  
to gape] To open, as the seed-vessels of  
plants, along certain joinings or sutures —  
**dehiscence**, dē-his'ns, n. The opening  
of capsules in plants and of the cells of an-  
thers, for emitting pollen &c — **dehisc-**  
ent, dē-his'ent, a. [L *dehiscens*, *dehiscens*] Opening  
the capsule of a plant

**dehort**, dē-hōrt', t pret & pp **dehort-**  
ed, dē-hōrt'ed, ppr **dehorting**, dē-hōrt'ing [L  
dehortor—de from and *hortor* I advise as  
in exhort] To dissuade, to exhort against

**dehortation**, dē-hōrt-ā'shon, n. Dissua-  
sion — **dehortative**, dē-hōrt-ā'ti, a. Dis-  
suasive, dehortatory — **dehortatory**,

dē-hōrt-ā to ri, a. Dissuading, belonging to  
dissuasion — n. A dissuasive argument or  
reason

**dehumanize**, dē-hū'mān-iz, t pret & pp  
dehumanized, dē-hū'mān-izd, ppr **dehu-**  
manizing, dē-hū'mān-iz'ing [Prefix de, and  
humaniz] To deprive of the character of  
humanity, to deprive of tenderness or soft-  
ness of feeling

**dehydration**, dē-hī-drā'shon, n. [Prefix  
de, and Gr *hydro*, water] In chemistry,  
the process of freeing a compound from the  
water contained in it

**deicide**, dē-ī'sid' n. [L *deus*, a god, and  
caido, I kill.] The act of putting to death  
Jesus Christ, our Saviour, one concerned in  
that act

**deistic**, dē-ī'stik, a. [Gr *deistikos*, serving  
to show, fr *deist ngmi*, I show] Direct, by  
direct argument applied to reasoning —  
**deistically**, dē-ī'stik-ly, adv. Directly

**deifice**, dē-ī'fik a. [DEIFY] Making a god,  
making divine

**deification**, dē-ī'fik-ā'shon, n. Act of  
deifying

**deiform**, dē-ī'fōrm, n. [L *deus*, a god, and  
*forma*, form] Of a godlike form like a god

**deify**, dē-ī'fi, t pret & pp **deified**, dē-ī-  
fid' ppr **deifying**, dē-ī'fing [Fr *deifier* fr L  
L *deus* a god, and *ficare*, to make, fr *facere*,  
to make] To make into a god, to exalt to  
the rank of a heathen deity, to enroll among  
deities, to treat as if a deity or god, to extol  
and adore as an object of supreme regard,  
to elevate spiritually

**deign**, dā'ni, t pret & pp **deigned**, dānd',  
ppr **deigning**, dā'ning [Fr *daigner*, fr L  
*deignare*, to think worthy, fr *dignus*, worthy,  
whence *dignity*, -dāni in *deidan*, &c.] To  
vouchsafe, to condescend. — v t To con-  
descend to give

**deinornis**, dē-inōr'nis, **deinothéri-**  
um DINOORNIS, DINOSAUR, &c.

**deiparous**, dē-ī-pā-rus, a. [L *deus*, a god,  
and *paro*, I bring forth] Bearing or bring-  
ing forth a god applied to the Virgin Mary

**deism**, dē-ī'z-m [Fr *deisme*, fr L *Drus*,  
God, and -ism] The doctrine or creed of a  
deist

**deist**, dē-ī'st, n. [Fr *deiste*, fr L *Drus*, God,  
and -ist, DEITY] One who acknowledges  
the existence of a God, but denies revealed  
religion, a freethinker, basing his belief on  
the light of nature and reason — **deistic**,  
dē-ī'stik, dē-ī'stik-al, a. Pertaining  
to deism or to deists — **deistically**,  
dē-ī'stik-ly, adv. In a deistical manner

**deity**, dē-ī'ti, n, pl **deities**, dē-ī'tiz [Fr  
deité, L L *deitas* fr L *deus*, a god, akin to  
Gr *Zeus* (genit. *Dios*), the supreme divinity, L  
*desuper*, *Jupiter* and *deus*, a day, Sā  
deus, a god, W *Diu*, God, Gael and Ir  
dia, god, Tir the A. Sax god whose name  
appears in Tuesday all fr a root implying  
brightness] Godhead divinity the Supreme  
Being, God, a fabulous god or goddess, a  
divinity

**deject**, dē-jekt', t pret & pp **dejected**,  
dē-jekt'ed, ppr **dejecting**, dē-jekt'ing [O Fr  
dejecter, fr L *dejectio*, *dejectum*, I cast down  
—de, down and *jacere*, I throw, seen also  
in *hyet*, *gaet*, *jet*, *put*, &c.] To cast down  
as with grief, to depress, to sadden, to  
dispirit dishearten, discourage

**dejected**, dē-jekt'ed, p a. Cast down;  
downcast showing grief, melancholy, sad.

**dejectedly**, dē-jekt'ed-ly, adv. In a de-  
jected manner, sadly gloomily

**dejectedness**, dē-jekt'ed-nes, n. State of  
being cast down dejection

**dejection**, dē-jek'tsion, n. [Fr *dejection*,  
L *dejection*, -onis DEJECT] The state of  
being downcast depression, melancholy,  
lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or  
misfortune

**déjeuner**, dē-zhā'nē, n. [Fr, fr *de*, priv.,  
and *jeuner*, L *diu*, and *jeunare*, to fast.  
JEUNE] Breakfast, the morning meal,  
luncheon

**delaine**, dē-lā'n, n. [Fr *de*, of, and *laine*,  
L *lana*, wool] A mullin made originally  
of wool generally now of cotton and wool,  
and used chiefly as a printing cloth































**ERATE** ] That which is not possessed, but which is desirable, something much wanted  
**design** *dē-zin'*, *v t* pret. & pp *designed*, *dē-zind'*, ppr *designing*, *dē-zin'ing* [Fr *designer*, fr *L designare*, to mark out, point out, contrive, design—*de*, and *signare*, to seal or stamp, fr *signum*, a sign **SIGN** ] To delineate by drawing the outline of a form or figure, to form an outline or representation of in the mind, to form in idea, to form a plan, purpose, or intention of, to establish, form, or set apart for some end, to plan, to purpose, to intend, to propose, to project, to mean—*v i* To intend, to purpose—*v a* Plan or representation of a thing by an outline, first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture, a sketch, a drawing, a tracing, a plan drawn out in the mind, purpose, intention, aim, project, contrivance

**designate**, *dē-sig-nāt*, *v t* pret. & pp *designated*, *dē-sig-nāt-ed*, ppr *designating*, *dē-sig-nāt-ing* [L *designo*, *designatus* **DESIGN** ] To mark or indicate by visible lines, description, or something known and determinate, to point out, to distinguish from others by indication, to name, to denominate, to style, to characterize, to describe, to appoint, to assign, to allot

**designation**, *dē-sig-nā-shon*, *n* [L *designatio* ] Act of designating, pointing out, or indicating, a selecting and appointing, appointment, assignment, nomination, distinctive appellation

**designative**, *dē-sig-nā-tiv*, *de-sig-nā-to-ri*, *a* Serving to designate or indicate

**designator**, *dē-sig-nā-ter*, *n* [L *designator* ] One who designates or points out

**designedly**, *dē-zin'ed-lī*, *adv* By design, purposely, intentionally

**designer**, *dē-zin'er*, *n* One who designs, especially one who designs figures and patterns, a contriver, a plotter

**designing**, *dē-zin'ing*, *a* Forming artful or insidious designs, artful, intriguing, deceitful, treacherous

**desirability**, *dē-zir'a-bil-ē-ty*, *n* The state or quality of being desirable

**desirable**, *dē-zir'a-bl*, *a* [Fr *desirable*=L *desiderabilis*, fr *desidero* **DESIRE** ] Worthy of desire, that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness, pleasing, agreeable

**desirably**, *dē-zir'a-blī*, *adv* In a desirable manner

**desire**, *dē-zir'*, *n* [Fr *desir*, *desire*, *desirer*, to desire, fr *L desiderare*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word)—prefix *de* and *sidero*, as in *considero* **CONSIDER** ] A passion excited by the love of an object from which pleasure is expected, eagerness to obtain or to enjoy, aspiration, longing, a prayer or request to obtain, the object of desire, love, lust—*v t* pret. & pp *desired*, *dē-zir'ed*, ppr *desiring*, *dē-zir'ing* To wish for the possession or enjoyment of to hanker after, to covet, to express a wish for, to ask, to request, to solicit, to petition—*v i* To be in a state of desire or anxiety

**desirer**, *dē-zir'er*, *n* One who desires

**desirous**, *dē-zir'us*, *a* [*Desire* and *ous* ] Full of desire, wishing to obtain, coveting, solicitous to possess and enjoy, eager, covetous

**desist**, *dē-zist'*, *v t* pret. & pp *desisted*, *dē-zist-ed*, *desisting*, *dē-zist'ing* [Fr *desister*, fr *L desistere*, to desist—*de*, away from, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, *persist*, &c., the root being that of *stand* **STAND** ] To cease to act or proceed, to stop, to forbear, to leave off, to discontinue followed by *from*

**desk**, *desk*, *n* [Probably fr *It desco*, a table, a round table (through the French), *desco* being fr *L discus*, *Gr diskos*, a disc, a quail, *dais*, *dish*, *disk*, are forms of the same word. **DISH** ] A table with a sloping top to write or read upon, a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose, a lectern, a pulpit

**desman**, *des'man*, *n* [Said to be a Tartar word ] The European musk rat

**desmology**, *dē-sol'o-jī*, *n* [Gr *desmos*, a ligament (fr *dōō*, I bind), and *logos*, discourse ] That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews

**desolate**, *dē-sō-lāt*, *v t* pret. & pp *desolated*, *dē-sō-lāt-ed*, ppr *desolating*, *dē-sō-lāt-ing* [L *desolo*, *desolatum*, I leave alone, I forsake—*de*, intens., and *solo*, I lay waste, I make lonely, fr *solus*, alone **SOL**, *a* ] To deprive of inhabitants, to make desert, to lay waste, to ruin, to ravage—*a* [L *desolatus*, pp of *desolo* See above ] Destitute or deprived of inhabitants, waste, land waste, a ruinous condition, neglected, destroyed, afflicted, deserted, forlorn, lonely

**desolately**, *dē-sō-lāt-lī*, *adv* In a desolate manner

**desolateness**, *dē-sō-lāt-ē-ty*, *n* State of being desolate

**desolator**, *dē-sō-lā-ter*, *n* One who or that which desolates

**desolation**, *dē-sō-lā-shon*, *n* [Fr *desolation* L *desolatio* **DESOLAT** ] Act of desolating, destruction or expulsion of inhabitants, waste, ruin, destruction, devastation, a desolate state or place, melan-

**despair**, *dē-spāir*, *v t* pret. & pp *despaired*, *dē-spāir'ed*, ppr *despairing*, *dē-spāir'ing* [O Fr *desperer* (now *desespérer*), fr *L despero*, *desperatum*—*de*, priv., and *spero*, I hope, fr *spes*, hope, desire *Desperate* is of same origin and *prosper* is from same root, which is also that of *speed* ] To give up all hope or expectation followed by *of*, to be hopeless or sunk in utter want of hope, to despond.

—*n* [From the verb ] A hopeless state, hopelessness, desperation, despondency, that which causes despair, the of which there is no hope, loss of hope in the mercy of God

**despairer**, *dē-spāir'er*, *n* One who despairs

**despairing**, *dē-spāir'ing*, *a* Giving up all hope or expectation, prone to despair, indulging in despair, showing despair

**despairingly**, *dē-spāir'ing-lī*, *adv* In a despairing manner

**despatch**, *dē-spach*, *des-pach'*, *dis-pach'*, *v t* pret. & pp *despatched*, *dē-spach'ed*, *dis-pach'ed*, ppr *despatching*, *dē-spach'ing*, *dis-pach'ing* [O Fr *despacher*, fr *despatcher*, to despatch, to expedite, fr (hypothetical) L *despedicare* (corresponding to *impedicare*)—*dis*, apart, and *pedica*, a snare, fr *pes*, *pedis*, the foot (cog with *foot*) ] To send away in haste, as a messenger, letters, &c., to expedite, to hasten, to accelerate, to send out of the world, to put to death, to execute speedily, to perform quickly, to conclude, to finish

—*n* The act of despatching, the act of sending off, message or communication on public business, sent with expedition, a message sent by special messenger, speedy performance, execution or transaction of business with due diligence, expedition, due diligence

**despatcher**, *dē-spach'er*, *des-pach'er*, *dis-pach'er*, *n* One who despatches

**desperado**, *dē-spe-rā-dō* *n pl desperados* (or *-does*), *dē-spe-rā-dōz* [O Sp *desperado*, fr *L desperatus*, desperate See next ] A desperate fellow, a reckless ruffian, one regardless of safety and ready for crime

**desperate**, *dē-spe-rāt*, *a* [L *desperatus*, pp of *despero*, I despair **DESPAIR** ] Without hope, despairing reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences, without care of safety, reckless, rash, headlong, frantic, despaired of, beyond hope, past cure

**desperately**, *dē-spe-rāt-lī*, *adv* In a desperate manner, recklessly, violently, madly

**desperation**, *dē-spe-rā-shon*, *n* [L *desperatio* **DESPAIR** ] The state of being desperate, a giving up of hope, despair, fear, rage, disregard of safety or danger, violence

**despicable**, *dē-spi'a-bl*, *a* [L *L despicibilis*, fr *L despicor*, *despicatus*, I despise, fr *despicio*, I look down upon, I despise

**despising**, *dē-spi-zing*, *adv* With contempt

**despite**, *dē-spi't*, *n* [O Fr *despit*, Mod Fr *dépit*, fr *L despectus* a looking-down upon, a despising, fr *despicio*, I despise **DESPISE** Hence the shorter form *spite* ] Extreme malice, active malignity, angry hatred, spite, defiance, with contempt, or triumph, opposition, an act of malice

**despiteful**, *dē-spi't-fūl*, *a* Full of spite or spitefulness, malicious, malignant

**despitefully**, *dē-spi't-fūl-lī*, *adv* With spite, maliciously, contemptuously

**despitefulness**, *dē-spi't-fūl-ē-ty*, *n* Quality of being spiteful, malice, malignity

**despoil**, *dē-spoi'*, *v t* pret. & pp *despoiled*, *dē-spoi'ed*, ppr *despoiling*, *dē-spoi'ing* [O Fr *despoiller* (Mod Fr *dépouiller*), fr *L despoliare*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intens., and *spolia*, I spoil **SPOIL** ] To take from by force, to strip, to deprive, to rob, to bereave, to rifle (to *despoil* a person of a thing)

**despoiler**, *dē-spoi'er*, *n* One who despoils, a plunderer

**despoliation**, *dē-spoi'ā-shon*, *n* The act of despoiling, a stripping

**despond**, *dē-spond'*, *v t* pret. & pp *desponded*, *dē-spond'ed*, ppr *desponding*, *dē-spond'ing* [L *despondere*, I promise in marriage, I promise away, I give up, I lose courage, I despond—*de*, away, and *spondere*, I promise solemnly, whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond* ] To be quite cast down, to be utterly depressed or dejected in mind, to lose all heart, hope, or resolution

**despondence**, *dē-spond-ē-ty*, *n* [See next ] The state or quality of being despondent

**despondent**, *dē-spond'ent*, *a* [L *despondens*, *entis*, ppr of *despondere* **DESPOND** ] Desponding, losing courage at the loss of hope, sinking into dejection, depressed and inactive in despair

**despondently**, *dē-spond'ent-lī*, *adv* In a despondent manner, without hope

**desponder**, *dē-spond'er*, *n* One who desponds

**despot**, *dē-spot*, *n* [Gr *despotis*, a ruler, a master, a despot, fr a *prince des*, and a word equivalent to Gr *potis*, Lth and Skr *pati*, lord, husband, akin to L *potis*, able, potestas, power **POTEST** ] A monarch who rules without any control from men, constitution, or laws, a tyrant, one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others

**despotic**, *dē-spot'ik*, *a* [Gr *despotikos* **DESPOT** ] Belonging to a despot, absolute in power, independent of control from men, constitution, or laws, arbitrary, tyrannical

**despotically**, *dē-spot'ik-lī*, *adv* In a despotic manner, arbitrarily

**despotism**, *dē-spot'izm*, *n* [*Despot* and *-ism*=Fr *despotisme*] The rule of a despot, absolute power, authority unlimited and

**despise**, *dē-spi-z*, *v t* pret. & pp *despised*, *dē-spi-z'ed*, ppr *despising*, *dē-spi-z'ing* [O Fr *despiser*, fr *despicio*, to despise—*de*, down, and *specto*, I look **SPECT** Akin to *despicable*, *despit* ] To hold in contempt, to have the lowest opinion of, to contemn, to scorn, to disdain

**despiser**, *dē-spi-z'er*, *n* One who despises, a contemner, a scorner

**despisingly**, *dē-spi-z'ing-lī*, *adv* With contempt

**despite**, *dē-spi't*, *n* [O Fr *despit*, Mod Fr *dépit*, fr *L despectus* a looking-down upon, a despising, fr *despicio*, I despise **DESPISE** Hence the shorter form *spite* ]

Extreme malice, active malignity, angry hatred, spite, defiance, with contempt, or triumph, opposition, an act of malice

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**despotism**, *dē-spot'izm*, *n* [*Despot* and *-ism*=Fr *despotisme*] The rule of a despot, absolute power, authority unlimited and







award, strong direction to a given point, end and ending, in *chem* the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body, in *med* afflux, tendency of blood to flow to any part more copiously than is normal

**determinative**, *dē-ter'mīn-ā-tiv*, *n* [Fr *determinatif*] That determines or makes a limitation, that uncontrollably directs to a certain end, limiting, that limits or bounds, that is employed in determining

**determinator**, *dē-ter'mīn-ā-ter*, *n* One who determines

**determine**, *dē-ter'mīn*, *v t* pret & pp *determined*, *dē-ter'mīnd*, *ppr determining*, *dē-ter'mīn'ing* [Fr *determiner*, *L determinare*, to bound, to limit—*dē*, intens, and *terminare*, *fr terminus* a bound or limit **TERM**, **TERMINATE**] To bound, to limit, to end, to fix permanently to settle, to adjust to conclude, to decide, to end and fix to settle ultimately, to fix on, to establish, to give a direction to, to influence, to resolve, to come to, to purpose, to design, to cause to come to a conclusion, to terminate, to bring to an end—*v i* To come to a decision, to resolve, to conclude, to come to an end, to terminate

**determined**, *dē-ter'mīnd*, *a* Having determination or firm resolution, having a firm or fixed purpose, resolute, unflinching

**determinedly**, *dē-ter'mīnd l*, *adv* In a determined manner

**determiner**, *dē-ter'mīn-er*, *n* One who decides or determines

**determinism**, *dē-ter'mīn-izm*, *n* [*Determine* and *-ism*] A system of philosophy which holds that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives

**determinist**, *dē-ter'mīn-ist*, *n* One who supports or favours determinism

**deterrent**, *dē-ter'rent*, *a* [*L deterrens*, *-entis*, *ppr deterrere* **DETER**] Having the power or tendency to deter—*n* That which deters

**deterstion**, *dē-ter'shōn*, *n* [From *L deterius*, wiped off, *pp* of *detergere* **DETERGE**] Act of cleansing, as a sore

**deterstive**, *dē-ter'siv*, *a* [Fr *deterstif*, *fr L deterius* See *prec*] Cleansing, having power to cleanse from offending matter—*n* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers or carrying off foul matter

**detest**, *dē-tes't*, *v t* pret & pp *detestēd*, *dē-tes'tēd*, *ppr detesting*, *dē-tes't'ing* [Fr *detestari*, *fr L detestari*, to invoke a deity in cursing, imprecate, abominate, *detest—de*, intens, and *testor*, I call to witness, *fr testis*, a witness, so *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, akin also *testify*, *testament*] To abhor, to loathe, to abominate

**detestable**, *dē-tes't-ā-bl*, *a* [*L detestabilis*] Deserving to be detested, extremely hateful, abominable, odious, execrable, abhorred

**detestableness**, *dē-tes't-ā-bl-nēs*, *n* The state or quality of being detestable, extreme hatefulness

**detestably**, *dē-tes't-ā-bl*, *adv* In a detestable manner, abominably, odiously

**detestation**, *dē-tes't-ā'shōn*, *n* [Fr *detestation*, *L detestatio* **DETEST**] Extreme hatred, abhorrence, loathing

**detestor**, *dē-tes't-er*, *n* One who detests

**dethrone**, *dē-thrōn'*, *v t* pret & pp *dethroned*, *dē-thrōnd*, *ppr dethroning*, *dē-thrōn'ing* [Prefix *dē*, *priv*, and *thrōnē*] To remove or drive from a throne, to depose, to divest of royal authority and dignity, or of supreme power

**dethronement**, *dē-thrōn'ment*, *n* The act of dethroning, removal from a throne, deposition

**dethroner**, *dē-thrōn-er*, *n* One who dethrones

**detonate**, *dē-tō-nāt*, *v t* pret & pp *detonated*, *dē-tō-nātd*, *ppr detonating*, *dē-tō-nāt'ing* [*L detonare*, *detonatum—de*, intens, and *tonare*, to thunders—*Fr* *détoner* **TRUN-**

**DETEL**] To explode or cause to explode, to cause to burn with a sudden report—*v i* To explode, to burn with a sudden report

**detonating**, *dē-tō-nāt'ing*, *a* Easily made to detonate or explode, exploding, explosive

**detonation**, *dē-tō-nā'shōn*, *n* [Fr *detonation* **DETONATE**] An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies

**detonator**, *dē-tō-nāt-er*, *n* That which detonates

**detonization**, *dē-tō-m-iz-ā'shōn*, *n* The act of exploding

**detonize**, *dē-tō-nīz*, *v t* and *i* pret & pp *detonized*, *dē-tō-nīzd*, *ppr detonizing*, *dē-tō-nīz'ing* To detonate, to explode

**detract**, *dē-trākt'*, *v t* pret & pp *detracted*, *dē-trākt'ed*, *ppr detracting*, *dē-trākt'ing* [*L detracto—de* from, and *tracto*, I draw *fr traho*, *tractum*, I draw whence *tract*, *trace*, &c **TRACT**] To take away, to withdraw, to disengage—*v i* To take away a part, especially to take away reputation, to derogate followed by *from*

**detractor**, *dē-trākt-er*, *n* One who detracts, a detractor

**detracting**, *dē-trākt'ing*, *a* [Fr *detractio* *L detractio* **DETRACT**] Act of detracting, or taking something from the reputation or worth of another, depreciation, slander, defamation, derogation

**detractive**, *dē-trākt'iv*, *a* [*Detract* and *-iv*] Having the quality or tendency to detract

**detractor**, *dē-trākt-er*, *n* [*L detractor* **DETRACT**] One who detracts, a slanderer, a defamer, a muscle that draws the part to which it is attached away from some other part

**detractory**, *dē-trākt-ō-ri*, *a* [*Detract* and *-ory*] Containing detraction, depreciatory

**detrain**, *dē-trān'*, *v t* pret & pp *detrained*, *dē-trānd*, *ppr detrainning*, *dē-trān'ing* [Prefix *dē*, from, and *train*] To remove from a railway train said especially of bodies of men (to *detrain* troops)—*v i* To quit a railway train

**detriment**, *dē-trī-ment*, *n* [*L detrimentum*, *fr detoro*, *detrītum*, I rub off or down, I wear—*dē*, down, and *tero*, I rub, whence *trite*] A certain degree of loss, damage, injury, prejudice hurt mischief, harm

**detrimental**, *dē-trī-men't-ā-l*, *a* Causing detriment, loss, or damage injurious, hurtful

**detrimentally**, *dē-trī-men't-ā-l*, *adv* In a detrimental manner, with loss or damage

**detrītāl**, *dē-trī't-ā-l*, *a* [*Detritus* and *-āl*] Pertaining to or consisting of detritus

**detrītōn**, *dē-trī'shōn*, *n* [*L L detritio*, *fr L detoro*, *detrītum* **DETRITMENT**] A rubbing or wearing off

**detrītus**, *dē-trī't-us*, *n* [*L detritus*, *fr detoro*, *detrītum* **DETRITMENT**] A mass of matter worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions, disintegrated materials of rocks

**detrude**, *dē-trod'*, *v t* pret & pp *detruded*, *dē-trod'ed*, *ppr detruding*, *dē-trod'ing* [*L detrudo—de*, down, and *trudo*, I thrust (as in *intrude*, *obtrude*, *abstruse*) **THRUST**] To thrust down, to push down with force

**detruncate**, *dē-trung-kāt*, *v t* pret & pp *detruncated*, *dē-trung-kāt'ed*, *ppr detruncating*, *dē-trung-kāt'ing* [*L detruncō*, *detruncō—de*, and *truncō*, I cut shorter, *fr truncus*, cut short **TRUNK**] To cut off, to lop, to shorten by cutting

**detruncation**, *dē-trung-kāt'shōn*, *n* [*L detruncatio* See *prec*] Act of cutting or lopping off

**detrusion**, *dē-trō'zhōn*, *n* [From *L detrusus*, *pp* of *detrudo* **DETRUDE**] Act of thrusting or driving down

**deuce**, *dīs*, *n* [Fr *deux*, two, *fr L duos*, two] A card with two spots, a die with two spots

**deuce**, *dīs*, *n* [Probably from *L G duus*, *G duus*, used similarly, thus again being, perhaps *fr* the *deuce* in dice playing as a very disappointing throw See *prec*] The devil,

perdition, used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases—**deuced**, *dā'sēd* or *dū'sēd*, *a* and *ad* **Devilish** excessive, confounded—**deucedly**, *dū'sēd l*, *adv* Confoundedly

**deuterogamist**, *dē-ter-ō-g-ā-mīst*, *n* [See next] One who marries the second time

**deuterogamy**, *dē-ter-ō-g-ā-mī*, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife

**Deuteronomy**, *dē-ter-ō-n-ō-mī*, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses, the fifth, or fifth book of the Pentateuch

**deuteropathy**, *dē-ter-ō-p-ā-thī*, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *patos*, suffering] A secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another

**deuterotomy**, *dē-ter-ō-t-ō-mī*, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, *sl* *otō*, I see] Second sight

**deutoplasm**, *dē-tō-plāzm*, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *plasma*, thing formed] That portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo

**devaluate**, *dē-vā-lūt*, *v t* pret & pp *devaluated*, *dē-vā-lūt'ed*, *ppr devaluating* [*L devaluto*, *devaluatus*, I lay waste—*de*, priv, and *valto*, I waste **WASTE**] To lay waste to ravage, to desolate, to destroy

**devastation**, *dē-vāst-ā'shōn*, *n* [Fr *dévastation*, *L devastatio*] Act of devastating, state of being devastated, desolation, ravage, havoc, destruction

**devastator**, *dē-vāst-ā-ter*, *n* One who or that which devastates

**develop**, *dē-vēl'up*, *v t* pret & pp *developed*, *dē-vēl'up*, *ppr developing*, *dē-vēl'up'ing* [Fr *développer*, *O Fr développer*—prefix *dē*, *L dis*, apart, and a verb which some suppose to be of Teutonic origin and equivalent to *O E* *uwlappē*, *E* *uwlapp*, similarly *envelop*] To unfold, to uncover, to disclose something concealed, to lay open part by part, to exhibit in all its ramifications, to make to pass through a process of natural evolution—*v i* To be unfolded, to become manifest in all its parts, to grow or expand by a natural process, to be evolved, to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source

**developable**, *dē-vēl'up-ā-bl*, *a* Capable of developing or of being developed

**developer**, *dē-vēl'up-er*, *n* One who or that which develops or unfolds

**development**, *dē-vēl'up-men't*, *n* [*Develop* and *-ment*=*Fr* *développement*] The act or process of developing, an unfolding, the unravelling of a plot, a gradual growth or advance through progressive changes, the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryonic state until they arrive at maturity, the progress made by plants and animals in the course of ages from a lower to a higher stage of organization in *photography*, the process by which the image on the plate is made visible

**developmental**, *dē-vēl'up-men't-ā-l*, *a* Pertaining to development, formed or characterized by development

**devest**, *dē-vest'*, *v t* See *DEVEST*

**deviate**, *dē-vī-āt*, *v t* pret & pp *deviated*, *dē-vī-āt'ed*, *ppr deviating*, *dē-vī-āt'ing* [*L devīo*, *deviatum—de*, from, and *vīo*, a way, seen also in *viaduct*, *obvious*, &c **VOYAGE**] To turn aside from the common or right way, course, or line, to stray from the path of duty, to wander, to swerve, to stray, to digress, to vary, to err—*v i* To cause to deviate

**deviation**, *dē-vī-ā'shōn*, *n* [Fr *déviation*, *L L deviatō*] The act of deviating, a turning aside from the right way, course, or line, variation from a common or established rule, wandering, from the path of duty—Deviation of the compass, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian caused by the near presence of iron

**devise**, *dē-vīz*, *n* [Formerly *devis*, *fr Fr* *devis*, a device, motto, plan, division, difference, *fr L devisus*, divided, *pp* of *devidere*, *L* *divide* **DIVIDE**, *DEVIS*] That















**dicate**, dik'te-dōn, u. Having two seed-leaves or cotyledons  
**dictate**, dik'tat', v. To declare, enunciate, deliver with authority, as an order command or direction, to prescribe, to direct to tell or instruct what to say or to write to utter, so that another may write out, to direct by impulse on the mind, to instigate — n. An order delivered, a command, an injunction, an authoritative precept or maxim, a suggestion, an impulse  
**dictation**, dik'tā'shon, n. Act of dictating, the act or practice of speaking or reading so that another may write down what is spoken  
**dictator**, dik'tāt'er, n. [L., a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power] **DICTATOR**. A person who is invested with absolute authority, a supreme leader or guide, one who assumes imperious ways — **dictatorial**, dik'tā-tō'r'ī-āl, a. Pertaining to a dictator, absolute, imperious dogmatical, overbearing — **dictatorially**, dik'tā-tō'r'ī-āl-lī, adv. In a dictatorial manner — **dictatorship**, dik'tatūr, dik'tā-tū'r, n. The office of a dictator — **dictatory**, dik'tā-tō'r'i, a. Dictatorial — **dictresses**, dik'trē's-sēz, dik'trē's-sēz, n. pl. Female dictators  
**dictum**, dik'hōn, n. [L. dictio, dictions], a saying, speech, expression, diction, fr. dicere, dictum, to speak, allied to dicare, dictatum, to declare, same root as Gr. διδάσκω, I show, Sans. diti, to show, Göt. galethan, to notify, L. teach, tofen Many E words are ultimately from same source as thus, as addit, edit, predict, verdict, dictate, indict, abdicate, predicate, &c.] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing general mode of expressing ones self, style, phraseology  
**dictionary**, dik'hōn-a-r'i, n. [Fr. dictionnaire, Lat. dictionarium, fr. L. dictio a saying, a word] See prep. A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings, and often their etymologies &c., a lexicon a work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically — a. Pertaining to contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries  
**dictum** dik'tŭm, n. pl. dicta, dik'ta [L. Dictor] An authoritative saying or statement  
**diddle**, didl, pret. of do  
**didactic**, didaktik', di-dak'tik', di-dak'tik'-al, a [Gr. διδάκτικός, fr. διδάσκειν, I teach, fr. same root as L. docere, I teach (whence doctrine), and disco, I learn] Adapted to teach, instructive, preceptive, containing doctrines, precepts, principles or rules — **didactically**, di-dak'tik'-al-lī, adv. In a didactic manner — **didactics**, di-dak'tiks, n. pl. The art or science of teaching  
**didynallous**, didinā'lūs, di-dak'til-us, di-dak'til'-us, a [Gr. διδύναλος, having two fingers] Having two toes or two fingers  
**diddapper**, diddā-per, n. [For didadaper (Shal.), fr. dire, and dap=dip DARCHICE] The dabchick or little grebe  
**diddle**, didl, vt [Perhaps fr. A Sax dyderan, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (slang), to dandle (provincial)  
**Didelphia**, di-del-fī-a, n. pl. [Gr. δι-, double, and delphos=temple] One of the three subfamilies of Marsupials, being animals which have the young born in an immature state, and carried in a pouch, the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c. — **didelphinian**, didelphic', di-del-fī-an, di-del-fī'a, a. Pertaining to the Didelphia  
**Didunculus**, di-dung-kū-lus, n. [Dum fr. didus, the generic name of the dodo] The nearest living ally of the dodo, the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa.  
**die**, dī, v. [Gr. θνήσκειν, to die]

double, twin, being regarded as twin with another element.] A rare metallic substance discovered in 1841 in the oxide of cerium.

**didymous**, di-dím's a [See prec.] In bot twin, growing double

**didynamous**, di-du'-na-mus, a [Gr *dú*, double, and *dunamír*, power fr the two larger stamens appearing to domineer over the shorter.] Having four stamens disposed in pairs one pair longer than the other

**díe**, dí-et, i pret & pp *died*, díed, ppr *dying*, dí'ing [Not an Saxon word, but borrowed from the Scand = Icelandic *dauðr*, Dan *doe*, Sw *do*, O Sax *donan*, O Fris *deia* to die, A Sax *dedd*, dead, is a kind of participial form *death*, death, an abstract noun.] Transitive & reflexive, deprived of life, either animal or vegetable, or reduced to such a faint, to sink gradually, to languish, to come to an end, to come to nothing, to cease, to vanish, to be lost, to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing generally followed by *away*

—To *die game*, to die while keeping up courage to the last (like a *game-cock*) —To *die hard*, to die with a struggle, to struggle against death —To *die off*, to die in numbers. —To *die out*, to become extinct gradually

**dile**, dí, n, pl *dies*, dí:s, in first sense, in the others *dies*, dí:e [Fr *du*, O Fr *dé*, pl *dies*, dies = *daño*, Sp *daño*, It *datum*, lit something given, hence what is won or got in a game, fr *datus*, pp of *dare*, to give, whence *diale*, *datum*, &c.] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gambling, any cube body, the cubical part or dado of a pedestal, a stamp used in coining money, an implement or contrivance for turning out things of a regular shape

**dielelectric**, dí-ē-lek'trik, n [Gr *diá*, through and *E* electric] Any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors

**differential**, dí-f'ren-si-ál, n Same fr *Differentials*

**dificult**, dí-fíc'ul-ti, a, en One who engraves dies —**diffracting**, dí-frák'ting, a [Fr diffract] The process of engraving dies

**diet**, dí-et, n [Fr *diete*, It *dietta* L L *dieta*, *dieta*, fr Gr *diata*, way of living, diet—*diá*, through, and *ainoma*, I take] A persons regular food or victuals manner of living as regards food and drink, food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease allowance of provisions —vt pret & pp *dieted*, dí-et-ed, ppr *dieting*, dí-et-ing To furnish diet or provisions for, to regulate the quantity of food consumed —To *eat according to diet*, to eat, to feed

**diet**, dí-et, n [Fr *diete*, fr L L *dieta*, the space of a day, fr L *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*, &c DIAL] A meeting of as dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, or other purposes, a session, the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c

**dietarian**, dí-et-ā'n i-an, n [See next.] One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet,

**dietary**, dí-et-a-n, a [*Diet* and *-ary*] Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—A system or course of diet, allowance of food

**dicter**, dí-et-er, n One who diets, one who prescribes rules for eating

**dietetical**, dietet'ic-al, dí-et-et-'ik, dí-et-et-'ik, a [Gr *diatetikos*, pertaining to diet fr *diata*, diet DIFF II] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet

**dietetically**, dí-et-et-ic'ly, dí-et-et-'ik-lí, ad In dietetical manner —**dietetics**, dí-et-et-'ik-lí, n Principles for regulating the diet, that department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet —**dietist**, dí-et-et-ist, dí-et-et-íst, n One skilled in diet

**differ**, dí-fér, i pret & pp *differed*, dí-f'er-ed, ppr *differing*, dí-fér-ing [Fr *differir*, to differ fr L *differre*—prefix *dis*, for *dis*, and *ferr* I bear I carry, seem now to confer, affix [*v*] i transitive dissimilar, distinct, or unalike in nature condition, form, or quality]

**differ**, not to accord, to disagree, to vary to dissent, not to accord, to be of another opinion (we differ with or from a person), to dispute; to contend, to be at variance, to quarrel  
**difference**, dif-er'ens, n [*Fr difference, L differentia, fr differe-re, -entis, pprr of differo DIFFERE*] State of differing or being different, unlike, or distinct, the state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other, dissimilarity diversity unalikehood, disparity the quality, point, or feature which distinguishes one thing from another, distinction, contention, dispute, debate controversy, quarrel contest ground of controversy, point in dispute a logical distinction remainder of a sum or quantity after a less sum or quantity is subtracted —*v t* pret & pp differed, dif-fer-ent, ppr differencing dif'er-ens-ing To cause a difference or distinction, to distinguish, to discriminate  
**different**, dif-fer-ent, a [*Fr different, L differe-re* See prec] Distinct, separate, not the same, various or contrary of various or contrary natures forms, or qualities, unlike, dissimilar followed by from (or to)  
**differentia**, dif'er-en'shi a, n [*L differentia, difference*] Logic, the characteristic difference of a species, specific difference  
**Difference**, dif'er-en'shal, a [*Fr differentiated*] Creating a difference, distinguishing discriminating, in mathematics a method applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ, pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed —**Differential**, dif'er-en'shal, a [*Fr differential calculus, a branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities — Differential dat es in commerce, duties which are not levied equally upon goods as when a heavier duty is laid than on the same commodities from one country — In mathematics, an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity  
**Differentiate**, dif'er-en'shi át, v t pret & pp differentiated, dif'er-en'shi-at-ed, ppr differentiating, dif'er-en'shi-at-ing [*L differentiate difference DIFFERENCE*] To form a feature of difference in or between, to mark or distinguish by a difference, to set aside for a definite or specific purpose, to make a difference in the difference —*c i* To acquire a distinct and separate character  
**differentiation**, dif'er-en'shi á'shon, n The act of differentiating the formation or appearance of differences in animal or vegetable organs, the formation of different parts, organs, &c., through a process of evolution or development  
**diff'rently**, dif'er-ent-h, adv In a different manner, variously  
**difficult**, dif'f-kult, a [*An adjective developed from a verb difficulte, fr difficile DIFFICULTY*] Not easy to be made done, borne, &c., hard arduous, laborious, painful, perplexed, hard to do or to practise, hard to be pleased, unaccommodating, unyielding, hard to understand  
**difficulty**, dif'f-kult-h, adv With difficulty, hardly  
**Difficulty**, dif'f-kult-h, n [*Fr difficulte, fr difficile, fr difficilis, fr diffire-re, -entis, pprr of differo DIFFERE*] The obstacle for difficult was *difficile, fr L difficultas DIFFICULTY*] Not easy to be made done, borne, &c., hard arduous, laborious, painful, perplexed, hard to do or to practise, hard to be pleased, unaccommodating, unyielding, hard to understand  
**Difficultly**, dif'f-kult-h, adv With difficulty, hardly  
**Facility**, dif'f-sil-ti, n [*Fr facilitate, fr L facilitas, fr facilis, fr facere, -facile, pprr of facio FACCIO*] The ease, facility, easiness, the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing opposed to easiness or facility, that which is hard to be performed or surmounted, an obstacle to belief or understanding, impediment, obstruction, embarrassment, perplexity, exigency, trouble, trial, objection —*c i* An environment, a falling out, a controversy, a quarrel  
**Fiducience**, dif'id-u-dens, n [*L fiducia, ant of confidence, fr fiduciola, -dente pprr of fido, I distrust—dat, prvs, and fido I trust, FAITH*] Mistrust, distrust, want*



Fate, far, fat, fall m<sub>1</sub>, met, her pipe pin note not, move tube tub, pull oil, pound to a, French a, long and short



**dijudication**, di jū'di kə'shon, *n* The act of adjudicating.  
**dike**, dyk, dik, *n* [A Sax. *dīc*, a dike, a ditch, a trench, a bank = Frs. *dif*, *D*, a ditch, a dam or dike, *Ice* *dif*, a ditch, *Sw* *dīc*, a pond. The meanings ditch and bank arise from the fact that the ditch is excavated and the bank formed by the same operation. *Ditch* is a softened form of this.] A ditch or channel for water, a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated, a low wall forming a fence, a vein of igneous rock which has intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of other rocks — *v* *t* pret & pret *dīc'd*, *dikt* ppr *dīc'ing*, *dīc'ing* To surround with a dike, to secure by a bank, to drain by one or more dikes or ditches — **diked**, *dikt*, *p* Protected or secured by a dike.  
**dilacerate**, di lə'se rāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *dilacerat*, di lə'se rāt-ed, ppr *dilacerat'ing*, di lə'se rāt'ing [L. *dilacerare*, *dilaceratus* = *dis*, apart, and *lac-ro*, I tear or rend. *LACERATE*] To tear or rend asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate by force — **dilaceration**, di lə'se rā'shon, *n* Act of dilacerating, a tearing or rending.  
**dilapidate**, di lap'i-dāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *dilapidat*, di lap'i-dāt-ed, ppr *dilapidat'ing*, di lap'i-dāt'ing [L. *dilapidare*, *dilapidatus*, I destroy or squander — prefix *dis* for *dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapida*, a stone. *LAPIDARY*] To make runous to suffer to go to ruin by neglect, to waste to squander — *v* *i* To go to ruin, to fall by decay.  
**dilapidated**, di lap'i-dāt-ed, *p* *a* In a ruinous condition, suffered to go to ruin, showing dilapidation.  
**dilapidation**, di lap'i-dā'shon, *n* [Fr. *dilapidation*, L. *dilapidatio*] State of being dilapidated, decay, ruin, destruction, demolition, in the English Church, the running or suffering to go to decay of any building in possession of an incumbent.  
**dilapidator**, di lap'i-dāt-er, *n* One who dilapidates.  
**dilatability**, di lāt'a-bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr. *dilatabilité*] Quality of being dilatable.  
**dilatable**, di lāt'a-bl, *a* [*Dilate* and *-able* = Fr. *dilatable*] Capable of being dilated, capable of expansion, possessing elasticity, elastic.  
**dilatation**, dilatation, di lāt'ā'shon, di lāt'a'shon, *n* [Fr. *dilatation*, L. *dilatatio*] Act of dilating or expanding, expansion, a spreading or extending in all directions, the state of being expanded or distended.  
**dilate**, di lāt', *v* *t* pret & pp *dilat*, di lāt'ed, ppr *dilat'ing* [Fr. *dilater*, L. *dilatare* to make wider, fr. *dilatius*, spread out — *dis* for *dis*, asunder, and *latius*, spread, carried, used as pp of *fero*, I carry. *DELA*] To expand or swell out, especially by filling to distend, to enlarge or extend in all directions, to relate at large — *v* *i* To expand, swell, or extend in all directions, to speak largely and copiously, to dwell on in narration to descant with or upon — **dilater**, di lāt'er, *n* One who or that which dilates, a muscle that dilates — **dilatative**, di lāt'at-iv, *a* Tending to dilate.  
**dilatator**, di lāt'er, *n* A muscle that dilates, a surgical implement for dilating openings.  
**dilatatorily**, di lāt'a-to-r-i, *adv* In a dilatatory manner with delay, tardily.  
**dilatatoriness**, di lāt'a-to-r-i-nes, *n* Quality of being dilatory, slowness in proceeding, tardiness.  
**dilatory**, di lāt'a-to-r-i, *a* [Fr. *dilatatoire*, fr. L. *dilatatorius*, delaying, tending to delay, fr. *dilatator*, a delaying, fr. *diffuso*, *dilatatum* *DELA*, *DILATE*] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay, making delay or resulting in delay, tardy, given to procrastination, sluggish, intended or tending to cause delay.  
**dilemma**, di lem'ma *n* [L. *dilemma* Gr. *dilemma*, a double proposition, a dilemma — prefix *dis* for *dis*, double, and *lemma*, an assumption, a proposition, fr.

*lambanō*, I take] An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, each of which is equally conclusive against him, a difficult or doubtful choice, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.  
**dilettante**, di lēt'tānt, *n* [*pl* *dilettanti*, *dile-tānti* (It. fr. *dilettare*, I delight, to delight. *DELIGHT*] An amateur or trifler in art. One who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement — **dilettantism**, di lēt'tānt'izm, *n* [*Dilettante* and *-ism*] The characteristics of a dilettante.  
**diligence**, di lī'jens, *n* [Fr. *diligence* L. *diligentia*, carefulness, diligence fr. *diligens* = *entis* ppr of *diligere* *DILIGENT*] The quality of being diligent, steady application in business of any kind, industry, assiduity, constant exertion or effort, steady perseverance in performing or executing, careful attention, constancy, heed, heedfulness, attention. *Scot* *laic*, a kind of warrant, and also a process by which persons or effects are attached.  
**diligence**, di lī'jens, *n* [Fr. — a special application of the above word.] A kind of four-wheeled stage coach.  
**diligent**, di lī'jent, *a* [Fr. *diligent*, L. *diligens*, *diligentis* careful, attentive, diligent, ppr of *diligere*, I love or esteem highly — *dis* for *dis*, intense, and *lego*, I choose — *fas* in *elect*, select, &c.] Steady in application to business, constant in effort, exertion to accomplish what is undertaken, assiduous, attentive, sedulous, industrious, persevering, steadily applied, prosecuted with care and constant effort.  
**diligently**, di lī'jent-lī, *adv* In a diligent manner.  
**dill**, dil, *n* [A Sax. *dile* = D. *dille*, G. *dill*, Dan. *dill*, *dill* Sw. *dill*, old G. *tilli*, etymol. unknown.] An annual umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative and otherwise.  
**dilly-dally**, di lī-dāl-i, *v* *t* pret & pp *dilly-dallied*, di lī-dāl-id, ppr *dilly-dallying*, di lī-dāl'ing [A reduplication of *dally*] To loiter, to delay, to tifle.  
**dilucidate**, di lū'si-dāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *dilucidat*, di lū'si-dāt-ed, ppr *dilucidat'ing*, di lū'si-dāt'ing [L. *dilucidus* clear — *dis* for *dis*, and *lucidus*, shining.] To make clear, to elucidate.  
**diluent**, di lū'ent, *a* [L. *diluens*, ppr of *diluo* *DILUTE*] Diluting, making liquid or more fluid, attenuating, weakening the strength of by mixture with water — *n* That which dilutes, a substance which causes the proportion of fluid in the blood.  
**dilute**, di lū't, *v* *t* pret & pp *diluted*, di lū't-ed, ppr *dilut'ing*, di lū't'ing, or *di* [From L. *diluo*, *dilutum*, I dissolve, dilute, wash away — prefix *dis* for *dis*, apart, and *luo*, I wash, as in *ablution*, &c. *DELUGE*] To render liquid or more fluid, to make thin or more fluid, to weaken by an admixture of water — *v* *i* To become attenuated or diluted — *n* A thin, attenuated, reduced in strength by admixture.  
**dilution**, di lū'shon, *n* [Fr. *dilution*] Act of diluting, or of making thin, weak, or more liquid.  
**diluvial**, diluvial, di lū'v-i-əl, di lū'v-i-ən [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge, fr. *diluo*, I wash away. *DELUGE*, *DELUGE*] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days — *Diluvial* formation, a name of superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c. conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water — **diluvial**, extraordinary rush of water — **diluvial**, geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge.  
**diluvium**, diluvium, di lū'v-i-um, di lū'v-i-ən [L. *diluvium*, a deluge. See *prec*.] A deluge or inundation, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. caused by the extraordinary action of water.  
**dim**, dim, *a* [A Sax. *dim*, *dim*, dark, obscure = O. Ins. *dim*, I feel. *dim*, *dim*, comp. *Sw* *dimma*, a fog or mist other con-

nections doubtful.] Not seeing clearly, not clearly seen, obscure, dusky, mysterious, vague, indistinct, dull of apprehension, sullied, tarnished — *v* *t* pret & pp *dimmed*, *dimd*, ppr *dimming*, *dim'ing* To make dim, to cloud, to impair the powers of vision, to obscure to render dull to tarnish or sully.  
**time**, dim, *n* [Fr. *dime*, a tenth, a tithe, O. Fr. *dimis*, fr. L. *decimus*, tenth fr. *decem*, ten. *DECIMAL*] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents, the tenth of a dollar, or about 5¢.  
**dimension**, di men'shon, *n* [Fr. *dimension*, L. *dimensio* *dimensionis* fr. *dimetor* *dimensio*, I measure — *dis*, and *metor*, *mensur*, I measure — which see.] Extension in a single direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth, the measure or compass of a thing, its size, extent, capacity (usually in pl.) — **dimensional**, di men'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to extension or dimension — **dimensioned**, di men'shon-d, *a* Having dimensions.  
**dimersous**, dim'er us, *a* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *meros*, part.] Having its parts in pairs.  
**dimeter**, dim'e-ter, *a* [Gr. *dimetros* — *di*, twice, and *metron*, a measure.] Having two poetical measures — *n* A verse of two measures.  
**dimidiated**, di mid'i-āt, *a* [L. *dimidiatus*, fr. *dimidium*, half — *dis*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle. *MID*] Divided into two equal parts, halved, having one side or half very different from the other.  
**diminish**, di min'ish, *v* *t* pret & pp *diminished*, di min'ish-ed, ppr *diminishing*, di min'ish'ing [Prefix *dis*, intense, and *minish* = O. Fr. *demeniser*, to diminish. *MINISH*, *MINUTE*] To make smaller or less to lessen opposed to *increase* and *augment*, to abate to reduce, to impair, to degrade — *v* *i* To become or appear less or smaller, to lessen, decrease.  
**diminishable**, di min'ish-a-bl, *a* Capable of being diminished.  
**diminisher**, di min'ish-er, *n* One who or that which diminishes.  
**diminution**, di min'it-en'dō [It.] A direction in music to lessen the sound from loud to soft, marked thus —  
**diminution**, di min'it'shon, *n* [Fr. *diminution*, fr. L. *diminutio*, fr. *diminuo*, *diminutum* I lessen — *dis*, from, and *minuo*, I lessen. *MINUTE*] Act of diminishing or lessening, a making smaller, state of becoming or appearing less, decrease, abatement, decay, deduction, discredit, degradation.  
**diminutive**, di min'it-iv, *a* [Fr. *diminutiv*, See *prec*] Small, little, narrow, contracted — *n* A word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind.  
**diminutively**, di min'it-iv-lī, *adv* In a diminutive manner.  
**diminutiveness**, di min'it-iv-nes, *n* State of being diminutive, smallness, littleness, insignificance.  
**dimissory**, di mis'so-r-i, *a* [L. *dimissus*, fr. L. *dimissus*, ppr of *dimittō* *DIMISSUS*] Sending away dismissing to another jurisdiction, granting leave to depart.  
**dimity**, di'mi-ti, *n* [Sp. *dimite*, L. *dimittō*, L. *dimittum*, fr. Gr. *dimittō*, *dimittō*, double and *mitos*, a thread.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures, usually dyed.  
**dimly**, dim-lī, *adv* In a dim or obscure manner with imperfect sight, not brightly or clearly with a faint light.  
**diminish**, dim'ish, *a* Somewhat dim, obscure.  
**dimness**, dim'nes, *a* State of being dim.  
**dimorphism**, di mor'fiz-m, *n* [Gr. *di*, double, and *morphē*, form.] The existence of a thing in two forms, the property shown by some mineral bodies of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other, the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms, difference of form between animals of the same species.







One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth  
**diplex**, dī'plēks, *n* [Modification of *duplex*] Said of a mode of sending two messages at once over a telegraph wire in same direction

**diploce** dip'lō-sē, *n* [Gr *diploos*, double] The soft substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull

**diploma**, dī'plo-mā, *n* [L *diploma*, Gr *diplōma* a paper folded double, a license, double *Doc. lre.*] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour, as that given to university graduates

**diplomacy**, dī'plo-mā-sē, *n* [Fr *diplomatie*, fr *diploma*] The art, practice, or science of conducting negotiations, and making treaties between nations, customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, &c, skill or dexterity in securing advantages

**diplomat**, **diplomatic**, dip'lō-mat, dip'lō-māt, *n* [Fr *diplomate*] A diplomatist  
**diplomatic**, **diplomatical**, dip'lō-mat'ik, dip'lō-māt'ik, *a* Pertaining to diplomacy, or to the management of any negotiations, skilful in gaining one's ends by tact and cleverness, as inferred by diploma, relating to diplomaties

**diplomatically**, dip'lō-mat'ik-ly, *adv* In a diplomatic manner

**diplomatics** dip'lō-mat'iks, *n* The science of deciphering ancient writings as *diplomas*, charters, &c, and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c, paleography

**diplomatist**, dī'plo-mat'ist, *n* One skilled in diplomacy, a diplomat

**diplomatize** dī'plo-mat'iz, *v t* pret & pp *diplomatized*, dī'plo-mat'izd *ppr* *diplomatizing*, dī'plo-mat'iz-ing To practise diplomacy

**diplopia**, **diplopy**, dī'plo-pē, a dip'lō-pē, *n* [Gr *diploos*, double, and *ops*, the eye] A disease of the eye in which the patient sees an object double or even triple

**dipnoi**, dī'p-nōi, *n pl* [Gr *dis* for *dis*, twice, and *pnoe*, breath.] An order of fishes that breathe by gills and lungs, as the singular mudfishes (*Lepidosiren*)

**dipolar**, dī'pō-lar, *a* [Prefix *di* double, and *polar*] Having two poles, doubly polar, as certain crystals

**dipper** dip'p-er, *n* One who or that which dips, a ladle, a bird the water-courel

**dipnomatic**, dī'p-nat'ik, *a* [Prefix *di*, twice, and *pnoe*, breath.] Doubly prestatic

**diprotodon** dī'p-rō-tō-n, *n* [Gr *dis*, twice, *protos*, first, and *odontos*, tooth] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal found in Australia

**dipsomania** dip-sō-mā'nē, *n* [Gr *dipnē*, thirst, and *mania*, madness] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants

**dipsumanic**, dip-sō-mā'nē-ik, *n* A victim of dipsomania—**dipsumanical**, dip-sō-mā'nē-kal, *a* Pertaining to dipsomania

**dipteral**, **dipterous** dip'ter-al, dip'ter-us, *a* [Gr *di* double, and *pteron* a wing] Having two wings only belonging to an order of insects called *Diptera*, a temple with a double row of columns on each flank—*n* A dipteran temple

**diptych** dip'tik, *n* [Gr *diphtychos*—*di*, double, and *ptyche*, a fold] Anciently, a list consisting of two leaves folded, a design as a painting or carved work on two folding compartments or tablets

**dire**, dir, *a* [L *diris* terrible origin and connections doubtful] Dreadful dismal, terrible, gloomy, destructive, evil in a great degree

**direct**, dī'rekt', *a* [L *directus*, fr *dirigere* directum, I set in a straight line, I direct—*di* for *dis* intens., and *rego* rectum, I make straight *REGENT*, *RIGHT*] Straight, right opposite to *crooked*, *circumtort*, *tending*, *oblique*, *astron* appearing to move from west to east, opposed to *retrograde*—in the line of father and son opposed to *collateral*, leading or tending to an end, as by a straight

line or course, not circuitous, open, not ambiguous or doubtful, plain, express, not ambiguous—*v t* pret & pp *directed*, dī'rekt' d *ppr* *directing*, dī'rekt'ing To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object, to point, to show the right road or course, to cause to proceed in a particular manner, to manage, to conduct, to lead, to guide, to dispose, to regulate, to order, to prescribe, to point out, to instruct, to inscribe—*v i* To act as a guide, to point out a course

**direction**, dī'rek'shōn, *n* [Fr *direction*, L *directio*, the act of directing, or of making straight *DIRECT*] Act of directing aim at a certain point, a pointing toward in a straight line or course, the line in which a body moves by impulse, a course a straight line or course, line in which anything is observed, course with respect to other objects act of guiding, guidance, management, superintendence administration, adjustment, instruction in what manner to proceed, a putting into the right path or course a guide, a clue, prescription, order, command, the address on a letter, a body or board of directors

**directive**, dī'rekt'iv, *a* [Direct and *ive*] Having the power of direction, informing, instructing, showing the way

**directly**, dī'rekt'ly, *adv* In a direct manner, in a straight line or course, without delay, immediately promptly, instantly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity

**directness**, dī'rekt'nes, *n* State or quality of being direct

**director**, dī'rekt'or, *n* [Fr *directeur*, L *director*, fr *dirigo* directum *DIRECT*] One who or that which directs, one who superintends governs or manages one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority, an instructor, a counsellor, one of a body appointed to govern the affairs of a company

**directorate**, dī'rekt'or-āt, *n* [Director and *ate*—Fr *directorat*] The office of a director, a body of directors

**directorial**, dī'rekt'or-i-al, *a* Pertaining to directors or direction, containing direction or command

**directorship**, dī'rekt'or-ship, *n* The condition or office of director

**dictory**, dī'k-tō-ry, *a* [Direct and *-ory*] Fr *dictator*, L *dictatorum* Containing directions, enjoining, instructing—*n* A rule to direct, a book containing directions for public worship or religious services, a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a place, with their places of abode, a board of directors

**directress**, dī'rekt'res, *n* [Director and *ess*] A female who governs or directs

**directrix**, dī'rekt'riks, *n* A directress, *geom* a straight line of importance in the doctrine of conic sections

**direful**, dir'ful, *a* Dire, dreadful, terrible calamitous

**direfully**, dir'ful-ly, *adv* In a direful manner dreadfully, terribly, wofully

**direfulness**, dir'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being direful

**dirge**, dīrj, *n* [A contraction of L *dirige* ('direct', imperative of *dirigere* to direct) the first word in a psalm or hymn formerly sung at funerals *DIRECT*] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning

**dirk**, dīrk, *n* [Sc. *dur*, Ir and Gael *dur*, a dirk, a dagger] A kind of dagger or poniard a weapon formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland.—*v t* pret & pp *dirked*, dīrk't, *ppr* *derking*, dīrk'ing To poniard, to stab

**diri**, dīrē, *n* [By transposition of letters fr *Ice* *drut*, dirt, excrement, whence *druta* = *druta*, A.Sax (*gold* *drutan*, to go to stool.) Any foul or filthy substance, excrement, earth, mud mire dust, whatever adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean, a gold miner's name for the material put into his cradle to be washed—*v t* pret & pp *dirited* dīr'it, *ppr* *diriting*, dīr'ing To make foul or filthy, to soil, to defile

**dirt**, dīrt, *n* [By transposition of letters fr *Ice* *drut*, dirt, excrement, whence *druta* = *druta*, A.Sax (*gold* *drutan*, to go to stool.) Any foul or filthy substance, excrement, earth, mud mire dust, whatever adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean, a gold miner's name for the material put into his cradle to be washed—*v t* pret & pp *dirited* dīr'it, *ppr* *diriting*, dīr'ing To make foul or filthy, to soil, to defile

**dirt-bed**, dīrt'bed, *n* In *geol* a layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working Portland freestone

**dirty**, dīrt'ē, *adv* In a dirty manner, foully, filthy, meanly, sordidly

**dirtyness**, dīrt'ē-nes, *n* State of being dirty

**dirty-ple**, dīrt'pē, *n* Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie

**dirty**, dīrt'ē, *a* [Dirt and *y*] Covered or soiled with dirt, foul, nasty, filthy, not clean, not pure, turbid, mean bris, low, despicable, slecty, rainy, equally, as the weather—*v t* pret & pp *dirtyed* dīrt'ēd, *ppr* *dirtying*, dīrt'ē-ing To make dirty or foul to soil, to tarnish, to sully

**disability** dis-a-bil'itē, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *ability*] Want of ability, incapacity, inability, incompetence, want of legal qualification

**disable**, dis-a-bil', *v t* pret & pp *disabled*, dis-a-bil'd, *ppr* *disabling*, dis-a-bil-ing [Prefix *dis*, priv and *able*] To render unable, to deprive of competent physical or mental strength or power to injure so as to render unfit for service to deprive of adequate means instruments or resources to weaken, to unfit, to deprive of legal qualifications, to incapacitate

**disabuse**, dis-a-būz', *v t* pret & pp *disabused*, dis-a-būz'd, *ppr* *disabusing*, dis-a-būz-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *abuse*—Fr *desabuser*—des for *dis*, and *abuser*, to abuse] To free from erroneous notions, to set right

**disaccustom**, dis-ak-kus'tum, *v t* pret & pp *disaccustomed*, dis-ak-kus'tumd, *ppr* *disaccustoming*, dis-ak-kus'tum-ing [Prefix *dis*, and *accustom*] To destroy the force of habit in by disuse, to render unaccustomed

**disadvantage**, dis-ad-van'tāj, *n* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *advantage*—Fr *desavantage*] Want of advantage, that which prevents success or renders it difficult, a state not favourable to successful operation, any unfavourable state, detriment, injury, hurt, loss, damage.—*v t* pret & pp *disadvantaged*, dis-ad-van'tājd, *ppr* *disadvantaging*, dis-ad-van'tāj-ing To deprive of advantage, to injure in interest, to prejudice

**disadvantageous**, dis-ad-van'tāj-us, *a* Not advantageous unfavourable to success or prosperity, prejudicial

**disadvantageously**, dis-ad-van'tāj-us-ly, *adv* In a disadvantageous manner

**disadvantageness**, dis-ad-van'tāj-us-nes, *n*

**disaffect**, dis-a-fekt', *v t* pret & pp *disaffected*, dis-a-fekt'ed, *ppr* *disaffecting*, dis-a-fekt'ing [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *affect*] To alienate the affections of, to make less friendly or faithful to a person, party, or cause to make discontented or unfriendly

**disaffected**, dis-a-fekt'ed, *a* Having the affections alienated, indisposed to favour or support, unfriendly, hostile to the government

**disaffection**, dis-a-fek'shōn, *n* The state of being disaffected, alienation of affection, attachment, or good will, enmity on the part of those under rule or government, dislike, ill will, disloyalty, hostility

**disaffirm** dis-a-firm', *v t* pret & pp *disaffirmed*, dis-a-firm'd, *ppr* *disaffirming*, dis-a-firm'ing [Prefix *dis*, neg, and *affirm*] To deny, to contradict, to annul as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal

**disafforest** dis-a-fō-rest', *v t* pret & pp *disafforested*, dis-a-fō-rest'ed, *ppr* *disafforesting*, dis-a-fō-rest'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *afforest*] To strip of the privileges of forest laws, to reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground

**disaggregate**, dis-ag-gre-gāt', *v t* pret & pp *disaggregated*, dis-ag-gre-gāt'ed, *ppr* *disaggregating*, dis-ag-gre-gāt'ing [Prefix *dis*, and *aggregate*] To separate or break up into component parts

**disaggregation**, dis-ag-gre-gāt'shōn, *n* [See *prec*] Act or operation of separating into component parts

**disagree**, dis-a-grē, *v t* pret & pp *dis-*







as a missile to shoot, to fire off, to emit or to run out, to give vent to, to express, to pay, to clear off by payment; to free from an obligation, duty, or labour, to clear from an accusation or crime, to acquit, to absolve, to put away, to remove or dismiss from an office or employment, to pay off and cease to employ, to perform or execute, to carry on or fulfil, to set at liberty, to release, in *dying*, to free from dye or colour — *v* t. To get rid of or let out a charge or contents — *n*. Act of discharging, an unloading, as of a ship, the act of firing off, emission, a flowing or issuing out, the removal of a charge from an electrical jar, battery, &c., matter emitted, dismissal from office or service, writing which evidences the dismissal, release from obligation, debt, or penalty, an acquittance, absolution from a crime or accusation, ransom, liberation, price paid for delivrance, performance, execution, as of an office or duty, liberation, release from confinement, exemption, escape, payment, as of a debt, a written acknowledgment of payment, a substance used in calico-printing to remove colour

**discharger**, *dis-cherj'er*, *n*. One who or that which discharges

**dischurch**, *dis-cherch'*, *v* t pret & pp *dis-church'd*, *dis-cherch't*, *ppr* *dischurch'm*, *dis-cherch'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *ch'rch*] To deprive of the rank of a church

**disciple**, *dis-si-pl'*, *n* [*L* *discipulus*, fr. *disco*, I learn, fr. the root *dis*, seen in *disco*, I seek or deprecate, *Discipulus*, I learner, a scholar, one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another, an adherent to the doctrines of another, a pupil, a follower, an adherent, a partisan]

**discipleship**, *dis-si-pl'-ship*, *n*. The state or position of a disciple

**disciplinable**, *dis-si-pl'n-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of discipline, that may be subjected to discipline

**disciplinarian**, *dis-si-pl'n-á-ri-an*, *a* [*L* *disciplinarius*] Pertaining to discipline — *n*. One who enforces discipline or adheres to stated rules, a martinet

**disciplinarian**, *dis-si-pl'n-á-ri-an*, *a* [*Fr* *disciplinaire*, fr. *L* *disciplinarius*, fr. *L* *disciplina*, discipline] Pertaining to discipline, or government by strict rules, intended for discipline or training

**discipline**, *dis-si-pl'n*, *n* [*Fr* *discipline*, fr. *L* *disciplina*, instruction, training, fr. *discipulus*, a disciple (which see)] Education, training, method of government, order, rule, subjection to laws, rules, orders, precepts, or regulations, the training to act in accordance with rules, drill, method of regulating practices, punishment, punishment inflicted by way of correction and training, punishment, chastisement, correction, execution of ecclesiastical laws —

*v* t pret & pp *disciplined*, *dis-si-pl'nd*, *ppr* *disciplining*, *dis-si-pl'n'ing* To subject to discipline, to train, to train up in good order, method, regularity, good conduct, and habits to drill, to correct, to chastise, to punish

**disclaim**, *dis-klam'*, *v* t pret & pp *dis-claimed*, *dis-klam'd*, *ppr* *disclaiming*, *dis-klam'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *claim*] To deny all claim to, to repudiate, to disavow, to disown, to reject any union or connection with, to disown, to disavow, to renounce

**disclaimer**, *dis-klam'er*, *n*. A person who disclaims, a formal disavowal, renunciation, relinquishment

**disclose**, *dis-kloz'*, *v* t pret & pp *disclosed*, *dis-klozd'*, *ppr* *disclosing*, *dis-kloz'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *close*] To uncover or lay open to view, to open, to unveil, to let be seen or known, to reveal, to divulge

**disclosure**, *dis-kloz'ur*, *n* [*Disclose* and *-ure*] Act of disclosing, an uncovering and opening to view, act of revealing or making known, utterance of what was secret, that which is disclosed or made known

**discol**, *dis-kol'*, *n*. [*Discol*, *dis-kol'*, *a* [*Gr* *dis* *coloides* = *dis* *col*, a disc, and *oides*, form] Having the form of a disc

**discoloration**, *dis-kul'er-á-shon*, *n*. Act

of discolouring, alteration of colour, a discoloured spot or marking

**discolour**, *dis-kul'er*, *v* t pret & pp *dis-coloured*, *dis-kul'er'd*, *ppr* *discolouring*, *dis-kul'er'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *colour*, *Fr* *descolorer*] To alter the hue or colour of, to stain, to tinge

**discomfit**, *dis-kom'fit*, *v* t pret & pp *dis-comfited*, *dis-kom'fit'd*, *ppr* *discomfiting*, *dis-kom'fit'ing* [*O* *Fr* *desconfit*, *ppr* *disconfiting*, *Fr* *déconfire* *disconfit* = *L* *dis*, priv, and *conficere*, to achieve *CONFIT*] To rout, to defeat, to scatter in flight, to cause to flee, to vanquish — *n*. Rout, dispersion, defeat, overthrow

**discomfiture**, *dis-kom'fit-ur*, *n* [*O* *Fr* *desconfiture* *DISCONFIT*] Rout, defeat in battle, dispersion, overthrow, frustration, disappointment

**discomfort**, *dis-kom'fert*, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *comfort*] Want of comfort, uneasiness, disturbance of peace, pain, annoyance, inquietude — *v* t pret & pp *dis-comforted*, *dis-kum'fert-ed*, *ppr* *discomforting*, *dis-kum'fert'ing* To deprive of comfort, to disturb the peace or happiness of, to make uneasy, to pain, to grieve, to sadden, to deject

**discomfortable**, *dis-kum'fert-a-bl*, *a*. Causing discomfort

**discommend**, *dis-kom'mend'*, *v* t pret & pp *discommended*, *dis-kom'mend'd*, *ppr* *discommending*, *dis-kom'mend'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *commend*] To blame, to censure, to mention with disapprobation

**discommender**, *dis-kom'mend-er*, *n* [Prefix *dis*, and *commend*] Inconvenience, disadvantage, trouble, cause of harm

**discommon**, *dis-kom'mon*, *v* t pret & pp *discommoned*, *dis-kom'mond'*, *ppr* *discommoning*, *dis-kom'mon'ing* [Prefix *dis* and *common*] To deprive of the right of common, to make to be no longer common land to appropriate to one's self, to deprive of the privileges of a place

**discompose**, *dis-kom'poz'*, *v* t pret & pp *discomposed*, *dis-kom'poz'd*, *ppr* *discomposing*, *dis-kom'poz'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *compose*] To deprive of composure, to disturb, to disconcert, to agitate, to ruffle, to vex, to put out

**discomposeure**, *dis-kom'poz'ur*, *n* [*Discompose* and *-ure*] State of being discomposed, disorder, agitation, disturbance, perturbation

**disconcert**, *dis-kon'sert'*, *v* t pret & pp *disconcerted*, *dis-kon'sert'd*, *ppr* *disconcerting*, *dis-kon'sert'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *concert*] To defeat that which has been concerted, to break or interrupt what has been arranged to unsettle the mind of, to disturb, to confuse, to discompose, to ruffle, to defeat, to frustrate

**disconnect**, *dis-kon-nekt'*, *v* t pret & pp *disconnected*, *dis-kon-nekt'd*, *ppr* *disconnecting*, *dis-kon-nekt'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *connect*] To separate, as things connected together, to sever the connection between, to separate, to disunite, to disjoin

**disconnection**, *dis-kon-nek'shon*, *n*. Act of disconnecting or separating, or state of being disunited, separation, want of union

**disconsolate**, *dis-kon'sol-á-t*, *a* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *L* *consolatus*, consoled, fr. *consolare*, I console *CONSOLE*] Destitute of consolation, sorrowful, hopeless, sad, dejected, melancholy, saddening, gloomy, cheerless

**disconsolately**, *dis-kon'sol-á-t-l*, *adv*. In a disconsolate manner, without comfort

**discontent**, *dis-kon'tent'*, *n* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *content*] Want of content, uneasiness or inquietude of mind, dissatisfaction

**discontented**, *dis-kon'tent-ed*, *ppr* *discontenting*, *dis-kon'tent'ing* To dissatisfy

**discontentedly**, *dis-kon'tent-ed-l*, *adv*. In a discontented manner or mood

**discontentedness**, *dis-kon'tent-ed-nes*,

*n*. State of being discontented, dissatisfaction

**discontentment**, *dis-kon'tent'ment'*, *n*. State of being discontented or uneasy in mind, uneasiness, inquietude, discontent

**discontinue**, *dis-kon-tin'ú-ans*, *n* [*Discontinue* and *-ance*] The act of discontinuing, a breaking off, cessation, intermission

**discontinuation**, *dis-kon-tin'ú-á'shon*, *n*. Act of discontinuing, discontinuance

**discontinue**, *dis-kon-tin'ú-ans*, *v* t pret & pp *discontinued*, *dis-kon-tin'ú'd*, *ppr* *discontinuing*, *dis-kon-tin'ú'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *continue* = *Fr* *discontinuer*] Not to continue, to leave off, to cause to cease, to stop, to put an end to, to break off, to interrupt, to cease to take or receive — *v* i. To cease

**discontinuity**, *dis-kon-tin'ú-i-ti*, *n* [*Fr* *discontinue*] The state of being discontinuous

**discontinuous**, *dis-kon-tin'ú-us*, *a* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *continuous*] Not continuous, broken off, interrupted

**Discophorus**, *dis-kof'or-us*, *pl* [*Gr* *dis*, *dis*, a disc, and *phero*, I carry] A group of animals, popularly known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles

**discord**, *dis-kord'*, *n* [*Fr* *discord*, *discord*, *discordia*, fr. *L* *discordia*, disagreement, fr. *dis*, discord, *discordia*, discordant = *dis*, and *cor*, cordis, the heart, as in *concord*, *accord*, *cordial* *CORDIAL*] Want of concord or agreement, opposition of opinions, a state of variance or disunion, disagreement, variance, difference, opposition, disunion, contention, strife, disagreement of sounds, dissonance, the opposite of concord

**discordance**, *dis-kord'-ans*, *n* [*Fr* *discordance* *DISCORDANT*] The state of being discordant, want of concord, disagreement, opposition, inconsistency, discord

**discordant**, *dis-kord'-ant*, *a* [*Fr* *discordant*, fr. *L* *discordans*, *antis*, *ppr* of *discordare*, to disagree *DISCORD*] Wanting concord or agreement, in a state of opposition, being at variance, disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, repugnant, contrary, not in unison, dissonant, inharmonious, harsh, jarring

**discordantly**, *dis-kord'-ant-l*, *adv*. In a discordant manner

**discount**, *dis-kount*, *n* [= *dis*, apart, and *count*, to reckon, *O* *Fr* *descompte*, *discompte*, *descompter*, *discomter*, to compute or reckon off, fr. *L* *dis*, apart, and *computare*, to reckon *COUNT*, *COMPUTE*] A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment, an allowance or deduction according to the rate of interest, for money advanced before it is due, an allowance on a debt not yet due in consideration of immediate payment, a deduction from the customary price, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending, the sum deducted or refunded, the act of discounting

— *At a discount*, below par or normal value, hence, in low esteem, in disfavour

— *v* t, *dis-kount'*, *ppr* *discounting*, *dis-kount'ed*, *ppr* *discounted*, *dis-kount'ing* To lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting a certain rate per cent from the principal, to deduct something or make an allowance on because of supposed exaggeration, to leave out of account or disregard, to estimate or take into account beforehand, to enjoy or suffer by anticipation

— *At a discount*, to lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting a certain rate per cent from the principal, to deduct something or make an allowance on because of supposed exaggeration, to leave out of account or disregard, to estimate or take into account beforehand, to enjoy or suffer by anticipation

**discountable**, *dis-kount'-a-bl*, *a*. That may be discounted

**discountance**, *dis-kount'en-ans*, *v* t pret & pp *discountanced*, *dis-kount'en-ant*, *ppr* *discountancing*, *dis-kount'en-ang* [Prefix *dis*, and *countenance*] To put out of countenance, to set one's countenance against, to discourage, check, restrain, by words, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment

**discountancer**, *dis-kount'en-an-ser*, *n*. One who discountances







embark, to embark ] To remove from a bark or vessel to the land, to land, to put on shore — *v. i.* To go out of a ship to the land, to land, to go ashore

**dise mbarkation, disem barkment,** *dis-em-bark a'shon* *dis-em-barkment, n* Act of disembarking

**dise mbarrass, dis-em ba'ras, r t** pret & pp *dise mbarrassed, dis-em ba'ras't, ppr dise mbarrassing, dis-em ba'ras'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *embarra*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity, to set free, to clear, to extricate

**dise mbellish, dis-em bel'ish, r t** pret & pp *dise mbellished, dis-em bel'ish't, ppr dise mbellishing, dis-em bel'ish'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *embellish*] To deprive of embellishment

**dise mbitter, dis-em bit'er, r t** pret & pp *dise mbittered, dis-em bit'er'd, ppr dise mbittering, dis-em bit'er'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *embitter*] To free from bitterness, to render sweet or pleasant

**dise mbody, dis-em bo'dy, r t** pret & pp *dise mbodied, dis-em bo'dy'd, ppr dise mbodying, dis-em bo'dy'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *embody*] To divest of body, to free from connection with the human body (a *dise mbodiv'd* spirit = a ghost), to discharge from military array, to disband (troops)

**dise mbogue, dis-em bog', r t** pret & pp *dise mbogued, dis-em bog'ed, ppr dise mboguing, dis-em bog'ing* [Formerly *dise mboguer*, fr *Sp* *dise mbocar*, to disembogue, to enter by the mouth—prefix *dis*, *L*, *dis*, *em*, *L*, *in*, and *boca*, mouth (*fr bouche*), fr *L*, *bucca*, cheek.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream, to discharge into the ocean, a river, or a lake — *v. i.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river

**dise mbogment, dis-em bog'ment, n** The act of disemboguing, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake

**dise mbosom, dis-em bo'zum, r t** pret & pp *dise mbosomed, dis-em bo'zum'd, ppr dise mbosoming, dis-em bo'zum'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *embo*] To separate from the bosom

**dise mbowel, dis-em bou'el, r t** pret & pp *dise mbowelled, dis-em bou'el'd, ppr dise mbowelling, dis-em bou'el'ing* [Prefix *dis* and *embowel*] To take out the bowels of, to eviscerate, to gut

**dise mboulement, dis-em bou'el'ment, n** The act of disembowelling, evisceration

**dise mbroil, dis-em brou'd, r t** pret & pp *dise mbroiled, dis-em brou'd'd, ppr dise mbroiling, dis-em brou'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *embroil*] To free from broil, to disentangle, to free from perplexity or confusion

**dise nable, dis-en a'bl, r t** pret & pp *dise nabled, dis-en a'bl'd, ppr dise nabling, dis-en a'bl'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enable*] To disable

**dise nchant, dis-en chant', r t** pret & pp *dise nchanted, dis-en chant'ed, ppr dise nchanting, dis-en chant'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enchant*] To free from enchantment, to deliver from the power of charms or spells

**dise nchanter, dis-en chant'er, n** One who or that which disenchants

**dise nchantment, dis-en chant'ment, n** Act of disenchanting

**dise nchantress, dis-en chant'res, n** A female who disenchants

**dise ncumber, dis-en kum'ber, r t** pret & pp *dise ncumbered, dis-en kum'ber'd, ppr dise ncumbering, dis-en kum'ber'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *encumber*] To free from encumbrance, to deliver from clogs and impediments, to disburden, to free from any obstruction — **dise ncumbrance, dis-en kum'brans, n** The act of disencumbering

**dise ndow, dis-en dou', r t** pret & pp *dise ndowed, dis-en dou'd, ppr dise ndowing, dis-en dou'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *endow*] To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution

**dise ndowment, dis-en dou'ment, n** The act of disendowing

**dise nge, dis-en g'is, r t** pret & pp *dise nged, dis-en g'is'd, ppr dise nging, dis-en g'is'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *engage*] To free from engagement; to separate or set free

from union or attachment, to detach, to disunite to set free to release, to extricate, to clear; to disentangle, to set free from any obligation, attachment, or pursuit, to withdraw, to wean

**dise nged, dis-en g'is'd, p a** Being at leisure, not particularly occupied, not having the attention confined to a particular object — **dise ngedness, dis-en g'is'd'nes, n** Quality or state of being disengaged

**dise ngement, dis-en g'is'ment, n** The act or process of disengaging or state of being dis-engaged, a setting free separation, extrication, freedom from occupation, vacancy, leisure

**dise nnable, dis-en n'bl, r t** pret & pp *dise nnable, dis-en n'bl'd, ppr dise nabling, dis-en n'bl'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enable*] To deprive of that which enables, to deprive of title

**dise nroll, dis-en rol', r t** pret & pp *dise nrolled, dis-en rol'd, ppr dise nrolling, dis-en rol'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enroll*] To erase from a roll or list

**dise nslave, dis-en sla'v, r t** pret & pp *dise nslaved, dis-en sla'v'd, ppr dise nslaving, dis-en sla'v'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enslave*] To free from slavery or bondage

**dise ntail, dis-en tal', r t** pret & pp *dise ntailed, dis-en tal'd, ppr dise ntailing, dis-en tal'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *entail*] To free from being entailed, to break the entail of — *n*. The act or operation of disentailing, or breaking the entail of an estate

**dise ntangle, dis-en tang'l, r t** pret & pp *dise ntangled, dis-en tang'l'd, ppr dise ntangling, dis-en tang'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *entangle*] To free from entanglement to set free from impediments or difficulties, to unravel, unfold, or unwind to extricate, to disembarrass, to clear, to disengage

**dise ntanglement, dis-en tang'l'ment, n** Act of disentangling

**dise nthral, dis-en thral', r t** pret & pp *dise nthralled, dis-en thral'd, ppr dise nthraling, dis-en thral'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enthral*] To free from the state of a thrall, to liberate from slavery, bondage or oppression — **dise nthralment, dis-en thral'ment, n** Act of disenfranchising, emancipation

**dise nthrone, dis-en thron', r t** pret & pp *dise nthroned, dis-en thron'd, ppr dise nthroning, dis-en thron'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *enthron*] To remove from a throne to dethrone, to depose from sovereign authority

**dise ntitled, dis-en ti'tl, r t** pret & pp *dise ntitled, dis-en ti'tl'd, ppr dise ntitling, dis-en ti'tl'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *entitle*] To deprive of title

**dise ntomb, dis-en tom', r t** pret & pp *dise ntomb'd, dis-en tom'd, ppr dise ntombing, dis-en tom'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *entomb*] To take out of a tomb, to disinter

**dise ntrance, dis-en trans, r t** pret & pp *dise ntranced, dis-en trans't, ppr dise ntrancing, dis-en trans'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *entrance*] To free or awaken from a trance or from deep sleep, to arouse from a reverie

**dise tablish, dis-es tab'lish, r t** pret & pp *dise tablashed, dis-es tab'lish't, ppr dise tablishing, dis-es tab'lish'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *establish*] To cause to cease to be established, to withdraw (a church) from its connection with the state

**dise tablishment, dis-es tab'lish'ment, n** The act of disestablishing, the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state

**dise tectem, dis-es tect'm, n** [Prefix *dis*, and *esteem*] Want of esteem, slight dislike, disregard — *v. t* pret & pp *dise tectemed, dis-es tect'm'd, ppr dise tecteming, dis-es tect'm'ing* Not to esteem to dislike in a moderate degree, to slight

**dise tectment, dis-es tect'm't'shon, n** Disesteem, bad repute

**dise favour, dis-av or dis-fa'vor, n** [Prefix *dis*, and *favour*] Want of favour a feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure, unfavourable regard, disesteem — *v. t* pret & pp *dise favoured, dis-fa'vor'd, ppr dise favouring, dis-fa'vor'ing*, *dis-*

*fav'or'ing* To withhold favour from, to discountenance

**dise figure, dis-f'ig'ur, r t** pret & pp *dise figured, dis-f'ig'ur'd, ppr dise figuring, dis-f'ig'ur'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *figure*] To deprive of features, to disfigure

**dise figurement, dis-f'ig'ur'm't'shon, n** Act of disfiguring state of being disfigured some degree of deformity

**dise figure, dis-f'ig'ur, r t** pret & pp *dise figured, dis-f'ig'ur'd, ppr dise figuring, dis-f'ig'ur'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *figure*] To mar or spoil the external figure of, to deform, to deface, to impair so as to render less perfect and beautiful, to impair the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of

**dise figurement, dis-f'ig'ur'm't, n** The act of disfiguring, or that which disfigures, change of external form to the worse, defacement blemish

**dise figure, dis-f'ig'ur'er, n** One who disfigures

**dise forest, dis-for'est, r t** [Prefix *dis*, and *forest*] Same as disafforest

**dise franchise, dis-fran'chiz, r t** pret & pp *dise franchised, dis-fran'chiz'd, ppr dise franchising, dis-fran'chiz'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *franchise*] To deprive of a franchise, to deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, to deprive of the right of voting in elections, &c. — **dise franchisement, dis-fran'chiz'm't, n** Act of disfranchising

**dise furnish, dis-fer'nish, r t** pret & pp *dise furnished, dis-fer'nish'd, ppr dise furnishing, dis-fer'nish'ing* [Prefix *dis*, and *furnish*] To deprive of what serves to furnish or equip, to deprive of furniture

**dise gorge, dis-gor'j, r t** pret & pp *dise gorged, dis-gor'j'd, ppr dise gorging, dis-gor'j'ing* [O *Fr* *dise gorgier*, to vomit, to spue out, *Fr* *dise gorgier*—prefix *dis*, from *ait* *gorj*, the throat *GORJ*] To eject or discharge from the gorge, or throat, or from the stomach or mouth, to vomit to belch to throw out or discharge violently, to yield up or gave back what had been seized or obtained wrongfully, to relinquish to surrender

**dise gorge, dis-gor'j'm't, n** Act of disgorging, a vomiting

**dise gorge, dis-gor'j'er, n** One who or that which disgorges

**dise grace, dis-gras', n** [Prefix *dis*, and *grace*—O *Fr* *dis grace*, *L*, *dis*, and *gratia* favour] State of being deprived of grace or favour, state of ignominy, a cause of shame reproach, discredit, dishonour, shame, infamy — *v. t* pret & pp *dise graced, dis-gras't, ppr dise gracing, dis-gras'ing* To bring disgrace on, to bring to shame to degrade, to debase, to dishonour, to defame, to humiliate, to humble

**dise graceful, dis-gras'ful, a** Entailing disgrace, shameful, infamous, dishonourable, causing shame, sinking reputation

**dise gracefully, dis-gras'ful'ly, ad** In a disgraceful manner, shamefully

**dise gracefulfulness, dis-gras'ful'nes, n** Quality of being disgraceful, shamefulness

**dise grace, dis-gras'er, n** One who disgraces

**dise guise, dis-giz', r t** pret & pp *dise guised, dis-giz'd, ppr dise guising, dis-giz'ing* [O *dis* and *guise*—O *Fr* *dise guise*, to counterfeit or put a false appearance or gloss on, *Fr* *dise guise*—prefix *dis*, for *dis*, and *guise* way, fancy, manner *GUISE*] To conceal the ordinary guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask, to hide by a counterfeit appearance, to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner, to alter the form of and cause to exhibit an unusual appearance to change in manners or behaviour by surreptitious behavior, to intoxicate — *n*. A disguise intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it, a false appearance, a counterfeit show, an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive

**dise guisedly, dis-giz'd'ly, ad** With disguise, so as to be concealed

**dise guise, dis-giz'er, n** One who disguises

**dise guise, dis-giz't, n** [O *Fr* *dise guise*, *Fr* *dise guise*]







ful calamitous, sorrowful, melancholy, unfortunate

**dismally**, di-z'm'al h, *adv* In a dismal manner, gloomily, dolcfully, sorrowfully, uncomfortably

**dismalness**, di-z'm'al nes, *n* The state of being dismal, gloominess, horror

**dismantle**, di-s'm'an't'l, *t* pret & pp *dismantled*, di-s'm'an't'ld, ppr *dismantling*, di-s'm'an't'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *mante-*] *Fr* *désamanteler*, *désamanteller*, *lit*, to deprive of cloak or mantle, hence to knock down a wall, to dismantle | To deprive of dress; to strip, to divest, to deprive of strip, as of apparatus or furniture, to unrig, as a ship, to deprive of strip as of military equipment or defences, to deprive of outworks or forts, to break down

**dismask**, di-s'm'ask', *t* pret & pp *dismasked*, di-s'm'ask'ed, ppr *dismasking*, di-s'm'ask'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *mask-*] To strip off a mask from, to uncover, to remove that which conceals

**dismast**, di-s'm'ast', *t* pret & pp *dismasted*, di-s'm'ast'ed, ppr *dismasting*, di-s'm'ast'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *mast-*] To deprive of a mast or masts, to break and carry away the masts from

**dismastment**, di-s'm'ast'm'ent, *n* Act of dismasting the state of being dismasted

**dismay**, di-s'm'ay', *t* pret & pp *dismayed*, di-s'm'ay'ed, ppr *dismaying*, di-s'm'ay'ing [Same word as *Sp* *dismayar*, to dismay, to depress, to discourage, *Fr* *désamair*, to astonish, to fall into a swoon, but no doubt directly from the *Fr* (though *Fr* *dismayar*, *dismayer*, is not found, but *esmayar*, from prefix *dis-* and *O* *H* *emagen*, to be able (*Fr* *mager*)]

To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind, to produce fright or terror in, to terrify, to frighten, to appal, to daunt, to dishearten, to dispirit, to depress — *n* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit, loss of courage together with consternation, a yielding to fear, fright, terror

**dismember**, di-s'm'em'ber, *t* pret & pp *dismembered*, di-s'm'em'ber'd, ppr *dismembering*, di-s'm'em'ber'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *m-ber-* = *O* *Fr* *désmembrer*, *Fr* *démembrer*] To sever limb from limb, to separate as a part from the main body, to mutilate, to sever and distribute the parts of, to divide into separate portions (a kingdom &c.)

**dismemberment**, di-s'm'em'ber'm'ent, *n* The act of dismembering

**dissmiss**, di-s'm'is', *t* pret & pp *dissmised*, di-s'm'is'ed, ppr *dissmising*, di-s'm'is'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *L* *missus*, sent away, pp of *mitto*, I send (as in *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, &c.) *Mis-*ton] To send away, to permit to depart to discard to discharge, to remove from office, service or employment

**dissmissal**, di-s'm'is'al, *n* [Dismiss, and *-al* as in *refusal* &c.] The act of dismissing, dismissal, discharge

**dissmission**, di-s'm'is-sh'n, *n* [From *dissmiss*] Act of dismissing or sending away, leave to depart, removal from office or employment, discharge

**dissmissory**, di-s'm'is'o-ri, *n* A dismissing, sending away, giving leave to go away

**dismount**, di-s'm'ount', *t* pret & pp *dismounted*, di-s'm'ount'ed, ppr *dismounting*, di-s'm'ount'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *mount*] To descend or alight from a horse, to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast, to descend from an elevation — *v* *t* To cause to descend, to throw or remove from a horse, to unhorse, to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages or fixed positions

**dismaturalize**, di-s'm'at'ur'al-iz, *t* pret & pp *dismaturalized*, di-s'm'at'ur'al-iz'd, ppr *dismaturalizing*, di-s'm'at'ur'al-iz'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *naturalize*] To deprive of naturalization, to make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth

**dismature**, di-s'm'at'ur, *t* pret & pp *dismatured*, di-s'm'at'ur'd, ppr *dismaturing*, di-s'm'at'ur'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *nature*] To change the nature of, to give an unnatural character to

**disobedience**, di-s'ob'ed'i-ens, *n* [Prefix

*dis-* and *obedience*, *O* *Fr* *disobedience*] The character or act of being disobedient, neglect or refusal to obey, violation of a command or prohibition

**disobedient**, di-s'ob'ed'i-ent, *a* [Prefix *dis-* and *obedient*, *O* *Fr* *desobedient*] Neglecting or refusing to obey, omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited, refractory, not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority

**disobediently**, di-s'ob'ed'i-ent-li, *adv* In a disobedient manner

**disobey**, di-s'ob'ey', *t* pret & pp *disobeyed*, di-s'ob'ey'd, ppr *disobeying*, di-s'ob'ey'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *obey*, *Fr* *désobéir*] To neglect or refuse to obey, to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid, to transgress or violate an order or injunction — *v* *t* To refuse obedience, to disregard orders

**disoblige**, di-s'ob'li-gy', *t* pret & pp *disobliged*, di-s'ob'li-gy'd, ppr *disobliging*, di-s'ob'li-gy'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *oblige*, *Fr* *désobliger*] To fail to oblige or to do a friendly service, to be unaccommodating to —

**disobligement**, di-s'ob'li-gy'm'ent, *n* Act of disobliging

**disobliging**, di-s'ob'li-gy'ing, *a* Not obliging, not disposed to gratify the wishes of another, not disposed to render slight services or favours, unaccommodating

**disobligingly**, di-s'ob'li-gy'ing-li, *adv* In a disobliging manner

**dismatous**, di-s'm'a-tus, *a* [*Gr* *di* for *dis*, twice, and *sigma* body] Two-bodied, consisting of two bodies united

**disorder**, di-s'or'd'r, *n* [Prefix *dis-* and *order*, *Fr* *désordre*] Want of order or regular disposition, confusion, derangement, turbulence, tumult, disturbance, indisposition, malady, disease — *v* *t* pret & pp *disordered*, di-s'or'd'r'd, ppr *disordering*, di-s'or'd'r'ing To put out of order or throw into disorder, to break the order of, to disturb, as any regular disposition or arrangement of things, to put out of method, to throw into confusion, to disarrange, to derange, to confuse, to ruffle, to discompose, to produce sickness or indisposition, to disturb as regards the reason or judgment, to craze

**disordered**, di-s'or'd'r'd, *a* Deranged, crazed, having the mental faculties unhinged

**disorderliness**, di-s'or'd'r-li-nes, *n* State of being disorderly

**disorderly**, di-s'or'd'r-li, *a* Being without proper order or disposition, acting without regularity, irregular, confused, tumultuous, turbulent, unruly, lawless, contrary to law or good order — *adv* *t* In a disorderly manner

**disorganization**, di-s'or-gan-iz'ā'shon, *n* Act of organizing, state of being disorganized

**disorganize**, di-s'or-gan-iz, *t* pret & pp *disorganized*, di-s'or-gan-iz'd, ppr *disorganizing*, di-s'or-gan-iz'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *organize*] To destroy organic structure or connected system in, to dissolve the regular system or union of parts in, to throw into confusion or disorder (a government, society, &c.) — **disorganizer**, di-s'or-gan-iz'er, *n* One who disorganizes

**disown**, di-s'oun', *t* pret & pp *disowned*, di-s'oun'd, ppr *disowning*, di-s'oun'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *own*] To refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self, not to allow or admit as belonging to or proceeding from one's self, to disavow, to disclaim, to deny, to renounce, to repudiate (a child, a book) — **disownment**, di-s'oun'm'ent, *n* Act of disowning

**disparage**, di-s'par'aj, *t* pret & pp *disparaged*, di-s'par'aj'd, ppr *disparaging*, di-s'par'aj'ing [*O* *Fr* *disparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man not her equal in point of rank or condition to impose unworthy conditions, disparage — prefix *dis-* for *dis* and *parage*, equality *fr* *L* *par*, equal (with suffix *-age*), whence also *peer*, pair] To injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of

less value or excellence, to treat with detractor or in a depreciatory manner; to depreciate, to undervalue, to detract or derogate from, to decry, to lower in estimation, to discredit

**disparagement**, di-s'par'aj'm'ent, *n* [*O* *Fr* *déparagement* *DISPARAGE*] The act of disparaging, injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence, diminution of value or excellence, what lowers in value or esteem, indignity, derogation, detraction, dishonour, degradation, disgrace

**disparager**, di-s'par'aj-er, *n* One who disparages

**disparagingly**, di-s'par'aj'ing-li, *adv* In a manner to disparage or dishonour

**disparate**, di-s'par'at, *a* [*Fr* *disparate*, *L* *disparatus*, pp of *disparare*, I part, separate — *dis*, asunder and *par*, equal *DISPARAGE*] Unequal unlike dissimilar — *n* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other

**disparity**, di-s'par'i-ti, *n* [*Fr* *disparité*, *L* *dispar*, unequal — *dis*, and *par*, equal *DISPARITY*] Inequality, difference in degree in age, rank, condition, or excellence, dissimilitude, disproportion

**dispark**, di-s'par'k', *t* pret & pp *disparked*, di-s'par'k'ed, ppr *disparking*, di-s'par'k'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *park*] To cause to be no longer a park, to throw open to ordinary uses

**dispart**, di-s'part', *t* pret & pp *disparted*, di-s'part'ed, ppr *disparting*, di-s'part'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *part*, *O* *Fr* *dispartir*, *Fr* *departir* *fr* *L* *departire*, to separate, divide] To part asunder, to divide, to separate, to sever — *v* *t* To separate, to open, to divide into pieces — *n* *Dispart*, The difference between the semi diameter of a piece of ordinance of old type at the ring round the mouth and at the breech ring

**dispassion**, di-s'pa'shon, *n* [Prefix *dis-* and *passion*] Want of or freedom from passion, an undisturbed state of the mind, apathy — **dispassionate**, di-s'pa'shon'at, *a* Free from passion, not dictated by passion, not proceeding from temper or bias, calm, cool, impartial — **dispassionately**, di-s'pa'shon'at-li, *adv* In a dispassionate manner, without passion, calmly, coolly

**dispatch**, di-s'pach', *n* See *DISPATCH*

**dispauper**, di-s'pa'per, *t* pret & pp *dispaupered*, di-s'pa'per'd, ppr *dispaupering*, di-s'pa'per'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *pauper*] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support

**dispauperize**, di-s'pa'per-iz, *t* pret & pp *dispauperized*, di-s'pa'per-iz'd, ppr *dispauperizing*, di-s'pa'per-iz'ing [Prefix *dis-* and *pauperize*] To free from the state of paupersm to free from paupers

**dispeace**, di-s'pēs', *n* [Prefix *dis-* and *peace*] Want of peace or quiet, dissension, quarrelling

**dispel**, di-s'pel', *t* pret & pp *dispelled*, di-s'pel'd, ppr *dispelling*, di-s'pel'ing [*L* *dispello*, I dispel, drive apart — *dis*, and *pello*, I drive, as in *compel*, *repel*, &c.] *POURSE* To drive in different directions, to scatter by driving or force, to disperse, to disperse to drive away, to banish — *v* *t* To fly different ways, to be dispersed to disappear, as clouds

**dispeller**, di-s'pel'er, *n* One who or that which dispels

**dispensable**, di-s'pens'a-bl, *a* That may be dispensed with

**dispensary**, di-s'pens'a-ri, *n* [*Fr* *dispensaire*, a dispensary, *fr* *L* *dispensa*, provisions, a larger *DISPENSE*] A house, place, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis, a shop or place in which medicines are compounded

**dispensation**, di-s'pens-ā'shon, *n* [*L* *dispensatio*, *onis*, management, stewardship, *fr* *dispense*, *dispensatum*, I manage, arrange, dispense *DISPENSE*] Act of dispensing, distribution of dealing out, the distribution of good and evil in the divine







or contested, of doubtful certainty, controvertible

**disputant**, *dis-püt-ant*, *n* [*L. disputans, -antis*, pp. of *disputare* DISPUTE.] One who disputes, one who argues in opposition to another a controversialist.

**disputation**, *dis-püt-ä-shon*, *n* [*Fr. disputation, L. disputatio, -onis* DISPUTE.] Act of disputing, controversy in words, debate, dispute, an exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

**disputations**, *dis-püt-ä-shuns*, *a* Inclined to disputation, apt to cavil or controvert.

**disputative**, *dis-püt-ä-tiv*, *a* Disposed to dispute, disputations.

**dispute**, *dis-püt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disputed, dis-püt-ed*, *ppr disputing, dis-püt-ing* [*Fr. disputer, fr. L. disputare*, to compute, to weigh, examine, investigate, *dis-cuss*—*dis*, asunder, apart, and *pütio*, I clean, prune, clear up, reckon COME OFF.] To contend in argument to rea-on or argue in opposition, to debate, to allocate, to strive or contend in opposition to a competitor. *v* *t* To attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous, to attempt to overthrow by rea-oning to controvert, to call in question to impugn, to contest to strive or contend for, to strive to maintain — *n*. Strife or contest in words or by arguments debate difference of opinion vigorously maintained, controversy in words a wordy war, contention, strife.

**disputer**, *dis-püt-er*, *n* One who disputes or who is given to disputes a controversialist.

**disqualification**, *dis-kwöl-i-fä-shon* *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *qualification*] Act of disqualifying, that which disqualifies, disability.

**disqualify**, *dis-kwöl-i-fy*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disqualified, dis-kwöl-i-fid*, *ppr disqualifying, dis-kwöl-i-fing* [*Prefix dis*, and *qualify*] To divest of qualifications, to make unfit, to disable, to incapacitate.

**disquiet**, *dis-kwi-et*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *quiet*] Want of quiet, uneasiness, want of tranquillity, anxiety — *v* *t* pret & pp *disquieted, dis-kwi-et-ed*, *ppr disquieting, dis-kwi-et-ing* To deprive of quiet, to disturb, to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity, to make uneasy or restless.

**disquieting**, *dis-kwi-et-ing*, *p* *a* Tending to disturb the mind.

**disquietude**, *dis-kwi-et-üd*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *quietude*] Want of quiet or tranquillity, uneasiness, anxiety.

**disquisition**, *dis-kwi-zä-shon* *n* [*Fr. disquisition, fr. L. disquisitio, -onis*, investigation, inquiry, *fr. disquirere* DISQUISITION I investigate—*dis*, distrib, and *quero*, *quæro*, I ask, whence *quæro*, *quæro*, inquire, *quæro* QUEST.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject by arguments or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth, a treatise, essay, or dissertation—**disquisitional**, *disquisi-tory*, *dis-kwi-zä-shon-äl*, *dis-kwi-zä-tö-rä*, *a* Relating to disquisition.

**disregard**, *dis-rä-gärd*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *regard*] A withholding of regard, neglect, omission of notice, slight — *v* *t* pret & pp *disregarded, dis-rä-gärd-ed*, *ppr disregarding, dis-rä-gärd-ing* Not to regard, to omit to take notice of, to neglect to observe, to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

**disregardful**, *dis-rä-gärd-fül*, *a* Showing disregard, neglectful, negligent, heedless.

**disrelish**, *dis-rä-lish*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *relish*] Distaste, dislike of the palate, some degree of disgust, aversion.—*v* *t* pret & pp *disrelished, dis-rä-lish-t*, *ppr disrelishing, dis-rä-lish-ing* To dislike the taste of, to dislike, to feel some disgust at.

**disrepair**, *dis-rä-pär*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *repair*] A state of being not in repair or good condition.

**disreputable**, *dis-rä-püt-ä-bl*, *a* [*Prefix dis*, and *reputable*] Not reputable, not in good repute, disgracing reputation, tending to impair one's good name, discreditable, low, mean.

**disreputably**, *dis-rä-püt-ä-bl*, *adv* In a disreputable manner.

**disrepute**, *dis-rä-püt*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *repute*] Loss or want of reputation, disesteem, discredit, dishonour, disgrace.

**disrespect**, *dis-rä-späkt*, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *respect*] Want of respect or reverence, disrespect, incivility, irreverence, rudeness — *v* *t* pret & pp *disrespected, dis-rä-späkt-ed*, *ppr disrespecting, dis-rä-späkt-ing* To show disrespect to.

**disrespectable**, *dis-rä-späkt-ä-bl*, *a* [*Prefix dis*, and *respectable*] Not respectable, unworthy of respect.

**disrespectful**, *dis-rä-späkt-fül*, *a* Showing disrespect, irreverent, uncivil, discourteous, unpolite, rude.

**disrespectfully**, *dis-rä-späkt-fül-l*, *adv* In a disrespectful manner, rudely, irreverently, uncivilly.

**disrobe**, *dis-röb*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disrobed, dis-röb-d*, *ppr disrobing, dis-röb-ing* [*Prefix dis*, and *robe*] To divest of a robe, to divest of garments to strip of covering, to divest of any surrounding apparel.

**disroot**, *dis-rüt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disrooted, dis-rüt-ed*, *ppr disrooting, dis-rüt-ing* [*Prefix dis*, and *root*] To tear up by the roots, to tear from a foundation.

**disrupt**, *dis-rüpt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disrupted, dis-rüpt-ed*, *ppr disrupting, dis-rüpt-ing* [*L. disruptus* (*disruptus*) pp of *disrumpo* (*disrumpo*), I break or burst asunder—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, I burst, whence *rupture* & *RUPTURE*] To tear or rive apart to burst or rend asunder, to separate, to sever.

**disruption**, *dis-rüp-shon* *n* Act of disrupting or rending asunder; act of bursting and separating, or each rent, break up. The disruption, the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, resulting in the foundation of the Free Church.

**disruptive**, *dis-rüp-tiv*, *a* Causing or tending to cause, disruption, produced by or following on disruption.

**disse**, *dis-dis* *n* A grass growing in Algeria, and used in the manufacture of paper.

**disatisfaction**, *dis-sä-tis-fä-shon* *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *satisfaction*] State of being dissatisfied, want of satisfaction, discontent, discontentment, uneasiness from disappointed wishes and expectations.

**dissatisfactory**, *dis-sä-tis-fä-tö-rä*, *a* Not satisfactory, causing dissatisfaction or discontent, displeasing.

**dissatisfied**, *dis-sä-tis-fid*, *p* *a* Not satisfied, showing dissatisfaction, discontented, offended.

**dissatisfy**, *dis-sä-tis-fi*, *v* *t* pret & pp *dissatisfied, dis-sä-tis-fid*, *ppr dissatisfying, dis-sä-tis-fing* [*Prefix dis*, and *satisfy*] To fail to satisfy, to render discontented, to displease, to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

**dissect**, *dis-sekt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *dissected, dis-sekt-ed*, *ppr dissecting, dis-sekt-ing* [*L. dissecare, dissecare*—*dis*, asunder, and *seco*, *secum*, I cut, whence *section*, *segment*, *intersect*, & *SECT*] To cut up, to cut up systematically, as an animal or plant, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several parts. To anatomize, to divide and examine minutely or carefully, to analyse critically, to de-cribe with minute detail.

**dissected**, *dis-sekt-ä-bl*, *a* That may be dissected.

**dissecting**, *dis-sekt-ing* *p* *a* Used in dissection.

**dissection**, *dis-sek-shon* *n* Act of dissecting or cutting up anatomically, act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

**dissector**, *dis-sek-ter*, *n* One who dissects, an anatomist.

**disseize**, *dis-sä-zä*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disseized, dis-sä-zä-d*, *ppr disseizing, dis-sä-zä-ing* [*Prefix dis*, neg, and *seize* = *Fr. saisir*, to possess. SEIZE.] In law, to deprive of seizin or possession, to dispossess a person, fully of lands or tenements—**disseizin**.

**disseizin**, *n* [*Prefix dis*, and *seizin*, possession.] In law, the act of disseizing—**disseizor**, *dis-sä-zö-r*, *n* One who disseizes or puts another out of possession wrongfully.

**dissemble**, *dis-sä-mbl*, *v* *t* pret & pp *dissembled, dis-sä-mbl-d*, *ppr dissembling, dis-sä-mbl-ing* [*Partly fr. O Fr. dissimuler*, to differ not to be like, partly *fr. dissimuler*, to feign to disguise *fr. L. dissimulare*, to dissemble or dis simulate, both *fr. prefix dis*, and *similis* like SIMILAR.] To hide under a false appearance or assumed manner, to conceal or disguise by a false outward show, to hide by false pretences (*to dissimulate* love, hate, opinions, &c.) — *v* *t* To assume a false appearance to be hypocritical to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.

**dissembler**, *dis-sä-mbl-er*, *n* One who dissembles.

**disseminate**, *dis-sä-min-ät*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disseminated, dis-sä-min-ät-ed*, *ppr disseminating, dis-sä-min-ät-ing* [*L. disseminare, disseminatum*] I scatter seed, *fr. prefix dis*, and *semino* I sow, *fr. semen*, *semine* seed. SEMINARY.] To scatter for growth and propagation, as seed, to spread abroad among people, to cause, to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c.), to diffuse to propagate, to circulate.

**dissemination**, *dis-sä-min-ä-tion*, *n* [*Fr. dissemination, L. disseminatio*] Act of disseminating or spreading abroad, propagation, diffusion.

**disseminator**, *dis-sä-min-ät-er*, *n* One who disseminates.

**dissension**, *dis-sä-shon*, *n* [*L. dissensio* DISSENT.] Difference or disagreement in opinion, contrariety of sentiment or feeling, breach of friendship and union, contention, discord, strife, quarrel.

**dissent**, *dis-sänt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *dissented, dis-sänt-ed*, *ppr dissenting, dis-sänt-ing* [*Fr. dissenter, fr. L. dissentire*, to differ in opinion, *dis*, ent, thence otherwise—*prefix dis*, and *sentio*, I think, as in *consent*, *resent*, &c. SENSE, SENTIMENT.] To differ in sentiment or opinion, to disagree in opinion, to think in a different or contrary manner, to differ or separate from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.

**dissenting**, *dis-sänt-ing*, *p* *a* Differing, disagreement, declaration of disagreement in opinion, a differing or separation from an established church.

**dissenter**, *dis-sänt-er*, *n* One who dissents one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

**dissenterism**, *dis-sänt-er-izm*, *n* The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters.

**dissentient**, *dis-sänt-shi-ent*, *a* [*L. dissentiens, dissentiens* pp. of *dissentire*, to dissent.] Declaring dissent, disagreeing — *n* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

**dissenting**, *dis-sänt-ing* *p* *a* Disagreeing in opinion, having the character of dissent, belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters (a dissenting chapel).

**dissipement**, *dis-säp-i-ment*, *n* [*L. dissipamentum, dissipationem* *dis*, asunder and *sepio* I enclose *fr. sepio* a hedge.] A partition uncertain hollow parts of animals and plants, one of the partitions in the seed-recess of some plants.

**dissipation**, *dis-säp-i-tä-shon*, *n* [*Fr. dissipation, L. dissipatio, fr. dissipare*, I discuss, I disperse, a freq. of *dissero*, I argue, discuss, I set out in due order—*dis*, asunder, and *sero* I join *fr. sero* & *series*] A formal discourse intended to illustrate a subject, an essay, treatise, or dissertation.

**dissipational**, *dis-säp-i-tä-shon-äl*, *a* Relating to dissipations, dissipational.

**dissipator**, *dis-säp-i-tä-ter*, *n* One who writes a dissertation.

**disserve**, *dis-särv*, *v* *t* pret & pp *disserved*,



aa, Dissipements







or mixture of, to disease, to disorder, to derange the functions of the body or mind, to disturb, to ruffle, to deprive of temper or moderation

**distemper**, *dis-tem'per*, *n* [It *distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid—prefix *dis*, and *temperare* to temper] A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration also called *tempera*, a pigment used in this style of painting

**distemperature**, *dis-tem-per'a-tür*, *n* [From *distemper*, a disorder] Tumult, outrageousness, perturbation of mind, confusion, loss of regularity, disorder

**distempered**, *dis-tem-per'd*, *p a* Diseased in body or disordered in mind, disturbed, ruffled, intemperate, prejudiced or perverted, biased

**distend**, *dis-tend'*, *v t* pret & pp *distended*, *dis-tend'ed*, *ppr distending*, *dis-tend'ing* [L *distendo*—*dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, I stretch or stretch out, I tend, as in *extend*, *content*, *TENT*, *TEND*] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within, to dilate, to extend, to expand, to swell, to spread apart, to widen.—*v i* To become inflated or distended, to swell to dilate

**distensibility**, *dis-tens-i-bil'i-tä*, *n* The quality or capacity of being distensible

**distensible**, *dis-tens-i-bil*, *a* Capable of being distended or dilated

**distensive**, *dis-tens-iv*, *a* That distends or may be distended

**distension**, *dis-ten-shon* *n* [Fr *distension*, fr L *distento* *DISTEND*] Act of distending, state of being distended, inflation, dilatation, expansion

**distich**, *dis'tik*, *n* [Gr *distichos*—*di*, twice, double, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse] A couplet, a couple of poetic lines an epigram of two verses

**distichions**, *dis'tik-us*, *a* [See prec.] Having two rows, or disposed in two rows

**distill**, *dis'til*, *v t* pret & pp *distilled*, *dis'til'd*, *ppr distilling*, *dis'till'ing* [Fr *distiller*, fr L *distillare*, to trickle down, to distil—*de*, down, and *stillare*, to drop, fr *stilla*, a drop *Still* (*n*) is an abbreviation of this] To drop or drip down, to fall in drops, to drip, to trickle down, to flow gently or in a small stream, to use a still to practise distillation.—*v t* To let fall in drops, to throw down in drops, to extract by heat, to separate, as spirit or essential oils, from liquor, by heat or evaporation, to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation, to extract, as the pure part of a fluid

**distillable**, *dis'til'a-bl*, *a* Capable of being distilled fit for distillation

**distillate**, *dis'til'ät* *n* [*Distil* and *-ate*] A fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus

**distillation**, *dis'til'a-shon*, *n* [Fr *distillation*] Act of distilling the operation of extracting spirit from a substance (especially a fermented liquor) by evaporation and condensation

**distillatory**, *dis'til'a-to-ri*, *a* [Fr *distillatoire*] Belonging to distillation, used for distilling.—*n* An apparatus used in distillation, a still

**distiller**, *dis'til-er*, *n* One who distils, one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation

**distillery**, *dis'til-er-i*, *n* [Fr *distillerie*] The building and works where distilling is carried on

**distinct**, *dis-tink't*, *a* [L *distinctus* pp of *distinguo* *DISTINGUISH*] Separated or distinguished by some mark, note, or character, not the same in number or kind, separate in place having well marked characteristics, standing clearly or boldly out, well-defined, clear, plain, obvious, unmistakable

**distinction**, *dis-tink'shon*, *n* [Fr *distinction*, L *distinctio*, *ONIS* *DISTINGUISH*] The act of distinguishing, that which distinguishes or marks as different, difference, elevation of rank in society, honourable

estimation, superiority, rank eminence, note, that which confers or marks eminence or superiority, a title or honour

**distinctive**, *dis-tink'tiv*, *a* [Fr *distinctif*, L *distinctivus* *DISTINCT*] That makes distinct, that marks distinction or difference, having the power to distinguish and discern

**distinctively**, *dis-tink'tiv-ly*, *adv* In a distinctive manner, with distinction, plainly

**distinctly**, *dis-tink'tli*, *adv* In a distinct manner, clearly, plainly, obviously

**distinctness**, *dis-tink'tnes*, *n* Quality or state of being distinct, plainness, clearness, precision

**distinguish**, *dis-ting'gwish*, *v t* pret & pp *distinguished*, *dis-ting'gwisht*, *ppr distinguishing*, *dis-ting'gwish-ing* [Fr *distinquere*, fr L *distingere*, to mark off distinguish—*dis*, and *singere*, lit to prick, fr the root *sting*, as in Gr *stixis*, I mark with a pointed instrument, I prick. *STRING*] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others, to perceive or recognize the individuality of, to indicate by something characteristic, to point or mark out by some peculiarity, to separate or divide by any mark or quality, which constitutes difference, to discern critically, to discriminate, to perceive, to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference, to make eminent or known, to signalize, to honour.—*v i* To make a distinction, to find or show the difference

**distinguishable**, *dis-ting'gwish-a-bl*, *a* Capable of being distinguished or recognized, that may be separated, known, or made known, worthy of note or special regard

**distinguishably**, *dis-ting'gwish-a-blly*, *adv* So as to be distinguished

**distinguished**, *dis-ting'gwisht*, *p a* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect, marked, noted, conspicuous, celebrated, eminent, illustrious

**distinguishing**, *dis-ting'gwish-ing*, *p a* Constituting difference or distinction, peculiar characteristic

**distinguishingly**, *dis-ting'gwish-ing-ly*, *adv* In a distinguishing manner

**distort**, *dis-tört'*, *v t* pret & pp *distorted*, *dis-tört'ed*, *ppr distorting*, *dis-tört'ing* [L *distorquere*, *distortus*—*dis*, asunder and *torquere*, I twist *TORTURE*] To twist or turn out of natural or regular shape, to force or put out of the true bent or direction, to bias, to turn aside from the true meaning, to wrest, to pervert

**distorted**, *dis-tört'ed*, *p a* Twisted out of natural or regular shape, shaped abnormally, malformed, misshapen

**distortion**, *dis-tör-shon*, *n* [Fr *distorsion*, fr L *distortio*] Act of distorting, a twisting or writhing motion, state of being distorted in shape, an unnatural direction of parts crookedness, deformity, a perversion of the true meaning of words

**distortive**, *dis-tört'iv*, *a* Causing distortion

**distract**, *dis-trakt'*, *v t* pret & pp *distraacted*, *dis-trakt'ed*, *ppr distracting*, *dis-trakt'ing* [L *distraho*, *distractions*, I pull asunder, I perplex—*dis*, asunder and *traho*, I draw, whence *tractable*, *trare*, &c *TRAP*] To draw or pull asunder or apart, to divert from any point or object toward another point, or toward various other objects, to draw toward different objects, to perplex, confound, harass, to disorder the reason of, to render raving or furious

**distraacted**, *dis-trakt'ed*, *p a* Disordered in intellect deranged, crazy, frantic, insane

**distraactedly**, *dis-trakt'ed-ly*, *adv* In a distracted manner, madly, furiously, wildly

**distraactedness**, *dis-trakt'ed-nes*, *n* A state of being distraacted, madness

**distracting**, *dis-trakt'ing*, *p a* Causing distraction, perplexing, harassing

**distraction**, *dis-trak'shon*, *n* [Fr *distraction*, L *distraho*] Act of distracting or state of being distracted, perplexity, derangement of the intellect, frenzy, frantic

state, violent perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief, anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation, a diversion

**distrain**, *dis-trän'*, *v t* pret & pp *distrained*, *dis-tränd'*, *ppr distraining*, *dis-trän'ing* [O Fr *destrandre*, fr L *distingere*, to draw apart, bind, molest, later to exact a pledge—*dis*, asunder, and *stringere*, to strain (as in *constrain*, *restrain*) *STRAIN*

**Akin distress**, *distriet*] To seize or take possession of specifically to seize, as goods and chattels, for debt — *v i* To make seizure of goods for debt

**distrainable**, *dis-trän'a-bl*, *a* Capable of being or liable to be distrained.—*distraîner*, *dis-trän'or*, *dis-trän'er*, *n* One who seizes goods for debt — *distraint*, *dis-tränt'*, *n* A distress or distraining

**distrait**, *dis-trä*, *a* [Fr *distrait* fr L *distraetus* *DISTRACT*] Abstracted, absent-minded, inattentive

**distracted**, *dis-trä't*, *a* [Old pp of *distraet*] Distracted, perplexed

**distress**, *dis-tres'*, *n* [O Fr *destrée*, *destrée* (Mod. Fr *distresse*) oppression fr *destrée*, to oppress, fr a hypothetical L *distrahere*, fr L *distraho*, pp of *distraho*]

**distressful**, *dis-tres'ful*, *a* [See *DISTRAIN*] I draw apart, hinder, molest

**distressing**, *dis-tres'ing*, *p a* [See *DISTRESS*] Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind suffering, agony, misery, affliction, as of a nation calamity, adversity, a state of danger or destitution *laure*, the act of distressing the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim — *v t* pret & pp *distressed*, *dis-tres't*, *ppr distressing*, *dis-tres'ing*

**distressingly**, *dis-tres'ing-ly*, *adv* To afflict with pain, anguish, or calamity, to make miserable, to pain, to grieve, to trouble, to harass, to perplex

**distressed**, *dis-tres't*, *p a* Suffering distress, afflicted, harassed, oppressed with calamity or misfortune

**distressful**, *dis-tres'ful*, *a* Full of distress or trouble, inflicting or bringing distress, indicating distress, proceeding from pain or anguish, calamitous

**distressfully**, *dis-tres'ful-ly*, *adv* In a distressful or painful manner

**distressing**, *dis-tres'ing*, *p a* Very afflictive, affecting with severe pain, grievous

**distressingly**, *dis-tres'ing-ly*, *adv* In a distressing manner, with great pain

**distributable**, *dis-tri-büt'a-bl*, *a* That may be distributed

**distribute**, *dis-tri'büt*, *v t* pret & pp *distributed*, *dis-tri-büt'ed*, *ppr distributing*, *dis-tri-büt'ing* [L *distribuo*, *distributum*—*dis*, apart, and *tribuo*, I give *TRIBUTE*]

To divide among two or more, to give or bestow in parts or portions, to apportion, to deal out, to assign, to allot, to administer, as justice, to dispense, to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species, to class, to classify, to give in charity

**distributor**, *dis-tri-büt'er*, *n* One who distributes, divides, or deals out in parts, a dispenser

**distribution**, *dis-tri-bü'shon*, *n* [Fr *distribution*, L *distributio*] Act of distributing, a dealing out in parts or portions; allotment, apportionment, dispensation, act of separating into distinct parts or classes division and disposition of the parts of anything, printing, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case, the manner of being distributed or spread over the earth

**distributive**, *dis-tri-büt-iv*, *a* [Fr *distributivus*] That distributes, that divides and assigns in portions expressing separation or division, gram denoting the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly — *n* A word that divides or distributes, as *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*

**distributively**, *dis-tri-büt-iv-ly*, *adv* In a distributive manner, singly, not collectively

**distriet**, *dis-trikt*, *n* [Fr *distriet*, a district, L *districtus*, a district subject to one jurisdiction or within which the lord might distrain, fr L *distraho*, pp of *distraho*]

**distringo**, *dis-tring'o*, *v t* pret & pp *distrainged*, *dis-tring'ed*, *ppr distringing*, *dis-tring'ing* [L *distraho*, to draw apart, to restrain]

**distraing**, *dis-tring'ing*, *p a* Causing restraint, restraining, harassing

**distraingement**, *dis-tring'ing-ment*, *n* [Fr *distraingement*, L *distraingementum*] Act of distraing or state of being distrainged, perplexity, derangement of the intellect, frenzy, frantic

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a part or share, particularly the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each, the sum that falls to the share of each, a part or share divided to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.

**divider**, di-vid'ér, *n* One who or that which divides, a distributor, *pl* a pair of small compasses

**divi-divi**, di-vi-div'i, *n* [Native name] A tropical American tree and its pods, the latter containing much tannic acid, and used by tanners and dyers

**dividual**, di-vid'í-ál, *a* [L *dividuis* DIVINE] Shared with others, divisible

**divination**, di-vin'á-shon, *n* [L *divinatio*] Act of divining; a foretelling future events or discovering things secret or obscure, by magical means, conjectural presage, presentiment

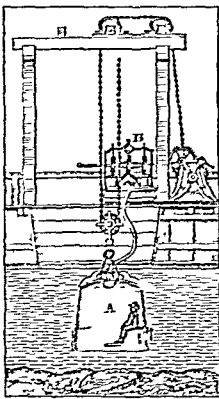
**divine**, di-vin', *a* [Fr *divin*, fr L *divinus*, fr *divus*, a deity, same root as *deus* DEITY] Of or belonging to God or the Deity, pertaining to a heathen deity or to false gods, excellent in the highest degree, apparently above what is human, godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred, spiritual, relating to divinity or theology — *n* One versed in divinity, a theologian, a minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman — *v* pret & pp *divined*, di-vin'd, ppr *divining*, di-vin'ing [L *divino*, I foretell, I predict, fr *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic] To foretell, to know or declare beforehand, to predict, to presage, to conjecture, to guess — *v* I To use or practise divination, to utter or have presages or forebodings, to guess or conjecture

**divinely**, di-vin'ly, *adv* In a divine manner, by the agency or influence of God, excellently, in the supreme degree

**divineness**, di-vin'nes, *n* The state or quality of being divine

**diviner**, di-vin'ér, *n* One who divines, one who professes divination, a soothsayer

**diving-bell**, div'ing bel, *n* A machine or apparatus, originally bell-shaped, by means



A, Diving bell B, Air pump

of which persons may descend below the surface of the water, and remain for some time, so as to execute various operations.

**diving-dress**, div'ing-dres, *n* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, and constructed in various ways

**diving-rod**, di-vin'ing rod, *n* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried by certain persons, points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over a spot where water or treasure is to be found

**divinity**, di-vin'it-i, *n* [Fr *divinité*, L *divinitas*, fr *divinus*, divine DIVINE] The

state of being divine, divineness, deity, godhead, God, the suprem. Being, a celestial being, one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion, supernatural power or virtue awe inspiring character or influence, sacredness, the science of divine things, theology

**divisibility**, di-viz'í-bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *divisibilité*] Quality of being divisible, the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of being separated into minute parts

**divisible**, di-viz'í-bl, *a* [L *divisibilis*, fr *divido* *divisum*, I divide—which sec.] Capable of division, that may be divided or disunited, separable

**divisibly**, di-viz'í-bly, *adv* In a divisible manner

**division**, di-vi-zh'on, *n* [Fr *division* L *divisio*, fr *divido*, *divisum*, I divide DIVIDE] Act of dividing or separating into parts, state of being divided, that which divides, separates, or keeps apart, separation, partition, the part separated from the rest by a partition of line, real or imaginary, a portion, a section, a separate body of men, a part or distinct portion, a divided state, disunion, discord, dissension, variance, difference, the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote, in arith the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which this is effected

**divisional**, di-vizh'on-ál, *a* Pertaining to division, marking or making division, belonging to a division, or distinct

**divisive**, di-viz'iv, *a* Forming division or distribution, creating division or discord

**divisor**, di-viz'or, *n* [L *divisor* a divider] In arith the number by which the dividend is divided

**divorce**, di-vör's, *n* [Fr *divorce*, fr L *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, fr *divorto*, same as *diverto*, I turn away DIVERTE] A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, the separation by law of husband and wife, disunion of things closely united, separation, parting asunder — *v* pret & pp *divorced*, di-vör'st, ppr *divorcing*, di-vör's'ing [Fr *divorcere*, fr the noun] To dissolve the marriage contract between, to separate from the condition of husband or wife, to procure or pass a sentence of divorce against, to put away, to separate or disunite things closely connected, to force asunder, to take away

**divorceable**, di-vör'sá-bl, *a* Capable of being divorced

**divorcee**, di-vör'sé, *n* A person divorced

**divorcement**, di-vör's ment, *n* The act of divorcing

**divorcer**, di-vör'sér, *n* The person or cause that produces divorce

**divorcing**, di-vör's'ing, *n* Having power to divorce

**divulge**, di-vul'j, *v* pret & pp *divulged*, di-vul'j'd, ppr *divulging*, di-vul'j'ing [Fr *divulguer*, fr L *divulgare*, to spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib, and *vulgus*, the common people, whence also *vulgar* VULGAR] To spread among people, to make public, to tell or make known something before private or secret, to disclose, to reveal, to spread abroad

**division**, di-vul'sh'on, *n* [L *divulsi'o*, fr *divello*, *divulsus*, I pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, I pull. CONVULSION] A pulling, tearing, or rending asunder, or separating

**divulsive**, di-vul'siv, *a* [See *prec*] That pulls asunder that rends

**diven**, di-vén, *v* pret & pp *divened*, di-vén'd ppr *divening*, di-vén'ing [From obsolete *div*, *dyer*, the first part of *distaff*. Hence *divine*] To dress, to deck, to bedizen

**diz'ly**, di-z'ly, *adv* In a dizzy manner

**dizziness**, di-z'iz-nes, *n* State of being dizzy, giddiness, vertigo

**dizzy**, di-z'ly, *a* [A Sax. *dyug*, foolish, akin to L *g* *ding*, *dingo*, O *D* *duyevh*, Mod. *D* *ducelia*, dizzy, Dan *duva*, drowsy Allied are *daze*, *dazzle*, *daze*] Having a sensation of whirling in the head, with in-

stability or proneness to fall, giddy, vertiginous causing giddiness — *v* pret & pp *dizzied*, di-z'id, ppr *dizzying*, di-z'ing To make dizzy or giddy, to confuse

**djered**, djer'id, je-ród, *n* [Ar *jerid*] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports.

**do**, dó, *v* *rnt* or auxiliary pret *did*, di'd, pp *done*, dún, ppr *doing*, dú'ing [When transitive the present tense singular is *I do thou dost he does she does it does* (duz, dúth), when auxiliary, the second person is, *thou dost* [A Sax *doon*, to do, *do*, I do=D *doen*, G *thun* to do, *co*, I do in *abdo*, I put away, *confo*, I put together, *Skr* *dhd*, to place. From same stem are *deed*, *deem*, *doom*] To perform, execute, carry into effect, to bring about, produce, effect, to give confer, or pay (as honour, reverence, &c.), to transact, to finish or complete, to prepare, to cook —To do away, to remove to put away, to annul, to put an end to, —To do into, to translate or render (in another language) —To do over, to do over again, to repeat, to put a copy, as of a print, upon, —To do up, to put up, as a parcel, to tie up, to pack, —To do with, to dispose of, to employ, to deal with, —*v* I [In this usage *do* is partly fr A. Sax *dugan*, to avail, be worth=Icel. *duga*, Dan *du*, *D* *duvan*, Goth *duvan*, G *taugen*, to be worth, but the senses are intermingled.] To act or behave in any manner, well or ill, to fare, to be in a state with regard to sickness or health, to succeed, to accomplish a purpose, to serve an end, to suffice, to find means, to shift, —To do for, to suit, to answer in place of, to be sufficient for, —To do without, to shift without, to dispense with, —To have done, to have made an end, to have finished, —To have done with, to have finished with, to cease to have part or interest in or connection with, —*Do* is often used for a verb to save repetition —As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences. It is also used to express emphasis, as, *I do love her*. In the imperative it expresses an urgent request or command (as, *do come, help me, do!*) —The past participle has some colloquial or special uses, as, *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed, or I accept done up, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.

**doab**, dó'áb, *n* [Hind. lit 'two rivers'] In India, a tract of country between two rivers

**doctile**, dó'síl, *a* [L *doctilis* fr *doceo*, I teach DOCTRINE] Easily taught, teachable, ready to learn, easily managed, tractable plant yielding

**docility**, dó'síl-i-ti, *n* [Fr *docilité*, fr L *doctilis*, fr *doceo*, I teach DOCTILE] The quality of being docile, teachableness, readiness to learn, aptness to be taught

**docimastic**, dó's mas'tik, *a* [Gr *dokimastikos* See next] Belonging to examination, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals

**docimatic**, dó's-ma-sik, *n* [Fr *dokimasia*, fr *doctilis*, I teach, I examine, fr *doctus*, proved, tested.] The art or practice of assaying ores or metals, metallurgy

**dock**, dok, *n* [A. Sax *docece*=O *D* *dolle*, Dan *dolle*, G *docke*] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with erect stems and broad leaves

**dock**, dok, *n* [Same as Icel *dock* (r) a short tail, G *docke* a thick short piece] A short, small bundle, bunch, —The tail of a bast cut short, the stump of a tail —*v* pret & pp *docked*, dokt, ppr *docking*, dok'ing To cut or lop off, as the end of a thing, to curtail to cut short, to shorten, to deduct from

**dock**, dok, *n* [Same as D *dol*, whence Dan. *dol*, *dolje*, G *dol*, Sw *dock*, a dock, of doubtful origin, comp. Flem. *dock*, a kind of care, perhaps from L *dops* a kind of vessel, fr Gr *dokh*, receptacle, fr *dekhomat*, I receive] An inclosed area on the







**dog's-ear**, dogz'ēr, *n* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog — *v t* pret. & pp *dog's-eared* dogz'ēr-d, ppr *dog's-earing*, dogz'ēr-ing To turn down in dog's-ears

**dog-sick**, dogz'sik, *a* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit

**dog-skin**, dogz'skin, *n* Leather from a dog's skin, a kind of leather from sheepskins

**dog-sleep**, dogz'slep, *n* Pretended sleep, like that of a watch-dog

**dog-star**, dogz'star, *n* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun give name to the dog-days

**dog-tooth**, dogz'toth, *n pl* **dog-teeth**, dogz'tēth A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the fore teeth and grinders, a canine tooth, an eye-tooth

**dog-trot**, dogz'trot, *n* A gentle trot, like that of a dog

**dog-watch**, dogz'woch, *n* Among seamen the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p m)

**dogwood**, dogz'wūd, *n* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in England, with small cream-white flowers in dense roundish clusters **CORNEL**

**doily**, doil'i, *n* [Said to be so called after the first maker] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during dessert

**doings**, dogz'ingz, *n pl* Things done, transactions, actions, good or bad, behaviour, conduct, stir, bustle

**dolt**, doit, *n* [D *dult*, LG and G *dult* origin unknown] Formerly a small Dutch



Dolt, from British Museum

copper coin worth about half a farthing, any small piece of money, a trifle

**dolabrūn**, do-lā-brū, *n* [L *fr* *dolo*, I *chap* I *haw*] A variety of coin, ancient hatchet — **dolabritum**, do-lā-br'i-tum *a*

Having the form of an axe or hatchet

**doldrums**, dōl'drumz, *n pl* [Perhaps connected with *dōl*] Low spirits the dumps *naut* the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds

**dole**, dōl, *n* [A Sax *dōl*, *gedal*, a division Same as deal, part, portion **DEAL**] That which is dealt out or distributed, share or portion, that which is given in charity, gratuity — *v t* pret & pp *dolēd*, dōl'd, ppr *dolēing*, dōl'ing To give out in doles, to deal out, to distribute, especially to deal out niggardily or in small quantities

**dole**, dōl, *n* [O *Fr* *dole*, *Fr* *deuil*, mourning (=Sp *duelo*, I *duolo*, *Fr* *dol*, *fr* O *Fr* *dolour* *fr* L *dolere*, to grieve, akin *dolour*, *condole*] Grief sorrow

**doleful**, dōl'fūl, *a* [See *prec*] Full of dolour, pain grief, sorrow, &c, expressing grief, producing sorrow, piteous, sorrowful, woful, sad, gloomy, dismal

**dolefully**, dōl'fūl'i, *adv* In a doleful manner sorrowfully dismally sadly

**dolefulness**, dōl'fūl'nes, *n* State or quality of being doleful, sorrow, melancholy

**dolent**, dōl'ēt, *a* [L *dolens*, -entis, ppr of *doleo*, I *grieve* **DOLE** [grief]] Grieving, mournful

**dolente** dōl'er-ēt *n* [Gr *doleros*, deceiver because not easily identified] A variety of trap-rock

**dolesome**, dōl'sūm, *a* [Dole and some] Doleful, gloomy dismal, sorrowful

**dolichocephalus**, dōl'ikō-sē-fal'ik dōl'ikō-sē-fal'us, *a* [Gr *dolichos*, long, and *l'phali* the head] A term used of skulls in which the diameter from side to side is small in proportion to

the diameter from front to back — **dolichocephalism**, dōl'ikō-sē-fal'izm, *n* The condition of being dolichocephalic

**doll** dol, *n* [Of doubtful origin, perhaps *doll*, contr for *Dorothy*] A puppet in the human form for the amusement of children a woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence

**dollar** dol'ēr, *n* [L *G*, O *D*, Dan, and Sw *daller*, fr *G* *thaler*, fr *thal*, a tale, because first coined in Joachim's Thale, in Bohemia, **DALL**] A name of certain European coins formerly current, a coin or monetary unit of Canada and the United States of the value of 100 cents or about 4s 2d sterling, a silver coin of the same general value current in Mexico, Singapore, &c

**dolman**, dol'man, *n* [Tr *dolman*, *dolman*, fr Turk *dolmān*] A long outer Turkish robe, a lady's garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket

**dolmen**, dol'men, *n* [Armor *dolmen*



Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall

Gael *tolmen*—*dol*, *tol*, a table, and *men* a stone] A rude ancient structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more others placed erect, a cromlech

**dolomite**, dōl-o-mīt, *n* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*] A granular, crystalline, or schistose rock, a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime

**dolorous**, dōl'ēr-us, *a* [Fr *doloureux* **DOLORE**] Full of dolour, sorrowful, doleful

dismal expressing pain or grief

**dolorously**, dōl'ēr-us'i, *adv* In a dolorous manner, sorrowfully

**dolour**, dōl'ēr, *n* [O *Fr* *dolour* *fr* *dolere*, fr L *dolor*, *doloris* grief pain, fr *doleo*, I *grieve* **AKIN DOLE**, *dol'ful* **DOLF**] Grief sorrow lamentation

**dolphin** dōl'fin, *n* [O *Fr* *dauphin*, Mod *Fr* *dauphin*, a dolphin the dauphin, fr L *delphinus*, fr Gr *delphis*, *delphinos*, a dolphin] A small species of whale remarkable for tumbling and gamboling in the water, a fish about 5 feet long celebrated for its changes of colour when dying

**dolt**, dōl't, *n* [Probably connected with *E* *dull*, A Sax *dōl*, dull, stupid, *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid. **DULL**] A heavy, stupid fellow a blockhead, a thick-skull — **doltish**, dōl'tish, *a* Dull in intellect, stupid, blockish

**domain**, dōm'ān, *n* [Tr *domaine*, fr L L *domanium* a form of L *dominus*, owner, ship, property, fr *dominus*, a lord **DAXI**] The territory over which dominion is exercised territory governed, landed estate, the land or grounds about a mansion-house, a demesne a sphere of action — **domantal**, dōm'ān'tal, *a* Relating to domains or landed estates

**dome**, dōm, *n* [Fr *dôme*, *adome*, fr Eccles L *dōma*, a house, fr Gr *dōma* a house, fr *domō*, I build **DOVEXIC**] The hemispherical roof of a building a large cupola, a roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup something resembling a dome — **domed**, dōmd, *a* Furnished with a dome or domes

**domestic**, dō-mes'tik, *a* [L *domesticus*, fr *domus*, a house fr root seen in *Fr* *domō*, I build, and in *E* *timber* akin *domicile*, *domo*] Belonging to the house or home pertaining to one's place of residence and

family, remaining much at home, living in retirement, tame, not wild, pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country, not foreign made in one's own house nation, or country — **Domestic economy**, the economical management of all household affairs, the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner — *n* One who lives in the family of another and is paid for service, a household servant

**domestically**, dō-mes'tik-al'i, *adv* In relation to domestic affairs

**domesticate**, dō-mes'tik-āt, *v t* pret & pp *domesticated*, dō-mes'tik-āt-ed, ppr *domesticating*, dō-mes'tik-āt-ing [Tr *domesticare*, L L *domesticare*, fr *domesticus* **DOMESTIC**] To make domestic, to accustom to remain much at home, to make familiar, as if at home, to tame

**domestication**, dō-mes'tik-ā'shon, *n* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated, act of taming or reclaiming

**domesticity**, dō-mes-tis'i-ti, *n* State of being domestic

**domical**, dōm'ik-al-a [From **DOME**] Relating to or shaped like a dome

**domicilic**, dōm'is'il, *n* [Fr *domicile*, fr L *domicilium*, an abode, fr *domus* a house **DOVEXIC**] A habitation, a dwelling-house, an abode, a place of permanent residence, the place where a person has his home or family residence — *v t* pret & pp *domiciled*, dōm'is'il-d, ppr *domiciling*, dōm'is'il-ing To establish in a residence, to furnish with a residence, to domiciliate

**domiciliary**, dōm'is'il-ā-ri, *a* [Fr *domiciliaire*] Pertaining to a domicile or abode — **Domiciliary visit** a visit to a private dwelling for some purpose connected with the administration of laws

**domiciliate**, dōm'is'il-āt, *v t* pret & pp *domiciliated*, dōm'is'il-āt-ed, ppr *domiciliating*, dōm'is'il-āt-ing [Fr *domicilier*] To establish in a domicile or fixed residence, to domicile — **domiciliation**, dōm'is'il-ā'shon, *n* Permanent residence, inhabitation

**dominant**, dōm'in-ant, *a* [L *dominans*, -antis, ppr of *dominus*, I rule, fr *dominus*, lord, master **DAXI**] Being lord or master, governing, ruling, predominant, ascendant

— *n* Mus the fifth tone of the diatonic scale, thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G **dominate**, dōm'in-āt, *v t* pret & pp *dominated*, dōm'in-āt-ed, ppr *dominating*, dōm'in-āt-ing [L *dominor*, *dominatus* fr *dominus*, a lord **DAME**] To be lord or master over, to rule, to govern to predominate over — *v t* To predominate

**domination**, dōm'in-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *domination*=L *dominatio* **DOMINATE**] Rule, dominion, the exercise of power in ruling, government, arbitrary authority tyranny

**dominator**, dōm'in-ā-ter, *n* One that dominates, a ruler

**domineer**, dōm'in-ēr, *v t* pret & pp *domineered*, dōm'in-ēr-d, ppr *domineering*, dōm'in-ēr-ing [From O *D* *dominere*, to feast (like a lord), fr *Fr* *dominer*, L *dominari*, to rule, be master] To govern tyrannically, to rule with insolence or arbitrarily, to bluster, to hector followed by *over*

**domineering**, dōm'in-ēr-ing *p a* Given to domineer, overbearing, arrogant, dictatorial, insolent

**dominical**, dōm'nik-al-a [Tr *dominical* connected with Sunday or the Lord's day, fr L *dominicus* (*ides dominica*, Sunday) pertaining to a lord or master, fr *dominus*, lord, **DOVEXIC**] Marking the Lord's day or Sunday, relating to our Lord — **Dominal letter**, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs &c, to mark the Sundays throughout the year

**Dominican**, dōm'nik-an, *n* A member of a religious order instituted in 1216 at Toulouse by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St Dominic) called also *Black Friar*, from the colour of the dress

**dominic**, dōm'ni-ol, *n* [From L *domine*







much as a man can swallow — *v t* pret & pp *dosed*, *döst*, ppr *dosing*, *dösing* [Fr *doser*] To give in doses, to give medicine or physic to, to physic, to give anything nauseous to, to *vyth* (to dose with flattery).

**dossil**, *dös'il*, n [O Fr *dossil*, *dossé*, I lead or conduct.] *Sury* a pledge or portion of lint made into a cylindric form

**dot**, *döt*, See *Do*

**dot**, *döt*, n [A Sax *dott*, a spot, head of a boil—*D dot*, a small bundle, *Eris dot*, *dote*, a clump, *L G dutte*, a plug, *dott*, the yolk of an egg, *Scot dottle*, a small round mass, is a dim.] A small point or spot as made with a pen or other instrument, a speck — *v t* pret & pp *dotted*, *döt'ed*, ppr *dottling*, *döt'ing*. To mark with a dot or dots, to mark or diversify with small detached objects — *v t* To make dots or marks.

**doteage**, *döt'ä*, n [From *doteand-äge*] A doting, feebleness or imbecility of mind, particularly in old age, childishness of old age, excessive fondness

**dotal**, *döt'al*, a [Fr *dotal*, fr *L dotalis*, fr *dos*, *dots*, a dower, fr root of *do*, *dare*, to give DOWER.] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion, constituting dower or comprised in it

**dottard**, *döt'erd*, n [From *dote*, with suffix *-ard*] One who dotes, a man whose intellect is impaired by age one in his second childhood, one foolishly fond.

**dotation**, *döt'äshon*, fr [Fr *dotation*, *L L dotalis*, *dotalis*, to dower, fr *dos*, *dots*, a dower, DOTAL.] Act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman, endowment, establishment of funds for support, as of an hospital or eleemosynary institution

**dote**, *döt*, *v t* pret & pp *doted*, *döt'ed*, ppr *doting*, *döt'ing* [The same word as *OD doted* to date, akin to *D dut*, a nap, *dutten*, to take a nap, *Icel dotta*, to nod with sleep.] To have the intellect impaired by age, to be silly or insane, to entertain excessive fondness

**doter**, *döt'er*, n. One who dotes, one who is silly or foolishly fond.

**doting**, *döt'ing*, *p a* Given to dote, having the mind impaired or enfeebled by age, excessively or foolishly fond. — **dotingly**, *döt'ing-l* *adv* In a doting manner

**dottel**, *döt'tel*, *döt'ter-el*, *döt'trel*, n [From *dote*, from the bird's supposed stupidity.] A species of plover, breeding in high latitudes in Asia and Europe, and visiting Britain, a booby, a dupe, a gull

**double**, *du'b'l*, a [Fr *double*, fr *L duplus*, *double*, two, and term *-plus*, fr root of *pleo*, I fill, *plenus*, full. FULL.] Forming a pair, consisting of two in a set together, composed of two corresponding parts, twofold, twice as much, of extra size, strength, or quality, having many more petals than the regular number, deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret — *v t* pret & pp *doubled*, *du'b'ld*, ppr *doubling*, *du'b'ling* [Fr *doubler*] To make double or twofold, to put one part over another of to fold, as paper, to increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length, to contain twice as much 's, to sail or proceed round (a cape, point, &c) — *v i* To increase or grow to twice as much, to turn back or wind in running as a hare, to play tricks, to use sleights — *n* Twice as much, twice the number, sum, or quantity, a turn in running to escape pursuers, a trick, a shift, a fold, a duplicate or counterfeit, a writ or apparition

**double-acting**, *du'b'l-äkt'ing* *p* and *a* *Mech* acting or applying power in two directions, producing a double result

**double-barrelled**, *du'b'l-ba-reld*, *n* Having two barrels as a gun

**double-bass**, *du'b'l-bäs*, *n* The lowest-toned instrument of music of the violin class

**double-breasted**, *du'b'l-bre-sted*, *a* Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.

**double-dealer**, *du'b'l-döl-ä-er*, *n* One who practises double-dealing

**double-dealing**, *du'b'l-döl-ä-ing*, *n* Deceitful practice, duplicity, dissimulation

**double-dyed**, *du'b'l-dyd*, *p* and *a* Twice dyed, thorough, complete, utter (a double-dyed villain)

**double-edged**, *du'b'l-äjd*, *a* Having two edges, fig applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it

**double-entry**, *du'b'l-en-tri*, *n* A mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice—on the Dr side of one account and the Cr side of another account—to guard against error

**double-faced**, *du'b'l-fäst*, *a* Showing two faces, deceitful, hypocritical

**double-first**, *du'b'l-ferst*, *n* In Oxford University, one who gains the highest place both in classics and mathematics, the honour itself

**double-hearted**, *du'b'l-härt-ed*, *a* False-hearted, deceitful, treacherous

**double-lock**, *du'b'l-lok*, *v t* To lock with two bolts, to fasten with double security

**double-minded**, *du'b'l-mind-ed*, *a* Wavering, unstable

**doubleness**, *du'b'l-nes*, *n* State of being doubled or double, duplicity

**double-quick**, *du'b'l-kwik*, *n* *Milit* the quickest step next to the run — *a* Pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick, very quick or rapid

**double-sixer**, *n* One who or that which doubles

**double-star**, *du'b'l-stär*, *n* A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars

**doublet**, *du'b'let*, *n* [Fr *doublet*, a dim fr *double*] A close-fitting body garment formerly worn by one of a pair, a simple form of microscope formed by a combination of two plano-convex lenses, one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as ant and em-)

**doublet-tongued**, *du'b'l-tungd*, *a* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times, deceitful

**doubling**, *du'b'ling*, *n* Act of making double, a fold, a plait, a lining

**doublon**, *du'b'lon*, *n* [Fr *doublon*, fr *Sp doublon* so called because originally double the value of the pistole.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, value about 21s sterling

**doubly**, *du'b'ly*, *adv* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree

**doubt**, *dout*, *v t* pret & pp *doubted*, *dout'ed* ppr *doubting*, *dout'ing* [O E *dout*, fr O Fr *douter*, *doubter*, fr *L dubitare* to doubt, fr *sine stem* as *dubius*, doubtful, fr *dub* two, comp *A Sax* *twö*, double, *D* *triffl*, *G* *zweifel*, doubt, similarly connected with *two* *Akun* *dubious*, *dual*, &c.] To waver in opinion or judgment, to be uncertain, to fluctuate, to hesitate, to question, to suspect — *v t* To hold in doubt, to hold questionable, to deem uncertain, to question to withhold assent from, to hesitate to believe, to fear, to suspect, to distrust to withhold confidence from — *n* [O Fr *doubte*, fr *doute*, fr the verb.] A wavering in opinion or judgment, a being uncertain, a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety uncertainty of mind, suspense, unsettled state of opinion, uncertainty of condition, suspicion apprehension; difficulty objected or put forward

**doubtable**, *dout-a-bl*, *a* That may be doubted

**doubter**, *dout'er*, *n* One who doubts

**doubtful**, *dout'ful*, *a* Full of doubt or doubts, dubious, not settled in opinion, wavering, hesitating, not clear in meaning, uncertain, equivocal, obscure, ambiguous, admitting of doubt, of uncertain issue, suspicious, precarious, hazardous, not confident not without fear, indicating doubt

**doubtfully**, *dout'ful-l*, *adv* In a doubtful manner, dubiously

**doubtfulness**, *dout'ful-nes*, *n* The state or quality of being doubtful

**doubtless**, *dout'les*, *adv* Without doubt or question unquestionably

**doubtlessly**, *dout'les-l*, *adv* Unquestionably doubtless

**douceur**, *du-ser*, *n* [Fr, a gift, a present, fr *L dulcor*, sweetness, fr *L dulcis*, sweet DULCET.] A present or gift, a bribe, a gratuity

**douche**, *dösh*, *n* [Fr, fr *L duco*, *duco*, to lead, to conduct DUC.] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water directed with considerable force on some part of the body

**dough**, *dö*, *n* [A Sax *dög*, *dah*=D and *L G deeg*, Icel and Dan *deig*, Goth *daigs*, *G teig*, dough, akin Goth *deigan*, to mould, to form, same root as *L fingo*, to form or mould (whence *frign*, *figure*, &c.), *Gr teichos*, a wall.] A mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked, a cake of bread

**dough-nut**, *dö nut*, *n* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard.

**doughtily**, *dout'i-l*, *adv* In a doughty manner

**doughtiness**, *dout'i-nes*, *n* Quality of being doughty, valour, bravery

**doughty**, *dout'i*, *a* [A Sax *dohhtig*, valiant, strong, good (=Dan *digtig*, Sw *dutigt*, *G tuchtig*), fr *duvan*, to be able to be good for, to be of force or power=Scot *dour*, to be able, to avail, to profit, akin *G tugend*, virtue, *taugen*, to be of worth or value DO (v.)] Noble, stout, brave, valiant

**doughy**, *dö'l*, *a* [Dough and *y*] Like dough, soft, yielding to pressure, pale

**douse**, *döuse*, *dous*, *v t* pret & pp *doused*, *döusd*, ppr *dousing*, *döus'ing*, *dous'ing* [Origin doubtful, comp *Sn dunsæ*, to plump, *D döesen*, to strike.] To thrust or plunge into water, to immerse, to dip, to drench — *v i* To fall or be plunged suddenly into water

**dout**, *dout*, *v t* pret & pp *douted*, *dout'ed*, ppr *douting*, *dout'ing* [Contr for *do out* Comp *döf*, *dön*] To put out, to quench, to extinguish [Shal.]

**dove**, *döv*, *n* [A Sax *dufa*, *dufe*, fr *dufan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head or from its manner of flight=D *duf*, *L G duf*, Icel *dufa*, Dan *dof*, *Se döf*, *G taub*] *a* pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, *s ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c. *a* word of endearment

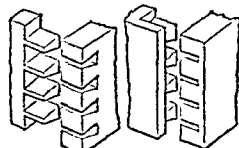
**dovecot**, *döv'cot*, *duv'kot*, *duv'köt*, *n* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed *a house for doves*

**dovelet**, *döv'let*, *duv'let*, *duv'ling*, *n* A young or small dove

**dovetail**, *döv'täl*, *n* A mode of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed — *v t* pret



Doublet, time of Elizabeth



Dovetail Joints

boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed — *v t* pret







**draggle-tailed**, drag'ltáld, *a* Untidy, sluttish

**drag-net**, drag'net, *n* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish

**dragoman**, drag'o-man, *n*, pl. **dragomans**, drag'o-man-z. [Fr *dragoman*, Sp *dragoman*, ultimately fr *Ar tarjuman* an interpreter, fr *tarjama*, to interpret, Chal. *tarjym*, to interpret, akin *tarjym*] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent, an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate, a term in general use in the Levant

**dragon**, drag'on, *n* [Fr *dragon* fr *L draco*, *draconis*, fr *Gr drakon*, fr root *drak* or *derl*, as in *derloman*, I see, Skr *darp*, to see, so called from its fiery eyes. Akro *dragon*] A fabulous animal, a sort of winged monster with crested head and enormous claws, often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness, a fierce, violent person, male or female, a spiteful, watchful woman, a short species of carbine formerly carried by dragoons, a kind of lizard with wing-like appendages on each side

**dragonet**, drag'on-et, *n* A little dragon, a small fish of the goby family

**dragon-fly**, drag'on-flí, *n* The name of certain large neuropterous insects that prey upon other insects

**dragonish**, drag'on-ish, *a* In the form of a dragon, dragon-like

**dragon's-blood**, drag'on-z blood, *n* The red inspissated juice of certain tropical plants, used for colouring varnishes, staining marble, &c.

**dragon-tree**, drag'on-trí, *n* An evergreen tree of the Canary Islands, one of the plants that produce dragon's-blood.

**dragon**, drag-on, *n* [Fr *dragon*, a dragon, fr *dragon*, the carbine carried by the original dragons, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] Originally a soldier serving both on foot and horseback, now a heavy cavalry soldier. — *v t* pret & *pp* **dragoned** drag-on'd, *pp* **dragooning**, drag-on'ing [Fr *dragoonner*] To abandon to the rage of dragons or soldiers, to harass, to compel to submit by violent measures to force

**drain**, drán, *v t* pret & *pp* **drained**, dránd, *pp* **draining**, drán'ing [From A Sax *drænan*, *drænan*, *drænan* to strain, a word based on *drænan*, draw] To draw off, to filter, to cause to pass through some porous substance, to empty or clear off liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly, to make dry, to exhaust of water by making channels to carry it off, to draw off gradually, to deprive by drawing off gradually (to drain a country of men) — *v i* To flow off gradually, to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping — *a* The act of draining or drawing off, gradual or continuous outflow or withdrawal, a channel through which water or other liquid flows off, a covered trench or ditch to convey water from wet land, a water-course, a sewer, a sink.

**drainable**, drán'a-bl, *a* Capable of being drained

**drainage**, drán'á, *n* [Drain and -age] A draining, a gradual flowing off of any liquid, the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers, the act or art of draining, the system of drains, that which flows out of drains

**drainer**, drán'er, *n* One who or that which drains one who constructs channels for draining land, a utensil on which articles are placed to drain

**drain-tile**, drán'tíl, *n* A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains

**drain-trap**, drán'trap, *n* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them

**drake**, drák, *n* [Contr from a form *end-race endrak* (icel *andrá* a O H G *antrecho*, *antricho*, G *entrich*, a drake), a hypothetical masculine of A Sax *end*, a duck, the termination being akin to that in *bishopric*, and to A Sax *rice*, mighty, E rich A Sax.

*end* is cog with L *anas*, *anatis*, a duck.] The male of ducks

**drum**, drám, *n* [Contracted fr L *drachma* (q v)] A weight that forms the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains apothecaries' measure, the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois, as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once

**drama**, dra'ma, *n* [Gr *drama*, fr *draô*, I do, I act, I accomplish] A representation of an act or actions by players on a stage, a plot or series of events represented on the stage, a poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action, dramatic literature, a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest

**dramatic**, dram'at-ik, *a* [Fr *dramatique*, Gr *dramat-ikos*] Pertaining to the drama, represented by action, appropriate to or in the form of a drama, theatrical, characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama

**dramatically**, dra-mat-ik-ly, *adv* In a dramatic manner, vividly and strikingly

**dramatist**, dra-mat-ist, *n* [Fr *dramatiste* -drama and -et] The author of a dramatic composition, a writer of plays

**dramatize**, dra-mat-iz, *v t* pret & *pp* **dramatized**, dra-mat-iz'd, *pp* **dramatizing**, dra-mat-iz'ing [Drama and -ize = Fr *dramatiser*] To compose in the form of the drama, or to give to a composition the form of a play

**dramaturgie**, dra-ma-ter-ji, *a* Pertaining to dramaturgy, theatrical hence unreal

**dramaturgy**, dra-ma-ter-ji, *n* [Gr *dramaturgia*, dramatic composition -drama, *dramatos*, drama, and *ergon* work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage, dramatic representation

**drain-shop**, drám'shop, *n* A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities

**drank**, dránk, *pret* of *drink*

**drape**, dráp, *v t* pret & *pp* **draped**, drápt, *pp* **draping**, dráp'ing [Fr *draper*, to drape, fr *drap*, cloth DRAB] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth, to dispose

**drapery** about for use or ornament

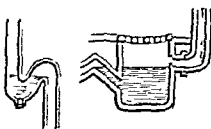
**draper** dráp'er, *n* [Fr *drapier*, fr *drap*, cloth. DRAPE] One who sells cloth, a dealer in cloth or fabrics for clothing

**draperied**, dráp'e-ri'd, *a* Furnished with drapery

**drapery**, dráp'e-ri, *n* [Fr *draperie*, fr *drap*, cloth. See above] The occupation of a draper, fabrics of wool or linen the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c, in sculpture and painting

**drasle**, drás'tik, *a* [Fr *drastique*, Gr *drastikos*, fr *draô*, I do, I act DRAMA] Acting with strength or violence, powerful, vigorous, thorough, efficacious — *n* A strong purgative

**draught**, draft, *n* [From A Sax *dragian*, to draw=D and Dan *dragt*, G *tract* See DRAFT, DRAW] The act of drawing, the capacity of being drawn, the act of drinking, the quantity of liquor drunk at once, the act of delineating, or that which is delineated, a representation by lines a draft or first sketch, that which is taken by sweeping with a net the depth of water



Drain traps shown in section

necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden, a current of air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney, *pl* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into

sixty-four checkered squares — On draught, drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c — *v t* pret & *pp* **draughted**, draift'ed, *pp* **draughting**, draift'ing To draw out, to sketch roughly, to draft — *a* Used for drawing, drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (draught ale)

**draught-bar**, draft'bar, *n* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses for draught purposes, a swing tree or swingle-tree

**draught-board**, draft'bórd, *n* A checkered board for playing draughts

**draughtsman**, drafts'man, *n* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings

**draughtsmanship**, drafts'man ship, *n* True office or work of a draughtsman

**draughty**, draft'a, *a* Of or pertaining to draughts of air, exposed to draughts

**drave**, dráv, old and poetical pret of *drive*

**Dravidian**, dra-vid'yan, *a* Pertaining to Dravida, the name of an old province of India, applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c

**draw**, drá, *v t* pret *draw*, dráp, *pp* **drawing**, dráp'ing [A Sax *dragan*, to draw, drag, &c = icel *Sw draaga* Den *drage*, to draw or drag, O Sax *dragan*, O Frs *dragen*, D *dragen*, G *dragen*, G *trachen*, to draw or carry. Hundred words are *drag*, *draggle*, *draw*, *draft*, *draught*, *drawe*, &c.

**L traho**, I draw, is unconnected (= *strancho*) To pull along, to haul, to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, to pull towards one, or at the fore-end, to pull more closely together or apart (to draw a curtain), to pull out, to unsheathe, to bring by compulsion to cause to come, to pull up or out, to raise from any depth, to suck, to inhale, to take into the lungs, to attract, to cause to move or tend toward itself, to cause to turn toward itself, to take out, to let out, as a liquid, to extract, to obtain, to get, to fetch, to produce, to receive, procure, or take, to receive from customers or patrons, or from a bank, to extort, to force out (groans, tears), to lead, as a motive, to lengthen to stretch, to extend in length, to represent by lines upon a surface, to delineate, to form a picture of, to describe, to represent by words or in fancy, to deduce, to infer, to derive, to allure, to entice, to persuade, to win, to gain, to compose or write according to a given form, to draft, to require a certain depth of water for floating, to inhale, to bend (a bow), to eviscerate to finish, as a game, battle, &c, so as neither party can claim the victory — To draw in, to contract, to pull back — To draw off, to draw away, to withdraw, to abstract (the mind) — To draw on, to allure, to entice — To draw out, to pull out, to lengthen, to extend, to compose or form in writing, to cause to issue forth, to elicit, to call forth — To draw up, to raise, to lift, to form in order of battle, to array, to compose in due form, as a writing, to form in writing — *v i* To pull to exert strength in drawing to act as a weight, to shrink to contract, to move, to advance, to be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course, to unsheathe a sword, to use or practise the art of delineating figures, to make a draft or written demand for payment of money — To draw back, to retire, to withdraw — To draw near or high, to approach, to come near — To draw off, to retire, to retreat — To draw up to form themselves in regular order (as troops), to stop a horse by pulling the reins, *a n*, Act of drawing, the lot or chance drawn, a drawn game

**drawable**, dra'a-bl, *a* That may be drawn

**drawback**, dráb'ak, *n* What detracts from profit or pleasure, a disadvantage, discouragement, duties on goods paid back or remitted when they are exported

**drawbridge**, dráb'rij, *n* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication.

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

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**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game

**drawn**, dráwn, *a* Drawn game







perhaps of different root ] To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument, to bore and make by turning an instrument, to teach soldiers their proper movements and exercises, such as turning to the right, left, &c., to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts, to sow in rows, drills, or furrows, to make drills or furrows in — v t To sow in drills, to flow gently, to muster for exercise — n A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances act of training soldiers to their duty, a row of seeds deposited, or the trench or channel in which they are deposited, an implement for sowing in drills

**drill, drilling**, dril, dril'ing, n [G drillich, fr drci, three, a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way THPE ] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth

**drill-harrow**, dril'ha-rü, n A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry

**drill-master**, dril'mas-ter, n One who teaches drill, one who teaches drill as a branch of gymnastics

**drill-plough**, dril'plou, n A plough for sowing grain in drills

**drill-sergeant**, dril'sar-jent, n A sergeant who drills soldiers

**drily**, dril'a Same as *Drily*

**drink**, dring, i t pret *drant*, drangk, pp *drunk*, drungk, or *drunken*, drungk'n, the latter commonly used adjectively, pp *drunking*, dring'ing [A Sax *drincan* (pret *dranc*, pp *druncen*) = O Sax *drinlan*, O Fns *drinla*, D *drinlen*, Icel *drökla*, Dan *drül*, Sw *drick*, G *trinken*, Goth *drigan*, to drink. Hence *drinch* and *drum* ] To quench one's thirst, to swallow liquor for quenching thirst or other purpose, to take spirituous liquors to excess, to be a habitual drunkard, to be entertained with liquors — v t To swallow, as liquids, to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach, to suck, absorb, imbibe, to take in through the senses to inhale — To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of (care, &c.) by drinking — To drink off, to drink the whole at a draught — To drink the health, or to the health of, to drink while expressing good wishes for to signify good-will to by drinking, to pledge — n Liquor to be swallowed, any fluid to be taken into the stomach, beverage, potion — In drink, drunk, tipsy

**drinkable**, dring'a-bl, a That may be drunk, fit or suitable for drink, potable

**drinker**, dring'k-r, n One who drinks, one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess, a drunkard, a tippler

**drinking-fountain**, dring'ing-foun-tain, n A public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst

**drink-offering**, dring'of fer-ing, n A Jewish offering of wine, &c

**drin**, drin, v i pret & pp *drapped*, drapt, pp *drapping*, dring'ing [A Sax *drupan*, *dröpan*, to drip, to drop = Dan *druppe*, Icel *drupa*, D *drupen*, G *triefen*, to drip or drop. Also *drup*, *drizzle* D *rop* ] To fall in drops, to have any liquid falling from it in drops — v t To let fall in drops — n A falling in drops, or that which falls in

**dripping**, dring'ing, n A falling in drops, the fat which falls from meat in roasting

**drive**, driv, v t pret *drove*, driv, formerly *drate*, dräv, pp *druen*, driv'n, pp *driving*, driv'ing [A Sax *drifan*, to drive, in various senses trans and intrans = O Fns *driva*, Goth *dreiban*, D *dryen*, Icel *drifa*, Dan *drive*, G *treiben*, to drive, to urge or hurry on *Drift* and *drove* are derivatives ] To impel or urge forward by force, to force or move by physical means, to compel or force along, to impel, to hurry on, to chase to hunt, to pursue, to impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage by them, to convey in a carriage to impel to greater speed, to compel, to hurry on inconsiderately, to impel by the influence of passion, to urge, to press, to impel by moral influence, to carry on, prosecute, engage in to keep in motion — v i To be forced or impelled along, to rush and press with violence, to pass in a carriage, to aim or tend to press toward a point, to aim a blow, to strike with force — To let drive, to aim a blow to strike — n A journey or airing in a vehicle, a course on which carriages are driven, a road prepared for driving, a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion

**drivel**, drivel, v i pret & pp *drivelled*, driv'el, pp *drivelling*, driv'el'ing [O E *drivelen*, *dravelen*, akin probably to *drab* or *druff*, or to *drizzle* ] To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dolt, to be weak or foolish, to dote — n A slaver saliva flowing from the mouth, sally unmeaning talk, senseless twaddle

**driveller**, driv-el-er, n A one who drivels, a poor foolish person, an idiot, a dolt

**driver**, driv'er, n One who or that which drives, the person who drives a carriage or who conducts a team, a large fore-and-aft quadrilateral sail on a mizzen mast, the main wheel by which others are driven, a driving wheel, a kind of golf club

**driving-shaft**, driv'ing shaft, n A shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to a machine — **driving-wheel**, driv'ing-whél, n A wheel that communicates motion to another or to others, the large wheel in a locomotive engine

**drizzle**, drizl, v i pret & pp *drizzled*, drizld, pp *drizzling*, driz'ing [A dim fr A Sax *dröselan*, Goth *drüsan*, to fall, like Prov G *drüseln*, to drizzle, akin *drösel*, *dröary* ] To fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles to rain in small drops — v t To shed in small drops or particles — n A small or fine rain — **drizzly**, drizh, a Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow

**droit**, droit, n [Fr fr L *directus*, direct ] Right, law, justice, a fiscal charge or duty — Droits of admiralty, perquisites attached to the office of admiral, or lord high admiral, of England

**droll**, droil, a [Same word as Fr *drôle*, odd, D *drol*, a droll or merry andrew, *drol-ling*, droll, G *droll*, a thick, short person, v droll, not connected with Icel and Sw *troil*, a kind of imp or hobgoblin ] Comical, farcical, queer, odd, facetious, merry, laughable, ludicrous — n A jest, a buff, a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth or sport

**drollery**, droil'e-ri, n [Fr *drôlerie* DROLL ] The quality of being droll, the tricks of a droll, something done to raise mirth, buffoonery, comical stories, gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth

**dromedary**, drum'e-da-ri, n [O Fr *dromedaire*, Fr *dromadaire*, fr L L *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed fr Gr *dromas*, *dromados*, running, fr stem of *dramen*, to run ] A swift breed of camel, usually the Arabian camel, with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two humps

**dromond**, drom'ond, n [Gr *dromôn* fr *dramen*, to run ] A kind of fast-sailing ship of war formerly in use

**drone**, drön, n [A Sax *dran*, the drone-bee = I G and Dan *drone*, Sw *dron*, *drönje*, Ger *drohne*, probably from the sound it makes, comp *humble-bee*, G *hummel*, and the verb *hum* ] The male or non-working bee, an idler, one who earns nothing by industry, a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming, one of the large tubes of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note

**drone**, drön, v i pret & pp *droned*, drönd, pp *droning*, drön'ing [Same as I G *drönen*, G *drohnen*, Dan *drone*, Sw *drona*, to drone, akin Goth *drunjan*, a sound, and probably Gr *thrinos*, a dirge, Skr *dhra*, sound ] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound, to hum, to snore, to make use of a dull monotonous tone — v t To read or speak in a dull, monotonous manner

**drowsy**, drön'ish, a Idle, sluggish, lazy, indolent, inactive, slow

**drop**, drop, i t pret & pp *dropped*, dröpt, pp *dropping*, dropping [From Icel *drupa*, to drop, akin to *drupa* and A Sax *dreopan*, to drop, also to *drup*, drop ] To sink or hang down, to lean downwards, as a body that is weak or languishing, to languish or pine from grief or other cause, to fail or sink, to decline, to faint, to grow weak, to be dispirited — v t To let sink or hang down — n The act of dropping or of falling, ing or hanging down, a dropping position or state — **drowsily**, dro'ing li, adv In a drowsing manner

**drop**, drop, n [A Sax *drupa*, a drop = O Sax *drope*, Icel *dropt*, Sw *droppe*, D *drop*, G *tröpfen*, a drop, akin *drizzle*, *drup*, *drop* ] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form which falls, or hangs as if about to fall, a small portion of water falling in rain, something hanging in form of a drop, an earring, a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c., a very small quantity of liquor; the part of a gallow's which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped, also the distance which he has to fall, the curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience, pl a liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops — v t pret & pp *dropped*, dröpt, pp *dropping*, dropping [A Sax *drupan*, to drop, fr the noun = D *drappen*, G *tröpfen*, Allied verbs are D *drupa*, Icel *drupa*, G *triefen*, to drop or drip ] To pour or let fall in drops, to let fall, lower, or let down, to let go, dismiss, lay aside, break off from, to quit, leave, omit, to utter slightly, briefly, or casually, to send in an off-hand informal manner (drop me a few lines) — v t To fall in small globules or drops as a liquid, to let drops fall, to discharge a series of drops, to fall, to descend suddenly or abruptly, to die, or to die suddenly, to come to an end; to be allowed to cease, to be neglected and come to nothing, to come unexpectedly, to fall lower with in or into

**drop-hammer**, drop'press, drop'-ham-er, drop'pres, n A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil used for embossing punching, &c

**droplet**, dropt'let, n A little drop

**dropper**, dropt'er, n One who or that which drops

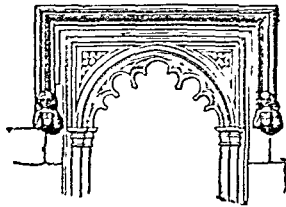
**dropping**, dropping, n The act of one who or that which drops, a falling in drops; that which drops, pl the dung of animals

**drop-scene**, dropt'sen, n A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage in theatres

**drop-sick**, dropt'sik, n [A Dropsy and -ical ] Disposed with dropsy, inclined to the dropsy, partaking of the nature of dropsy

**drop-sid**, dropt'sid, a Disposed with dropsy

**dropsy**, dropt'sy, n [Formerly *hydrosy* (the hy being now omitted), fr Fr *hydroptie*, Gr *hydropnias*, *hydrops*, dropsy, fr *huder*, water ] An unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in some tissue, a disease in succulent plants from an excess of water



Drip or Dnp stone, Westminster Abbey

drops, the edge of a roof, the eaves, a projecting moulding to carry off rain water called also *drop-stone*.







**dry-salter**, drī'salt-er, *n* Originally a dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.—**dry-salter**, drī'salt-er, *n* The articles kept by a dry-salter, the business of a dry-salter

**dry-shod**, drī'shod, *adv* Without wetting the feet

**dual**, dū'al, *a* [*L dualis*, fr *duo* two, akin *duel*, *double*, *doubt*, *dubious*, &c.] Expressing the number two, existing as two, consisting of two, twofold, a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of—*n* *Grain* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of

**dualism**, dū'al-izm, *n* [*Dual* and *-ism*] A twofold division, a system founded on a double basis, or based in belief of two fundamental existences, the belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one good, the other evil, the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct entities

**dualist**, dū'al-ist, *n* One who holds the doctrine of dualism

**dualistic**, dū'al-ist'ik, *a* Pertaining to dualism, characterized by duality

**duality**, dū'al-ty, *n* [*Dual* and *-ty*] The state of being dual or twofold, twoness

**duan**, dū'an, [*Gael* and *Ir*] A division of a poem, a canto, a poem, a song

**dub**, dub, *v* *t* pret & pp *dubbed*, *dubd*, ppr *dubbing*, *dubing* [*A Sax dubban*, to dub knight—*icel dubba*, to dub, to form, to dress, both probably borrowed from *O Fr doubler*, *adoubier*, to equip, to arm, which itself is supposed to be of Germanic origin, comp *Fris dubba*, to beat, *Sw dubba*, to strike] To strike with a sword and make a knight, to give the accolade to, to entitle, to speak of as, to make smooth of surface, to smooth the with an adze, to rub with grease, as leather when being curried, to dress or trim

**dublety**, dū'bī-ty, *n* [*L dubietas*, fr *dubius*, doubtful See next] Doubtfulness, a feeling of doubt

**dubious**, dū'bū-s, *a* [*L dubius*, doubtful, moving alternately in two opposite directions, fr root of *duo*, two *DOUBT*] Wavering or fluctuating in opinion, doubting, doubtful, unsettled undetermined not clear; not plain, ambiguous, equivocal, uncertain, precarious

**dubiously**, dū'bū-s-lī, *adv* In a dubious manner, doubtfully, uncertainly

**dubiousness**, dū'bū-s-ness, *n* The state of being dubious doubtfulness, dubiety

**dubitate**, dū'bī-tāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *dubitated*, *dū'bī-tāt-ed*, ppr *dubitating*, *dū'bī-tāt-ing* [*L dubito*, fr *dubius*, doubtful. *DUBIOUS*] To hesitate

**dubitation**, dū'bī-tā'shon, *n* [*L dubitatio*] The act of doubting or hesitating, doubt

**dual**, dū'al, *a* [*Fr ducal*, *L L dualis*, pertaining to a leader, fr *dux*, *ducis*, a leader *DUKE*] Pertaining to a duke

**dually**, dū'al-lī, *adv* In a dual manner, after the manner of a duke

**ducat**, dū'kat, *n* [*Fr ducat*, *It ducaio*, fr *L L ducaus*, a duchy (the particular duchy originating the name being uncertain), fr *L dux* *DUKE*] A coin formerly common in several European states, either of silver or gold, average value of the former 3s to 4s, and of the latter about 9s 4d

**ducaton**, dū'ka-ton, *n* [*Fr ducaion*, fr *ducat*] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of different values

**duchess**, dū'chēs, *n* [*Fr duchesse*, fr *duca*, a duke] The consort or widow of a duke, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy

**duchy**, dū'chī, *n* [*Fr duché*=*It ducaio*, fr *L L ducaus*, a duchy, fr *L dux*, *ducis*, a leader, a duke *DUKE*] A dukedom, the territory or dominions of a duke

**duck**, duk, *v* *t* pret & pp *ducked*, *dukt*, ppr *ducking*, *duking* [*Akin to D ducken*, to bend the head, duck, *Fr duck*, *Dutch*, to dive, *L G dūco*, *Sp dūca*, *G tauchen* to dip, to dive] To dip or plunge in water and

suddenly withdraw, to bow, stoop, or nod in order to avoid a blow or the like—*v* *1* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw, to dip, to plunge (the head) in water or other liquid to drop the head suddenly, to bow, to cringe—*n* [*From the verb to duck*] A name of various water fowls akin to swans and geese but having broader bills and a more waddling gait from their legs being placed further back, a term of endearment, an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water—*To make ducks and drakes*, to throw a flat stone piece of slate, &c., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly, hence, *to make ducks and drakes of one's money*, to squander it in a foolish manner

**duck**, duk, *n* [*Same word as D doel*, *Sw dul*, *Dan dug*, *icel dūl*, *G tuch*, *cloth*] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of bells, &c

**duck-bill**, *duck-mole*, duk'bil, duk'mōl, *n* A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck. *OP-SITHORHYNCHUS*

**duck-billed**, duk'bil'd, *a* Having a bill like a duck

**ducker**, duk'er, *n* One who ducks, a plunger, a diver a cringer; a fawner

**ducking-stool**, duk'ing stol, *n* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water by way of punishment

**duckling**, duk'ing, *n* [*Duck* and *-ling*] A young duck

**duck-mole** See *DUCK BILL*

**duck-weed**, duk'wēd, *n* The popular name of several plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, serving for food for ducks and geese

**duct**, dukt, *n* [*L ductus*, a leading, conducting, fr *duco*, *ductum*, I lead. *DUKE*] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structure of animals and plants

**ductile**, duk'til, *a* [*Fr ductile*, fr *L ductilis* fr *duco*, *ductus* *DUCE*] That may be drawn out, easy to be led or drawn, docile, tractable, complying, yielding, flexible, pliable, that may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal

**ductility**, duk'til-ty, *adv* In a ductile manner

**ductileness**, duk'til-nes, *n* Quality of being ductile, ductility

**ductility**, duk'til-ty, *n* [*Fr ductilité*] Property of being ductile, the property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking, obsequiousness, ready compliance

**duce**, dū, *n* [*A colloq term of recent introduction and unknown derivation, whether a product of England or America is uncertain*] A dandy of the first water, a brainless exquisite

**duddon**, dū'don, *n* [*Origin unknown*] A small dagger, or the handle of a dagger

**duddon**, dū'don, *n* [*Probably from dūgen*, anger, grudge, *dūm*, severe, hard, *duddon*, anger or resentment, sullenness, ill will, discord

**due**, dū, *a* [*O Fr deu* fr *dū*, pp of *devoir*, to owe, fr *L debere*, *debitum*, to owe *DEBT*] Owed, owing, that ought to be paid or done to another, proper, fit, appropriate, suitable, becoming, seasonable, exact; that ought to have arrived or to be present by the time specified, owing origin or existence, attributable to be directly or assumed as causing—*adv* Directly, exactly (*due east*)—*n* That which is owed or owing, that which law, justice, office, rank, station, rules of decorum, &c., require to be given, paid, or done toll, tribute or fee right, just title

**duel**, dū'el, *n* [*Fr duel*, fr *It duello*, fr *L duellum*, old form of *bellum* war, fr *duo*, whence *duel*, &c. Two] A premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel, a single combat, a fight between

two fortresses, two encamped armies, and the like, any contention or contest—*v* *1* pret & pp *duelled*, *dū'el'd*, ppr *duelling*, *dū'el-ing* To engage in a duel

**duelling**, dū'el-ing, *n* Act or practice of fighting in duels or single combat

**duellist**, dū'el-ist, *n* [*Duel* and *-ist*] One who fights duels one who maintains the propriety of duelling

**duello**, dū'el'lo, *n* [*It*] A duel the art or practice of duelling or the code of laws which regulate it [*Shak*]

**duenna**, dū'en-na, *n* [*Sp duenna*, *duña*, a form of *doña*, fem of *don* fr *L dominus*, a mistress *DOMINATE*] The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain, an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger, a governess

**duet**, dū'et, dū'et'tō, *n* [*It duetto* fr *L duo*, two] A piece of music composed for two performers, vocal or instrumental

**duffel**, dū'fel, dū'fī, *n* [*From Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap freeze

**duffer**, dū'fer, *n* [*Origin unknown*] A useless character, a stupid person, a fogey colloq word

**dug**, dug, *n* [*Akin to Sw dugna*, *Dan degge*, to suckle, fr root seen in *skr dūh*, to milk, *daughter* also being from this root] The pap or nipple now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt

**dug**, dug, pret and pp of *dug*

**dugong**, dū'gong, *n* [*Of Malayan origin*] An herbivorous animal of the Indian seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow

**duke**, dūk, *n* [*Fr duc*, fr *L dux*, *ducis*, a leader, fr *duco*, I lead (see also in *duet*, *ducat*, *ductile*, *conduct*, *adduce*, *introduce*, *reduce*, *educe*, *produce*, *educate*, *conduct*, *induct*, &c.), cog *A Sax toga*, a leader, *E tug* and *tor*] A leader, a chieft, one of the highest order of nobility, a title of honour or nobility next below the princes, in some European countries a sovereign prince

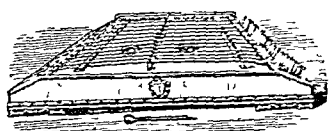
**dukedom**, dū'kū-dm [*Duel* and *-dom*] The jurisdiction or possessions of a duke, the title or quality of a duke

**dukkamarī**, dū'ka-mā'ra, *n* [*L dulcis*, sweet and *amarus*, bitter *Lit bitter-sweet*] A common British hedge plant, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade

**dulcet**, dū'set, *a* [*O Fr dolet*, fr *L dulcis*, sweet] Sweet to the taste, sweet to the ear, melodious, harmonious

**duclify**, dū'clī-fī, *v* *t* pret & pp *duclified*, *duclī-fīd*, ppr *duclifying*, *duclī-fī-ing* [*Fr duclifier*, fr *L dulcis*, sweet, and *facio* I make] To sweeten, to free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony, to render more agreeable to the taste

**dulcimer**, dū'sī-mer, *n* [*Sp dulcemele*, fr *L dulcis*, sweet, and *Gr melos*, a tune, air, strain, song] An instrument of music,



Italian Dulcimer

in its modern form a shallow quadrilateral box across which runs a series of wires played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers

**dull**, dul, *a* [*A Sax dol*, *drol*, erring, *duli*, fr *duclian*, to be torpid or dull, akin *Goth drals* foolish, *icel dul*, foolishness, *D dol*, *L G dūl*, *G toll*, morl] Stup d, doltish, blockish, slow of understanding, heavy, sluggish, without life or spirit, slow of motion, slow of hearing or seeing, slow to learn or comprehend, unready, awkward, sleepy, drowsy, sad, melancholy, not pleasing or delightful, not exhilarating, cheer-







**withstanding** DURABLE } For the time of the continuance of, throughout the course of

**durmast**, *der'mast*, *n* [Dym mast] A highly valued species of oak, closely allied to the common oak.

**durra**, *du'ra*, *n* [Ar] A species of grain much cultivated in Africa, Asia, and south of Europe, Indian millet, Guinea corn.

**durst**, *derst*, pret of *dare*

**dusk**, *dusk*, *a* [Probably akin to Sw *dusk*, dull weather, *du'sla* Dan *dusk*, to drizzle, and to E. *dar*] Tending to darkness, or moderately dark, tending to a dark or black colour, moderately black — *n*. A tending to darkness, a middle degree between light and darkness, twilight, tendency to a black colour, darkness of colour — *v*, *t*, and *i* pret. *dur* *dusk* *ed*, *dusk*, *pp* *dusking*, *dusking* To make or become dusky, or somewhat dark

**duskily**, *dusk-i-l*, *adv* In a dusky manner, with partial darkness

**duskiness**, *dusk-i-ness*, *n* State or quality of being dusky

**dusky**, *dusk-i-sh*, *a* Moderately dusky, partially obscure slightly dark or black

**dusky**, *dusk-i*, *a* [*Dusk* and *-y*] Dusky, partially dark, tending to darkness or blackness, dark-coloured, dim, not bright

**dust**, *dust*, *n* [A Sax *dust*, dust, same word as Ice *Frns* and L.D. and G. *dust*, D. *dust*, *dust*, akin to Sw. Dan. and G. *dunst*, vapour] Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind, powder, fine earth, anything finely pulverized, earthy or earthy matter as symbolic of mortality, the body when it has mouldered in the grave, a low condition, gold-dust, hence, money [colloq] — To throw dust in one's eyes, to mislead, to blind as to the true character of something. — *v*, *t* pret & *pp* *dusted*, *dust'ed*, *pp* *dusting*, *dusting* To free from dust, to brush wipe, or sweep away dust, to sprinkle as with dust

**dust-ball**, *dust-bail*, *n* A disease in horses, in which a hard ball is formed in the intestinal canal

**dust-brand**, *dust-brand*, *n* Smut, a disease of cereals

**dust-cart**, *dust-kart*, *n* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets

**duster**, *duster*, *n* One who or that which dusts, a light overcoat, a sieve

**dust-man**, *dust-man*, *n* One whose employment is to remove dust, &c., in towns

**dusty**, *dust-i*, *a* [*Dust* and *-y*] A Sax [*dusty*] I.iled, covered, or sprinkled with dust, like dust, of the colour of dust

**Dutch**, *dutch*, *a* [D *duitsch* Dutch = G. *deutsch*, German, Germanic, O.H.G. *duitic*, *fr* *diot*, A Sax *theut*, Goth *thiuda*, people Low Dutch means Dutch or Low German (*Plattdutch*), as opposed to High Dutch (*Hochdeutsch*) or German proper] Pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants — *n* pl. The people of Holland, *ing* the language spoken in Holland — Dutch action, an auction at which the auctioneer comes down from the starting price till he meets with a bidder — Dutch clover, white clover, a valuable pasture plant — Dutch gold, Dutch metal, an alloy of copper and zinc — Dutch leaf, false gold-leaf — Dutch oven, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a fire

**duteous**, *du'te-us*, *a* [*Duty*, and *-ous*, comp *buteous*] Pertaining to duty obedient, dutiful. — **duteously**, *du'te-us-i*, *adv* In a duteous manner

**dutiable**, *du'ti-a-bl*, *a* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs

**dutiful**, *du'ti-ful*, *a* Regularly performing the duties or obligations required toward natural or legal superiors, obedient, submissive to superiors, reverential, respectful, expressive of respect or a sense of duty, required by duty

**dutifully**, *du'ti-ful-l*, *adv* In a dutiful manner

**dutifulness**, *du'ti-ful-ness*, *n* Quality of being dutiful, obedience, submission to just authority

**duty**, *du'ti*, *n* [From *due*, with suffix *-ty*

**DUE** } That which a person is bound by any kind of obligation, to perform, obligation, obedience, submission; act of reverence or respect, any business, service, or office, particularly the business of a soldier on active service, military or naval service, tax, toll, impost or customs, the work done by a steam-engine

**duumvir**, *dy-um'ver*, *n* [L. *-duo*, two *vir*, man] One of two Roman magistrates holding office jointly — **duumvirate**, *dy-um'ver-at*, *n* Position of a duumvir

**dux**, *duks*, *n* [L. a leader a chief DEUL] The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a school

**dwaile**, *dwa'il*, *n* [A Sax *dicala*, *dicala*, error, *fr* *direllan*, to err, to be torpid or dull DEUL] The deadly nightshade, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties

**dwarf**, *dwarf*, *n* [A Sax *deorcn*, *deorcn*, the guthural having changed to *as* in *laugh* and in L.G. *deorfn* = D. *deierg*, Ice *deierg* Dan and Sw *deierg*, G. *deierg*, a dwarf] An animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind, a man or woman that never grows beyond two or three feet in height — *v*, *t* pret & *pp* *dwarfed*, *dwarf't* *pp* *dwarfing*, *dwarf'ing* To hinder from growing to the natural size, to treat so as to keep from full development, to stunt, to make or keep small, to make one look small or insignificant by comparison — *a* See below the common size, stunted, dwarfish

**dwarfish**, *dwarf-ish*, *a* Like a dwarf, diminutive very small, petty

**dwarfishly**, *dwarf-ish-l*, *adv* In a dwarfish manner, like a dwarf

**dwarfishness**, *dwarf-ish-ness*, *n* State or quality of being dwarfish

**dwell**, *dwell*, *v* *i* pret *dwelt*, *dwell*, usually contracted into *dwelt*, *dwell*, *pp* *dwelt*, *dwell'ing* [A Sax. *direllan* to deceive, mislead, prevent, hinder, also *direllan*, to mislead, to remain, *de* *di-tya*, to hinder, to delay, to turn, Dan *di-tya*, to loiter, delay, *dwell* akin *dull* The transgression of sense seems to have been from error and wandering to loitering and dwelling] To delay or linger, to live in a place, to have a habitation, to reside, to sojourn, to stay, to be fixed in attention, to hang upon with fondness, to continue long

**dweller**, *dwell'er*, *n* One who dwells, an inhabitant, a resident

**dwell'ing**, *dwell'ing*, *n* A habitation or place of residence, abode, domicile

**dwell'ing-house**, *dwell'ing-hous*, *n* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, and not for business or other purposes

**dwindle**, *dwin'dl*, *v* *i* pret & *pp* *dwindled*, *dwin'dl'd* *pp* *dwindling*, *dwin'dling* [Freq from O.E. and Sc. *dwyne* = A Sax. *driman*, to pine, waste away = D. *dwyne*, Ice *duna*, Dan *dwine*, to pine] To diminish gradually, to become small and insignificant, to shrink, to degenerate, to sink, to fall away

**dyad**, *dyad*, *n* [Gr *dyas*, *dyados*, *fr* *dyo*, two] Two units treated as one, a pair, a couple

**dyed**, *di*, *i* pret & *pp* *dyed*, *dy'd*, *pp* *dyed*, *dy'ing* [A Sax *dragan*, *dragan*, *fr* *drin*, dye colour, perhaps akin to *drin*] To stain, to tinge to colour, to give a new and permanent colour to applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth — *n*. A colouring liquid or matter colour, tinge

**dye-house**, *dy'hou*, *n* A building in which dyes are carried on

**dyer**, *dy'er*, *n* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like

**dyer's-weed**, *dy'erz-wid*, *n* A British plant of the same genus as mignonette, affording a beautiful yellow dye

**dye-stuff**, *dy'stuff*, *n* Material used in dyeing

**dye-wood**, *dy'wind*, *n* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted

**dye-work**, *dy'werk*, *n* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on

**dying**, *dy'ing*, *a* Mortal, destined to death, given, uttered, or manifested, just before death, pertaining to death, draving to a

close fading away — *n*. The act of expiring, death

**dyingly**, *dy'ing-l*, *adv* In a dying manner

**dyke**, *dik*, See DIKE

**dynamic**, **dynamic**, *di-nam'ik*, *di-nam'ik-al*, *a* [Gr *dynamis*, *fr* *dynamis*, power force, *fr* *dynasthai*, to be able] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics

**dynamical**, *di-nam'ik-al*, *adv* In a dynamical manner

**dynamics**, *di-nam'iks*, *n* *sing* or *pl* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion (this being formerly the meaning of the word)

**dynamitard**, **dynamiter**, *di-nam'it-ard*, *di-nam'it-er*, *n* [Dynamite and *-ard*, *-er*] One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes

**dynamite**, *di-nam'it*, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, force, and term *-ite*] An explosive substance consisting of some powdery matter impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder

**dynamo**, **dynamo-machine**, *di'na-mo*, *di'na-mo-ma-shen*, *n* [Short for *dynamo-electric machine*] A machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy from a mechanical into an electrical form by the use of electro-magnets

**dynamo-electric**, *di-nam'G-elek'trik*, *a* [Gr *dynamis*, force, and *electric*] Producing force by means of electricity

**dynamometer**, *di-nam'o-m'eter*, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, force, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c

**dynamic**, *di-nas'tik*, *a* Relating to a dynasty

**dynasty**, *di-nas'ti*, *n* [Gr *dynasteia*, *fr* *dynastes*, a lord or chief, *fr* *dynasthai*, to be able, strong, or powerful] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country

**dyne**, *din*, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, power] In physics, a unit of force, a force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second

**dyer'sia**, *dy'scrasy*, *di-kras'i*, *di-kras'i*, *n* [Gr *dy'scrasia*, *dy's*, evil, and *habiti*] Med. A bad habit of body

**dyenteric**, *dis-en'te'nik*, *a* Pertaining to dysentery

**dysentery**, *dis-en'te-n*, *n* [L. and Gr *dysenteria* = Gr *dys*, bad, and *enteron*, intestines, *fr* *entos* within, inside] A disorder of the intestines, a flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus, accompanied with griping of the bowels

**dyslogistic**, *dis-log'is'tik*, *a* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, *dy's* signifying ill, and the word meaning the opposite of *eulogistic*] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium, censorious, opprobrious

**dyslogy**, *dis-lo'gi*, *n* [See *prec*] Dispraise, opposite of *eulogy*

**dysmenorrhoea**, *dis'men-o-ri'ea*, *n* [Gr *dys* difficult, *men* month, *rhoi*, I flow] Difficult or painful menstruation

**dyspepsia**, *dis-pep'si*, *dis-pep'si*, *n* [Gr *dyspepsia* = *dys*, ill, and *pepsis*, I digest (same root as L. *coquo*, cook)] Bad digestion, indigestion or difficulty of digestion — **dyspeptic**, *dis-pep'tik*, *a* Afflicted with dyspepsia, pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsia — *n*. A person afflicted with bad digestion

**dyspnea**, *dis-pne'a*, *n* [Gr *dyspnoia* = *dy's*, ill, and *pneo*, I breathe] Med. Difficulty of breathing

**dysuria**, *dis-ur'i*, *dis-ur'i*, *n* [Gr *dysuria* = *dys* and *ouron*, urine (*q* *r*)] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat — **dysuric**, *dis-ur'ik*, *a* Pertaining to dysuria

**dziggetai**, *dzig'ge-ti*, *n* The wild ass of Central Asia, a fine swift animal















tion, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants, distribution or due order of things, judicious and frugal management of public affairs, system of management, general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.—Domestic economy, political economy. See the adjs

**ecostate**, e-kō'stāt, a [L. *ec*, priv., and *costa*, a rib] A term applied to leaves that have no central rib

**ecraseur**, e-kra-zēr, n [Fr *crasser*, to crush to pieces.] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths

**ecstasied**, ek'stā-siēd, p a [L. *ecstasy*, enraptured, ravished, transported, delighted]

**ecstasy**, ek'stā-si, n, pl **ecstasies**, ek'stā-si-z [O Fr *ecstasy* Fr *ecstasy* fr Gr *ekstasis*, a standing aside, distraction—*ek*, out, and *stasis* a standing, fr *histanai*, to stand same root as *stand* Comp 'to be beside one's self'] A state in which the mind is carried away, as it were, from the body, a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, a kind of trance, excessive joy, rapture, transport, a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind, enthusiasm, excessive elevation and absorption of mind, extreme delight

**ecstatic**, ek'stā-tik, ek'stā-tik, ek'stā-tik, a [Fr *ecstatique*, fr Gr *ekstatis* ECSTASY] Causing or pertaining to ecstasy, entrancing, rapturous, transporting, ravishing, delightful beyond measure

**ecstatically**, ek'stā-tik-ā-lī, adv In an ecstatic manner

**ecthipasis**, ek-thī-pā-sis, n [Gr *ekthipasis*, a squeezing out—*ek*, out, and *thipasis*] In Latin prosody, the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel

**ectoblast**, ek'tō-blast, n [Gr *ek'tos*, out side, and *blastos*, bud, germ] The membrane composing the walls of a cell

**ectoparasite**, ek'tō-par'ā-sit, n [Gr *ektos*, outside, and *parasite*] A parasitic animal infesting the out-side of animals

**ectopia**, ek'tō-piā, n [Gr *ek*, out, *topos*, place] A displacement of internal parts of the body

**ectoplasma**, ek'tō-plā-zmā, n [Gr *ektos*, outside, and *plasma* PLASMA] In biology, the exterior portion of a cell, matter forming a cell wall

**ectozoa**, ek'tō-zōā, n pl [Gr *ektos*, out side, *zōon*, a living being] Parasites (as lice, &c) which infest the external parts of other animals

**ectypal**, ek'tī-pāl, a [ECTYPE] Taken from the original, imitated

**ectype**, ek'tī-p, n [Gr *ektos* worked in relief—*ek*, out, and *typos* type] A reproduction of or very close resemblance to an original opposed to *prototype* or *archetype*

**ecumenic**, e-cū-men'ik, ek'ū-men'ik, a [L. *ecumenicus*, Gr *oikoumenos*, pertaining to the whole world, universal, fr *oikoumenē* (Gr, earth), the inhabited world, fr *oikoumenos*, inhabited, fr *oikos*, house] General, universal

**eczema**, ek'ze-mā, n [Gr *ekzeima*, fr *ekzein*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *zein*, to boil] A disease of the skin characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acid fluid, often giving rise to excoriation one form is popularly known as *grocers' itch*

**eczematous**, ek'ze-mā-tus, a Pertaining to or produced by eczema

**edacious**, ē-dā-shūs, a [L. *edax*, edax, fr *edo* I eat, *ED*] Voracious, gluttonous, eating, given to eating, greedy—*edaciously*, ē-dā-shūs-ly, adv In an edacious manner—*edacities*, ē-dā-shūs-ti, n [L. *edacitas*] Voracity, gluttony, greediness

**edaphic**, ē-dā-fik, n [A. Sax *edaf* an in closed pasture, probably from *ed*, a prefix

signifying again and over] The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping

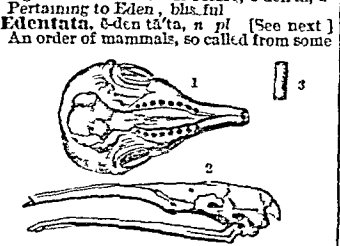
**eddy**, edī, n [Connected with *heel* *thia*, an eddy, fr prefix *thi*=Goth *thi*, A. Sax *thi*, again, back] A vortex or whirlpool, a current of water or air with a circular direction or rotary movement—*a*, Whirling, moving circularly—*v*, pret & pp *edded*, *ed'd*, pp *edding*, *ed'ing* To move circularly, or as an eddy

**edelweiss**, ē-dēl'vīs, n [G. fr *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white] A plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage, now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere

**edema**, See *Edema*

**Eden**, ē-dēn, n [Heb *eden*, delight, pleasure] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God hence, a delightful region or residence—*Edenic*, ē-dēn'ik, a Pertaining to Eden, blissful

**Edentata**, ē-dēn-tā'tā, n pl [See next] An order of mammals, so called from some



1, 3 Skull and Tooth of *Chlamylophorus tricus* 2 Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Marmos phaga jubata*)

of the genera being absolutely toothless, while the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, as sloths, armadillos, ant-eaters, &c

**edentate**, ē-dēn'tāt, a [L. *edentatus*—*e*, out, and *dēn*, *dentis*, a tooth (q v)] Destitute or deprived of teeth, or of the front teeth, as certain animals—*n*, An animal belonging to the order Edentata

**edentulous**, ē-dēn'tū-lus, a [See prec.] Without teeth toothless

**edge**, ejd, n [A. Sax *eg*, edge = O Sax *egor*, *D* *egor*, *icel* and *Sw* *eg* *egle*, edge, corner, fr an Indo-European root *al*, seen in *L* *arces*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acus* I sharpen, *akn* *acut* *acute* *eager* *ACID*] The thin cutting side of an instrument

an abrupt border or margin, the brink, the border or part adjacent to a line of division, the part nearest some limit, sharpness of mind or appetite, keenness, intensity of desire, fitness for action or operation, sharpness, acumen—To set the teeth on edge to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth—*v*, pret & pp *edged*, *ed'ed*, pp *edging* To bring to an edge to furnish with an edge, to sharpen, to border, to fringe, to furnish with an ornamental border, to exasperate, to embitter to egg on to move forward, to move by little and little, to push slowly

—*v*, To move sideways or edgewise, to move gradually, to advance or retire gradually

**edge-bone**, ejd'bōn, n AITCH BONE

**edged**, ejd, a Having an edge, sharp, keen, bordered, fringed

**edgless**, ejd'les, a Not having a sharp edge, blunt

**edge-tool**, ejd'tōl, n An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge, something dangerous to deal or sport with

**edgewise**, ejd'gīs, a, p, wāz, ejd'gīs, adv With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point in the direction of the edge, sideways, with the *de foremost*

**edging**, ejd'jng, n That which forms the edge or border, or is added as trimming to a garment, a border, a fringe, trimming, a row of plants round a flower bed

**edgy**, ejd, a Having an edge or edges, sharp, keen

**edibility**, edībīlī-tē, n The quality of being edible

**edible**, edībīl, a [L. *edibilis*, fr *L* *edo*, I eat, *ED*] Eatable, fit to be eaten as food, esculent

**edict**, ē-dīkt, n [L. *edictum*, fr *edico* I utter aloud or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dicō*, I speak, *DICTION*] An order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience, a decree, proclamation, manifesto—*edictal*, ē-dīkt'āl, a Pertaining to an edict

**edification**, ē-dī-fī-kā-shōn, n [L. *edificatio*, fr *edificare* *EDIFY*] The act of edifying or building up, improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness, intellectual advantage or profit, instruction

**edifice**, ē-dī-fī-s, n [Fr *edifice*, fr *L* *edificium*, a building fr *eduo*, a house, and *ficio*, I make, *EDIFY*] A building, a structure, a fabric but appropriately, a large or splendid building

**edificial**, ē-dī-fī-shāl, a Pertaining to edifices or to structure

**edify**, ē-dī-fī, v, pret & pp *edified* *ed'fīd*, pp *edifying*, *ed'fī-īng* [Fr *edifier*, fr *L* *edificare*—*eduo*, *eduo*, a building and *ficio*, to make, fr *facio*, to make *Edis* is cognate with *Gr* *edō*, I burn fr *edō*, I burn, A. Sax *ed*, funeral pyre, as a building in which fire is kept up] To build up, in a moral sense, to instruct and improve in knowledge, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness, to inform, improve, or instruct generally, to give useful information to

**edifying**, ē-dī-fī-īng, p n Tending to edify, instructing, improving, adapted to instruct

**edifyingly**, ē-dī-fī-īng-lī, adv In an edifying manner

**edile**, ē-dī-l, n Same as *Edile*

**edit**, ē-dīt, v, pret & pp *edited*, *ed'it*, pp *editing*, *ed'īt-īng* [L. *edo*, *edum*, I give forth, I publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datum* I give, whence *date*, *datum*] To superintend the publication of, to prepare as a book or paper, for publication, to conduct, to manage, as regards literary contents or matter to publish

**edition**, ē-dī-shōn, n [Fr *édition*, fr *L* *editio*, lit a putting out, fr *edo*, *ED*, fr *ED*] A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently, one of the forms in which a work may be brought out, a work as characterized by editorial labours, the whole number of copies of a work published at once

**editor**, ē-dīt-ēr, n [L. *editor*, fr *editer* *EDIT*] One who edits, a person who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication

**editorial**, ē-dīt-ēr-ī-āl, a [Editor and *ia*] Pertaining to or written by an editor—*n*, An article from an editor in a newspaper, a leading article

**editorially**, ē-dīt-ēr-ī-āl-lī, adv In an editorial manner in the manner of an editor

**editorship**, ē-dīt-ēr-ship, n The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of publication

**edress**, ē-dīt-rēs, n A female editor

**educable**, ē-dū-kā-bl, a Capable of being educated

**educate**, ē-dū-kāt, v, pret & pp *educated*, *ed'ū-kāt*, pp *educating*, *ed'ū-kāt-īng* [L. *educō*, *educatio*, I bring up rear, nourish, educate, fr *educo*, *eductum*, I lead forth, I bring up a child—*e*, out, and *duco*, I lead, *DUKE*] To inform and enlighten the understanding of, to cultivate and train the mental powers of, to qualify for the business and duties of life, to teach to instruct, to train, to discipline, to inform and enlighten, to develop or cultivate some special faculty or aptitude (to *educate* the ear)

**education**, ē-dū-kā-shōn, n [Fr *éducation*, *L* *educatio*] The act of educating, teaching or training, the art of developing and cultivating the physical, intellectual, aesthetic, and moral faculties, formation of















electricity, constructed in various ways the one shown generates the electricity by the friction of the glass plate against cushions covered with an amalgam of mercury, zinc,

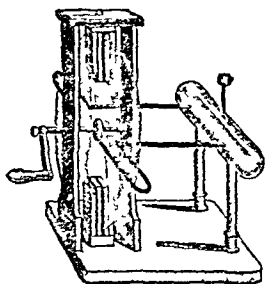


Plate Electric Machine

and tin, positive electricity passing off to the insulated prime conductor at the side.—Electric railway, a railway on which electricity is the motor.—Electric spark, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself.—Electric storm, a violent disturbance in the conditions of the earth's electricity.

**electrically**, ɛ-lek'tri-kal-i, *adv*. In an electric manner, in the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

**electrician**, ɛ-lek'tri-shən, *n*. One who studies electricity, one versed in the science of electricity.

**electricity**, ɛ-lek'tris-ti, *n*. [Electric and -ity.] A name for the cause or agent underlying certain phenomena called electric, and formerly spoken of as a fluid, the force that manifests itself in lightning and in many other phenomena, the science which deals with these phenomena.

**electricite**, ɛ-lek'tri-küt, *v*. [Electric and -ute of execute.] To put to death by electricity. **Electricute**, ɛ-lek'tri-küt, *v*.

**electrifiable**, ɛ-lek'tri-fi-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being electrified.

**electrification**, ɛ-lek'tri-fi-kə-shən, *n*. The act of electrifying, or state of being electrified.

**electrify**, ɛ-lek'tri-fi, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *electrified*, ɛ-lek'tri-fid *pp* *electrifying*, ɛ-lek'tri-fing [Electric and -fy.] To communicate electricity to, to charge with electricity, to affect by electricity, to give an electric shock to, to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect, to thrill.—*v* *i*. To become electric.

**electro**, ɛ-lek'trō, *n*. A contraction for *electrotype*. [Also used as the first element in a number of compounds. See **ELECTRIC**.]

**electro-ballistic**, ɛ-lek'trō-bal-ist-ik, *a*. Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight.

**electro-biologist**, ɛ-lek'trō-bi-ol'o-jist, *n*. One versed in electrobiology.

**electro-biology**, ɛ-lek'trō-bi-ol'o-jī, *n*. That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms, also mesmerism or animal magnetism, or a phase of this.

**electro-chemistry**, ɛ-lek'trō-kem-ist-ri, *n*. That branch of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

**electrocute**, ɛ-lek'trō-küt, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *electrocuted*, ɛ-lek'trō-küt-ed, *pp* *electrocuting*, ɛ-lek'trō-küt-ing [Electric and -cute of execute.] To execute or put to death by electricity. [Of recent and American origin.] **electrocution**, ɛ-lek'trō-küt-shən, *n*. The act or process of putting to death by electricity.

**electro-dynamic**, ɛ-lek'trō-di-nam-ik, *a*. Pertaining to electro-dynamics.

**electro-dynamics**, ɛ-lek'trō-di-nam-iks, *n*.

The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.

**electro-dynamometer**, ɛ-lek'trō-di-nam-ō-mē-ter, *n*. An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action.

**electro-gild**, ɛ-lek'trō-gild, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *electro-gilded*, ɛ-lek'trō-gild-ed, *pp* *electro-gilding*, ɛ-lek'trō-gild-ing. To gild by means of the electric current.

**electro-kinetic**, ɛ-lek'trō-ki-net-ik, *a*. Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion.

**electro-kinetics**, ɛ-lek'trō-ki-net-iks, *n*. That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion.

**electrolyse**, ɛ-lek'trō-liz, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *electrolysed*, ɛ-lek'trō-liz-ed, *pp* *electrolysing*, ɛ-lek'trō-liz-ing. [From *electrolysis*.] To subject to electrolysis, to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

**electrolysis**, ɛ-lek'trō-lis, *n*. [Electro and Gr *lysis*, a loosing, solution, fr *lyō*, I loose.] The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or groups of elements, by a current of electricity.—**electrolyte**, ɛ-lek'trō-lit, *n*. A compound which is decomposable by an electric current.—**electrolytical**, ɛ-lek'trō-lit-ik, ɛ-lek'trō-lit-ikal, *a*. Pertaining to electrolysis.

**electro-magnet**, ɛ-lek'trō-mag-net, *n*. A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a wire coiled round it.—**electromagnetic**, ɛ-lek'trō-mag-net-ik, *a*. Pertaining to magnetism occasioned by electricity.

**electro-metallurgy**, ɛ-lek'trō-me-tal'ur-jī, *n*. The art of depositing metals from solutions upon surfaces by the agency of electric currents.

**electrometer**, ɛ-lek'trō-mē-ter, *n*. [Electro, and Gr *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring electricity.—**electrometric**, **electrometrical**, ɛ-lek'trō-mē't-ik, ɛ-lek'trō-mē't-ri-kal, *a*. Pertaining to the measurement of electricity.—**electrometry**, ɛ-lek'trō-mē't-ri, *n*. That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.

**electromotive**, ɛ-lek'trō-mō-tiv, *a*. Producing mechanical effects by means of electricity.—**electromotor**, ɛ-lek'trō-mō-ter, *n*. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect.

**electro-negative**, ɛ-lek'trō-nē-ga-tiv, *a*. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.—**electrophorus**, ɛ-lek'trō-fō-rus, *n*. [Electro and Gr *phoros*, bearing.] A simple instrument for collecting electricity.

**electro-physiology**, ɛ-lek'trō-fiz-i-ol'o-jī, *n*. That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

**electroplate**, ɛ-lek'trō-plāt, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *electroplated*, ɛ-lek'trō-plāt-ed, *pp* *electroplating*, ɛ-lek'trō-plāt-ing. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.—*Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.*

**electro-positive**, ɛ-lek'trō-pō-zitiv, *a*. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified.—**electroscope**, ɛ-lek'trō-skōp, *n*. [Electro and Gr *skopē*, I see.] An instrument for detecting the existence of free electricity.

**electrotype**, ɛ-lek'trō-tip, *n*. The art of producing copies of types wood-cut medals, &c. by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original, a copy thus produced.—*v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *electrotyped*, ɛ-lek'trō-tipt, *pp* *electrotyping*, ɛ-lek'trō-tip-ing. To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype.—**electrotypic**, ɛ-lek'trō-tip-ik, *a*. Pertaining to, or effected by means of electrotype.

**electuary**, ɛ-lek'tū-ā-ri, *n*. [L. *Electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin.] A mixture

composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

**elemosynary**, ɛ-lē-mō-si-nā-ri, *a*. [L. *elemosynarius*, fr Gr *elemosynē*, alms. ALMS.] Given in charity or alms, given or appropriated to support the poor, relating to charitable donations, founded for the purpose of dispensing some gratuity or benefit.—*n*. One who subsists on charity.

**elegance**, ɛ-lē-gāns, *n*. [Fr *élégance*, fr L *elegans*, elegance. See next.] The quality of being elegant, beauty resulting from perfect propriety, refinement, an elegant characteristic or feature.—**elegancy**, ɛ-lē-gāns, *n*. Elegance.

**element**, ɛ-lē-gant, *a*. [Fr *élément*, fr L *elementus*, *elementus*, elegant, equivalent to *eligen*, *pp* of *eligo*—*e*, out, and *leo*, I pick, I choose. **ELECT**.] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement, or polish, pleasing to good taste, graceful, refined, having the words or style polished and appropriate, giving expression to thought with propriety and grace, having grace of form or delicacy of colour, free from coarseness, bluntness, or other defect, showing fine harmony or symmetry.

**elementally**, ɛ-lē-gant-i, *adv*. In an elegant manner.

**elegiac**, ɛ-lē-jak, *a*. [Fr *élegiacque*, L. *elegiacus*, fr Gr *elegiacus*, elegiac, fr *elegia*, *elegion*, an elegy.] Belonging to elegy, plaintive, expressing sorrow or lamentation used in elegies, said especially of a style of Greek and Latin verse composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines.—*n*. Elegiac verse.

**elegiacist**, ɛ-lē-jast, ɛ-lē-jist, *n*. A writer of elegies.

**elegize**, ɛ-lē-jiz, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *elegized*, ɛ-lē-jiz-ed, *pp* *elegizing*, ɛ-lē-jiz-ing [Elegy and -ize.] To write or compose elegies, to celebrate or lament in an elegy, to bewail.

**elegy**, ɛ-lē-jī, *n*. [Fr *élegie*, fr L *elegia*, fr Gr *elegia*, fr *elegos*, *elegion* a lament or mournful song.] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song, a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation, a poetical composition in elegiac verse.

**element**, ɛ-lē-ment, *n*. [Fr *élément*, fr L *elementum*, an element, generally in pl. first principles, elements, or rudiments. ALTHAM unknown.] One of the simplest constituent principles or parts, of which anything consists a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, an ingredient, one of the simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis, one of the four constituents of the material world according to an old and still popular classification—fire, air, earth, water (thence such expressions as 'war of the elements' for a storm), the proper state or sphere of anything, the state of things suited to one's temper or habits, pl the first rules or principles of an art or science, rudiments data employed in calculation, the bread and wine used in the Lord's supper.

**elemental**, ɛ-lē-ment-əl, *a*. [Element and -al.] Pertaining to or produced by elements arising from or pertaining to first principles, pertaining to the four elements.

**elementally**, ɛ-lē-ment-əl-i, *adv*. In an element manner, according to elements.

**elementarity**, **elementariness**, ɛ-lē-ment-ā-ri-ti, ɛ-lē-ment-ā-ri-nes, *n*. The state of being elemental.

**elementary**, ɛ-lē-ment-ā-ri, *a*. [Fr *élémentaire*, fr L *elementarius* belonging to elements or first principles.] Having the character of an element or primary substance, primary, simple, uncompounded, teaching or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments, elemental.—**Elementary analysis**, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary school**, a school for teaching the first rudiments of education.

**elemi**, ɛ-lē-mi, *n*. [Fr *Elemi*, It and Sp *elemi* ongu unknown.] The resinous exud-









tion and ist ] One who is versed in elocution, a teacher of elocution  
**éloge**, *ē lōzh*, n [Fr. fr *L. elogium*, a funeral oration] A funeral oration, a panegyric on the dead, a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased  
**elogy**, *ē lōg'um*, n [Fr. fr *L. elogium*, a panegyric, an eloge] One of the Hebrew names of God.—**Elohist**, *ē lō'hist*, n The supposed writer of the Elohist passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the **Jehovist**—**Elohistie**, *ē lō-his'tik*, a A term applied to passages in Scripture in which the Almighty is always spoken of as **Elohim**  
**elongate**, *ē lōng'gāt*, v t pret & pp *elongated*, c *lōng'gāt-ed*, ppr *elongating*, *ē lōng'gāt-ing* [L *longo*, *elongatum*—L *e*, out, and *longus*, long] To lengthen, to extend, to stretch out so as to be longer—v t To recede apparently from the sun said of a planet in its orbit.—a Lengthened, long and slender  
**elongation**, *ē lōng'gā'shon*, n [Fr. *elongation*, *ē lōng'gāt*] The act of elongating or lengthening, state of being extended, what forms an extension or continuation, the distance of a planet from the sun as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth  
**elope**, *ē lōp'*, v t pret & pp *eloped*, *ē lōp't'*, *ē lōp'ing*, *ē lōp'ing* [Equivalent to 'leap away or off', suggested by *elope*, an old pp of *elap* Comp *D ontloopen*, *G entlawen*, to run away, LEAP] To run away, to escape privately, to run away with a lover or paramour, said especially of a woman  
**elopement**, *ē lōp'ment*, n Act of eloping, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover  
**eloquence**, *ē lō-kwens*, n [Fr. *eloquence* fr *L eloquentia*, eloquence *ē lōkwent*] The quality or faculty of being eloquent, the art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion, oratory, the power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force  
**eloquent**, *ē lō-kwent*, a [Fr. *eloquent*, *L eloquens*, *eloquentia*, eloquent, ppr of *eloquor*, *eloquus*, I speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, I speak, *LOQUACIOUS*] Having eloquence, having the power of fluent, elegant, or forcible speech, characterized by eloquence, exciting emotion or interest (*eloquent* looks)  
**eloquently**, *ē lō-kwent-lv*, adv With eloquence, in an eloquent manner  
**else**, *ēls*, a *or adv* [A Sax *altes*, *else* other wise an adverbial genitive—O Fris and O H G *altes*, akin to O H G *altes*, both *altes*, *L alius* (see *ALIAS*), Gr *allos*, another] Other, besides in addition, as in, who *else* nothing or nobody *else*, nowhere *else*—conj Otherwise, in the other case, if the fact were different, as, he was ill, *else* he would have come  
**elsewhere**, *ēls'wēr*, adv In any other place in some other place  
**elitchi**, *ēlt'shē*, n An ambassador or envoy, a Persian or Turkish name  
**elucidate**, *ē lū'sid āt*, v t pret & pp *elucidated*, *ē lū'sid āt-ed*, ppr *elucidating*, *ē lū'sid āt-ing* [L *elucido*, *elucidatum*—L *e*, out, and *lucida*, clear, bright, fr *lux*, *lucis*, light, *LUCID*] To make clear, bright, or manifest, to free from obscurity, to illustrate, to clear up to explain  
**elucidation**, *ē lū'sid ā'shon*, n [Fr. *elucidation* L *L elucidatio*] Act of elucidating, explanation, illustration, exposition  
**elucidative**, *ē lū'sid āt-iv*, a [*Elucidate* and *iv*] Tending to elucidate, making clear, explanatory  
**elucidator**, *ē lū'sid āt-er*, n One who explains or elucidates, an expositor  
**elude**, *ē lūd'*, v t pret & pp *eluded*, *ē lūd'id-ed*, ppr *eluding*, *ē lūd'id-ing* [Fr. *eluder*, fr *L eludere* *elusum*—*e*, out, and *ludo*, I play, as in *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, &c *LUDICROUS*] To avoid by artifice stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity, to baffle, to foil, to evade, to escape

**eludible**, *ē lūd'i bl*, a That may be eluded or escaped  
**elusion**, *ē lū'zhon*, n [L *L elusio* **ELUDE**] Act of eluding, an escape by artifice or deception, evasion  
**elusive**, *ē lū'siv*, a [L *elusus*, and *iv* **ELUDE**] Practising elusion, using arts to escape, evasive, delusive  
**elusiveness**, *ē lū'so-n-nes*, n The state of being elusory  
**elusory**, *ē lū'so-si*, a [L *L elusorius*] Tending to elude or deceive, evasive, fraudulent, fallacious  
**Elul**, *ē'lul*, n [Heb] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year corresponding nearly to our August  
**elutriate**, *ē lū'tri āt*, v t pret & pp *elutriated*, *ē lū'tri āt-ed*, ppr *elutriating*, *ē lū'tri āt-ing* [L *elutrio*, *elutrium*, fr *eluo*, *elutum*, I wash off—*e*, out, and *luto*, I wash, as in *dilute*, &c *LAVE*] To purify by washing, to cleanse, as ores, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor from the substance washed  
**elutration**, *ē lū'tri ā'shon*, n The operation of elutriating  
**elvan**, *ēl'van*, n [Cornish] A kind of rock in Cornwall, often forming dikes in other rocks a granitic and felspar porphyritic rock  
**elvis**, *ēlvish*, a Pertaining to elves or faeries, mischievous, elfish—**elvis**hly, *ēlvish lv*, adv In an elfish manner  
**elysian**, *ē l'zhi an*, a [L *elysius*, Gr *elysios*] Pertaining to Elysium or the seat of delight, exceedingly delightful  
**Elysium**, *ē l'zhi um*, n [L *Elysium*, fr Gr *Elysion* *pelion*, the Elysian field, also *Elysion*, probably *Elysios*, coming fr root of *elien*, to come or go] A place assigned, in ancient mythology, to happy souls after death, the seat of happiness to come, any delightful place  
**elytron**, *ēl'ytron*, *ēl'ytrum*, n pl *ēlytia*, *ēl'ytra* [Gr, a cover, sheath, fr *elyō* I roll round] The wing sheath which forms the superior wing in beetles serving to cover and protect the true wing  
**Elzevir**, *ēl'ze-vēr*, a Belonging to the **Elzevir** family applied to editions of the classics, &c, published by the **Elzevir** family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, also applied to a variety of type consisting of tall thin letters  
**em**, *em*, n [From the name of the letter m] In print the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth  
**emaciate**, *ē mās'shī āt*, v t pret & pp *emaciated*, *ē mās'shī āt-ed*, ppr *emaciating*, *ē mās'shī āt-ing* [L *emacio*, *emaciatus*—*e*, out, and *macies*, leanness, fr *macere*, lean, meagre, *MACARE*] To become lean, to lose flesh gradually—v t To cause to lose flesh gradually, to reduce to leanness—*a*. Thin, wasted.—**emaciated**, *ē mās'shī āt-ed*, p a Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh, thin, lean  
**emanation**, *ē mās'shī ā'shon*, n Act of emanating, state of being reduced to leanness  
**emanant**, *em'naunt*, a Emanating, issuing, or flowing from something else  
**emanate**, *em'nat*, v t pret & pp *emanated*, *em'nat-ed*, ppr *emanating*, *em'na-nā-ing* [L *emāno*, *emanatum*—*e*, out, and *manō*, I flow] To flow out, to issue from a source, to arise, to issue, to spring  
**emanation**, *em'na-nā'shon*, n [Fr. *emanation*, L *L emanatio*] Act of emanating that which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body, efflux, *ē fluxum*  
**emancipate**, *ē man'si pāt*, v t pret & pp *emancipated*, *ē man'si pāt-ed*, ppr *emancipating*, *ē man'si pāt-ing* [L *emancipatio*, *emancipatus*—*e*, out, and *manipum* a formal purchase among the Romans, by taking a thing or its symbol in the hand fr *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take *MANAGE*, *CAPABLE*] To set free from servitude or slavery, to liberate to restore from bondage to freedom, to free from bondage or restraint of any kind, to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence

**emancipation**, *ē man'si pā'shon*, n [Fr. *emancipation*, L *emancipatio*] Act of emancipating, deliverance from bondage or slavery, liberation, freedom, release, enfranchisement  
**emancipationist**, *ē man'si pā'shon ist*, n An advocate for the emancipation of slaves  
**emancipator**, *ē-man'si pāt-er*, n One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint  
**emarginate**, *ē mar'jūn āt*, *ē mar'jūn āt-ed*, a [L *emarginatus*, fr *e*, priv, and *margo*, *marginis*, an edge or margin] Having the margin or extremity taken away, having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin notched at the blunt apex applied most commonly to a leaf,   
**emargination**, *ē mar'jūn āt*, *ē mar'jūn āt-ed*, a [L *emarginatus*, fr *e*, priv, and *margo*, *marginis*, an edge or margin] Having the margin or extremity taken away, having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin notched at the blunt apex applied most commonly to a leaf,   
**emasculate**, *ē mas'kū lāt*, v t pret & pp *emasculated*, *ē mas'kū lāt-ed*, ppr *emasculating*, *ē mas'kū lāt-ing* [L *L emasculo*, *emasculatus*—*e*, out, away, and *masculus* male, dim of *mas*, a male, *MASCULINE*] To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility, to weaken, to render effeminate, to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book)—**emasculated**, *ē mas'kū lāt-ed*, ppr *emasculating*, *ē mas'kū lāt-ing* [L *L emasculo*, *emasculatus*—*e*, out, away, and *masculus* male, dim of *mas*, a male, *MASCULINE*] To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility, to weaken, to render effeminate, to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book)—**emasculated**, *ē mas'kū lāt-ed*, ppr *emasculating*, *ē mas'kū lāt-ing* [L *L emasculo*, *emasculatus*—*e*, out, away, and *masculus* male, dim of *mas*, a male, *MASCULINE*] To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility, to weaken, to render effeminate, to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book)—**emasculated**, *ē 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**embroidery**, em broi'der i, n [Embroider and y] Embroidered work work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures, variegated needlework, variegation or diversity of figures and colours

**embroid**, em broi'd, v t pret & pp em broi'd, em broi'd', ppr em broi'ing, em broi'ing [Prefix em and broi = O Fr em broi'ir, Mod Fr em broi'irer. BROI.] To intermix in confusion, to involve in troubles or contentions, to entangle, to entangle in a quarrel or disturbance, to disturb, to disorder, to trouble — v i To be in commotion, to become disturbed

**embroidment**, em broi'ment, n The act of embroiding, a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion, disturbance

**embrown**, em brou'n, v t pret & pp em brou'ed, em brou'd', ppr em brou'ing, em brou'ing [Prefix em and brou = O Fr em brou'ir, Mod Fr em brou'irer. BROU.] To make brown, to brown

**embrye**, em bro' i, n [EMBRCE

**embryo**, em bro' i, n pl **embryos**, em' bro-i-z [Gr *embryon*, an embryo — en and *brion*, to be full of anything, to swell.] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb before the several members are distinctly formed, the rudimentary plant engendered within the seed the beginning or first state of anything while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition — a Pertaining to or being in its first rudiments or undeveloped state

**embryogeny**, em bro'i-o-jy, n [Gr *embryon*, an embryo, and *gennao*, to produce.] The formation and development of embryos, that department of science that treats of such formation and development

**embryologic**, **embryological**, em' bro-i-ol'og'ik, em' bro-i-ol'og'ik al, a Of or belonging to embryology

**embryology**, em bro-i-ol'o-jy, n [Gr *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of embryos

**embryon**, em bro'i-on, n [More correct but rather uncommon form of *embryo*] An embryo

**embryonic**, **embryonic**, em bro'i-on al, em bro'i-on al, a Of or pertaining to an embryo or the embryonic stage Also **embryonary**, em' bro-i-on-ari, and **embryonic**, em bro-i-on'ik

**embryotomy**, em bro-i-o'to-mi n [Gr *embryon* and *tomos*, a cutting.] The division of the foetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery

**emend**, i mend', v t pret & pp emen'ded, i mend'ed, ppr emen'ding, i mend'ing [Fr *emender*, L *emendare*, to correct — e, priv, and *menda*, a spot or blemish *Amend* and *mend* are virtually the same as this.] To remove faults or blemishes from to amend, especially by criticism of the text, to improve the reading of

**emendation**, i mend a'shon, n [L *emendatio* EMEND] Act of emending, a correcting what is erroneous or faulty, as in a book, text, or writing, an alteration for the better, correction of an error or fault

**emendator**, i mend-a'to-r, n [L *emendator*, one who corrects or improves *emendatory*, i mend-a-to-ri, a [L *emendatorius*] Contributing to emendation

**emerald**, e me-rald, n [Fr *émeraude*, O Fr *esmeralde*, Sp *esmeralda*, It *emeraldo*, fr L *amaragulus*, fr *emaraodius*, an emerald or similar stone.] A precious stone of a pale yellowish, bluish or lively green colour, and akin to the beryl, a printing type in size between nunon and nonpareil.

**emerald**, e me-rald, n [Fr.] One who emends, one who corrects or improves

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to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity, to rise into view or notice, to present itself, to crop up

**emergence**, i merjens, n [Fr *émergence*] The act of emerging, the act of rising after being submerged, an issuing forth from some state or condition

**emergency**, i merjen'si, n [Longer form of *emergence* EMERGENT] The act of emerging, sudden occurrence, unexpected casualty unforeseen occurrence, any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action pressing necessity

**emergent**, i merjen't, a [Fr *émergent*, fr L *emergens* — *gens*, ppr of *emergere*, to emerge.] Emerging out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds, issuing or proceeding from, rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity, coming suddenly, sudden, casual, unexpected, urgent, pressing

**emergently**, i merjen't-h, adu In an emergent manner

**emeritus**, i me'ri-tus, a [L, having served out his time — e, out, and *mercor* *meritus*, I merit, *merit* — *merit*] Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour on account of infirmity, age, or long service as, a professor *emeritus* Sometimes used as a noun

**emerald**, i me-rald, n pl [Corrupted from *emorrhoids*] Hemorrhoids piles

**emersion**, i mer'shon n [From L *emergo*, *emerge* EMERGE] Act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation

**emery**, em'e-r, n [Fr *éméril*, *eméril*, fr It *emerallo*, fr Gr *emerys*, *emiris*, *emiris*, *emery*, used by lapidaries as polishing powder, fr *smo*, I rub.] A variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness and used in cutting gems, and for polishing steel, marble, &c — *Emery* cloth, emery paper, cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing

**emet**, i me'tik, a [Fr *émétique*, L *emetica*, fr Gr *emetikos*, *emeto*, I vomit, akin to L *vomo*, I vomit VOMIT] Inducing to vomit, causing vomiting — a Medicine that provokes vomiting

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L *eminens*, *eminentis*, prominent eminent, ppr of *eminere*, to stand out, excel — e, out, and *minere*, to jut, to project.] Rising up or above others, high, lofty elevated, exalted, exalted in rank, high in office, dignified, distinguished conspicuous, prominent, famous, illustrious

**eminently**, em'in-ent h, adu In an eminent manner or position

**emir**, e mir', n [Ar *amir*, a commander, fr *amara*, *amir*, amar, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs to the heads of certain departments, and to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatimah *Emeer*, *Ameer*, are forms of the same word

**emissary**, em'is-sa-ri, n [Fr *émissaire*, fr L *emissarius*, fr *emitto*, *emissum*, I send out EMIT] A person sent on a mission, a person sent on a private message or business, a secret agent, a spy, an outlet or channel from a lake

**emission**, i mis'shon, n [Fr *émission* L *emission*, *emissio* EMIT] Act of emitting or sending or throwing out, that which is sent out or issued or emitted

**emissive**, i mis'iv, a [See prec.] Pertaining to emission, sending out emitting

**emissory**, i mis'o-ri, a [EMIT] Sending or conveying out; excretory

**emit**, i mit', v t pret & pp emitt'ed, i mit'ed, ppr emitt'ing, i mit'ing [L *emitto*, *emissum*, I send out, let out — e, out, and *mitto*, *missum*, I send, whence *mission*, *missile*, *missive*, *message*, &c MISSAGE] To throw or give out, to let go, to discharge, to vent, to issue forth or allow to emanate

**emmenagogue**, em me'na-gog n [Gr *emmenca*, the menses — em, in, *men*, *menos*, month, and *agogos*, drawing forth, fr *ago* I lead.] A medicine taken to promote the menstrual discharge — **emmenagogue**, em me'na goy'ik, a Pertaining to an emmenagogue

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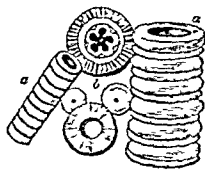




**enactive**, en-ak'tiv, *a* Having power to enact or establish as a law  
**enactment**, en-akt'ment, *n* [Enact and ment] The act of enacting, the passing of a bill into a law a decree, an act  
**enactor**, en-akt'er, *n* One who enacts or passes a law  
**enallage**, en-al'la-jē, *n* [Gr *enallagē*, change, fr *enallasse*—*en* in, and *allasse*, I make other than it is, I change, fr *allos*=*L*, *allos*, another ALIENATE] A change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another as, 'We, the king'  
**enamel**, en-am'el, *n* [Prefix *en*, in, and old *anēl*, ammel, amile, enamel, fr *O* Fr *esmail*, *esmail*, Mod. Fr *email*, *email*, fr *L* *smaltum*, fr *O* HG *smeltan*, *G* *schmelzen* to smelt SMELT] A substance of the nature of glass, used as an ornamental coating for various articles that which is enamelled, a smooth glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel the smooth hard substance which covers the visible part of a tooth — *v* *t* pret & pp *enamelled*, *enamelled*, *pp* *enamelling*, *en-amel-ing* To lay enamel on, to paint in enamel, to form a glossy surface like enamel to variegate or adorn with different colours — *v* *t* To practise the art of enamelling  
**enameller**, en-amel'ist, *n* One who enamels  
**enamoured**, en-am'erd, *v* *t* pret & pp *enamoured*, *pp* *enamoured*, *en-am'er-ing* [O Fr *enamourer*—*en*, in, and *amour*, *L* *amor*, love AMOUR] To inflame or inspire with love, to charm, to captivate, to fill with delight  
**enantiostic**, en-an'ti-ō'stis, *n* [Gr, contradiction, fr *enantiō*, opposite—*en*, in, anti, opposite] A figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and vice versa  
**enarthrosis**, en-ar-thrō'sis, *n* [Gr *enarthrosis*—*en* in, and *arthron*, a joint] A ball-and-socket joint  
**enauge**, en-ka-jē, *v* *t* pret & pp *enauaged*, *en-ka-jēd*, *pp* *enauaging*, *en-ka-jē-ing* [Prefix *en*, in, and *auge*] To put into a cage, to shut up or confine in a cage to coop up  
**encamp**, en-kamp', *v* *t* pret & pp *encamped*, *en-kamp'd*, *pp* *encamping*, *en-kamp-ing* [Prefix *en*, in, and *camp*] To take up position in a camp, to make a camp — *v* *t* To form into or place in a camp  
**encampment**, en-kamp'ment, *n* [See prec] Act of encamping, the place where an army or company is encamped, a camp  
**encaustic**, en-ka'stik, *a* [Gr *en*, in, and *kaustik*, burning caustic, fr *laio*, *lauso*, I burn CAUSTIC] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning—Encaustic painting, a kind of painting in which, by heating or burning the colours are rendered permanent in all their original splendour—Encaustic tiles, decorated tiles of baked pottery, used in ornamental pavements, to cover parts of walls, &c  
**enclave**, en-kav', *v* *t* pret & pp *enclaved*, *en-kav'd*, *pp* *enclaving*, *en-kav-ing* To put into a cave to hide in a cave or recess  
**enclave**, en-sant', *n* [Fr, *pp* of *enclavere*, fr *L* *incingere*, to gird in—in, and *ingere*, to gird, CIRCUMPERE] The wall or rampart which surrounds a fortress, the area thus surrounded  
**enclave**, en-sant', *a* [Fr *L* in, not, and *cintus*, *pp* of *cingo*, I gird. See prec.] Pregnant, with child  
**enclava**, en-sē-m-a, *n* pl [Gr *en*, in, *laos*, new] A feast commemorative of a foundation or consecration, a commemorative ceremonial  
**encephalic**, en-sē-falik, *a* Belonging to the encephalon or brain  
**encephalitis**, en-sē-fa-lit'is, *n* [Encephalon and -itis] Inflammation of the brain  
**encephaloid**, en-sē-fa-lōid, *a* [Encephalon and -oid] Resembling the matter of the brain  
**encephalon**, en-sē-fa-lon, *n* [Gr *enkephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *cephali-*

the head.] The contents of the skull, the brain — **encephalous**, en-sē-fa-lus, *a* In cool possessing a distinct head opposed to acéphalous  
**enchain**, en-chān', *v* *t* pret & pp *enchained*, *en-chān'd*, *pp* *enchaining*, *en-chān-ing* [Prefix *en*, and *chain*] To fasten with a chain, to bind or hold in chains, to hold in bondage, to enslave, to enthrall, to hold fast, to restrain to confine  
**enchainment**, en-chān'ment, *n* Act of enchaining or state of being enchained, concatenation  
**enchant**, en-chant' *v* *t* pret & pp *enchanted*, *en-chant'd*, *pp* *enchanting*, *en-chant-ing* [Fr *enchanter*, fr *L* *enchantare* to enchant, bewitch, utter magic words over—in in, and *canto* I sing freq fr *canto*, I sing CHANT] To practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything, to subdue by charms or spells, to charm to captivate, to fascinate to enrapture, to bewitch  
**enchanted**, en-chant'ed, *a* Affected by sorcery, fascinated, delighted beyond measure  
**enchanter**, en-chant'er, *n* One who enchants, a sorcerer or magician, one who enchants  
**enchanting**, en-chant-ing, *a* Charming, delighting, ravishing  
**enchantingly**, en-chant-ing-ly, *adv* In an enchanting manner, in a manner to delight or charm  
**enchantment**, en-chant'ment, *n* [Enchant and -ment=Fr *enchantement*] Act of enchanting, the use of magic arts, spells, or charms, an incantation, magic, spell, sorcery, witchery, witchcraft, irresistible influence, overpowering influence of delight, fascination  
**enchanteur**, en-chant'eur, *n* A female enchanter, a sorceress  
**enclave**, en-chās' *v* *t* pret & pp *enclaved*, *en-chās't*, *pp* *enclaving*, *en-chās-ing* [Fr *enclavere*—*en*, in, and *clavere*, a frame, fr *L* *capra* a repository, a chest, box, or case CASE (box)] To encase or inclose in a border or rim, to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold, to adorn by embossed work to beautify by some design or figure in low relief  
**enchorial**, en-chor'ial, *n* or of the country—*en*, in, and *chora*, a country] Belonging to or used in a country, native, indigenous, demotic (which see)  
**encircle**, en-ser'kl, *v* *t* pret & pp *encircled*, *en-ser'kl'd*, *pp* *encircling*, *en-ser'kl-ing* [Prefix *en* and *circele*] To inclose or surround with a circle, to encompass, to inclose, to surround, to environ, to embrace  
**encircle**, en-klasp', *v* *t* pret & pp *encircling*, *en-klasp'd*, *pp* *encircling*, *en-klasp-ing* [Prefix *en*, and *clasp*] To clasp to inclose, to embrace, to fasten with a clasp  
**enclave**, en-klav', *n* [Fr—*en*, in, and *L* *clavus*, a key] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power  
**encitic**, encit'ic, *n* [Gr *enklit'ik*, *en-klit'ik*, *a*] [Gr *enklit'ik*—*en*, in, and *klit'ik*, I bend. DOLINE, INCITE] Said of a particle or word so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it, throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable — *n* An enclitic word—**enclitically**, *adv* *en-klit'ik* *adv* In an enclitic manner  
**enclose**, en-kloz', *v* *t* pret & pp *enclosed*, *en-kloz'd*, *pp* *enclosing*, *en-kloz-ing* [Prefix *en*, and *close*] To inclose  
**enclosure**, en-kloz'hūr, *n* Inclosure  
**encomiast**, en-kō'mi-ast, *n* [Gr *enkomias* fr *englōmō*, I praise, I laud, fr *englōmō*, an encomium (q v)] One who praises another, a panegyrist, one who writes encomiums  
**encomiastic**, **encomiastical**, **en-kō'mi-ast'ik**, **en-kō'mi-ast'ik**, *a* [Gr *enkomias* fr *englōmō*, I praise, I laud, fr *englōmō*, an encomium (q v)] Containing encomium or praise, bestowing praise, laudatory  
**encomiastically**, *adv* *en-kō'mi-ast'ik* *adv* In an encomiastic manner

**encomium**, en-kō'mi-um, *n*, pl **encomia**, en-kō'mi-um, *n* [L *encomium*, fr Gr *englōmō*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *lōmos*, a revel, a procession in honour COMEDY] A high commendation, panegyric, eulogy, praise  
**encompass**, en-kūmp'as, *v* *t* pret & pp *encompassed*, *en-kūmp'ast*, *pp* *encompassing*, *en-kūmp'as-ing* [Prefix *en* and *compass*] To encircle to surround, to environ, to shut in and confine, to hem in, to go or sail round—**encompassment**, *n*—**encompassment**, *n* The act of encompassing  
**encore**, en-kōr, *adv* [Fr, fr *L* (in) *hanc horam* (to) this hour] Again, once more used by auditors and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song or the like — *v* *t* pret & pp *encored*, *en-kōr'd*, *pp* *encoring*, *en-kōr-ing* To call for a repetition of, to call upon to repeat  
**encounter**, en-kōun'ter, *n* [Fr *encontre*, an encounter, fr *O* Fr *encontrer*, to encounter—*en*, and *contre*, *L* *contra*, against] A meeting in opposition or in contest a conflict, a fight, a battle, a combat, attack, assault, onset, a meeting, sudden or accidental meeting of two or more, controversy, debate — *v* *t* pret & pp *encountered*, *en-kōun'terd*, *pp* *encountering*, *en-kōun'ter-ing* To meet face to face, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly, to meet in opposition or in contest, to engage with in battle, to resist, to strive against, to come upon or light upon, to meet with — *v* *t* To meet face to face, to meet unexpectedly, to rush together in combat, to conflict, to meet in opposition or debate  
**encourage**, en-kū'rāj, *v* *t* pret & pp *encouraged*, *en-kū'rāj'd*, *pp* *encouraging*, *en-kū'rāj-ing* [Fr *encourager*—prefix *en*, and *ourage*] To give courage to, to give confidence of success to, to increase the confidence of, to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind, to embolden, to animate, to incite, to stimulate to cheer, to inspire, to support, to countenance  
**encouragement**, en-kū'rāj'ment, *n* [Encourage and -ment=Fr *encouragement*] Act of encouraging, incitement, incentive that which encourages, favour countenance  
**encourager**, en-kū'rāj'er, *n* One who encourages  
**encouraging**, en-kū'rāj-ing, *a* Furnishing ground to hope for success  
**encouragingly**, en-kū'rāj-ing-ly, *adv* In an encouraging manner  
**encriuson**, en-kri'm-zū, *v* *t* pret & pp *encriusoned*, *en-kri'm-zū'd*, *pp* *encriusoning*, *en-kri'm-zū-ing* [Prefix *en*, and *encriuson*] To cover with a crimson colour  
**encriusal**, **encriusic**, **en-kri'n'al**, **en-kri'n'ik**, *a* Relating to or containing encriusals—Also **encriusal**, **en-kri'n'al**, and **encriusitic**, **en-kri'n'ik**  
**encriusitic**, **en-kri'n'ik**, *n* [Gr *en*, in, and *riuson*, a lily] A crimson, stony-lily, or lily



Echinrite

*a*, Portions of the stem *b*, Separate joints

star, a name of echinodermatous animals resembling flowers with stalks  
**encroach**, en-kroč', *v* *t* pret & pp *encroached*, *en-kroč'd*, *pp* *encroaching*, *en-kroč-ing* [O Fr *encrocher*, fr *en*, in, and *croch*, a hook, *E* *crook*] To trespass or intrude upon the rights and possessions of



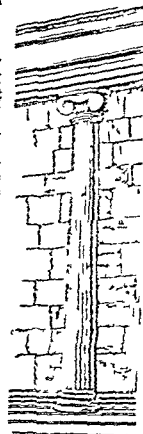




or bill of exchange written on its back, ratification, sanction or approval  
**endorser**, en-dur'ser, n One who endorses.  
**endoskeleton**, en-dō skel-ē-ton, n [Gr *endon*, within and *skelēton*] The internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*  
**endosmometer**, en-dōs-mōm'e-ter, n An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.  
**endosmosis**, en-dōs-mōs, en-dōs-mō's, n [Gr *endon*, within, *ōsmos*, impulsion, fr *ōsmō*, I push] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous partitions, from the exterior to the interior  
**endosmotic**, **endosmotic**, en-dōs-mō'tik, en-dōs-mō's-mik, a Pertaining to endosmosis.  
**endosperm**, en-dō-sperm, n [Gr *endon*, within, *spermā*, seed.] Bot the albuminous tissue which surrounds the embryo in many seeds, and serves to nourish it when germinating called also *Albumen* or *Perisperm*  
**endospermite**, en-dō-sperm'it, a Belonging to or containing endosperm.  
**endosteum**, en-dō'stē-um, n [Gr *endon*, within, *ostēon*, bone] The lining membrane of the marrow cavity of a bone  
**endostitis**, en-dōs'ti'tis, n Inflammation of the endosteum.  
**endostome**, en-dō'stōm n [Gr *endon*, within, *stoma*, the mouth] The passage through the inner integument of a seed or ovule  
**endow**, en-dow', v t pret & pp *endowed*, en-dow'd, ppr *endowing* en-dow'ing [O *Indower*—prefix *en*, and *Indower*, to endow, fr *L dos*, dots, a dowry, from root seen in *L do*, *Gr dōmi*, I give, *Dower*] To settle a dowry on, to settle any permanent provision or fund on, to enrich or furnish, as with any gift, quality, or faculty, to induce  
**endower**, en-dow'er, n One who endows  
**endowment**, en-dow'ment, n [Endow and -ment] Act of endowing, that which is bestowed or settled, property fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object, any quality with which one is endowed, gift of nature, natural capacity  
**endure**, en-dur', v t pret & pp *endured*, en-dur'd, ppr *enduring*, en-dur'ing [From *L induc*, I put on, *Indur*] To invest, to clothe, to induce, to endow  
**endurable**, en-dū'ra-bl, a That can be endured that can be borne or suffered  
**endurableness**, en-dū'ra-bl'nes, n State of being endurable  
**endurably**, en-dū'ra-bl, adv In an endurable manner, so as to be endured  
**endurance**, en-dū'rans, n [Endure and -ance] State of enduring, continuance, duration, a suffering or bearing up against hardships, ability to endure or suffer what is distressing or unpleasant, sufferance, patience, resignation, fortitude  
**endure**, en-dur', v i pret & pp *endured*, en-dur'd, ppr *enduring*, en-dur'ing [Fr *endurer*, fr *L endurere*, to make hard or harder—in, intens and *durare* to harden, fr *durus*, hard *DURABLE*] To continue in the same state without perishing to last, to continue, to remain, to abide, to suffer without resistance or without yielding, to bear, to submit, v t To support without breaking or yielding to sustain to bear, to bear, as hardships to bear with patience, to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure to undergo, to support, to suffer, to tolerate  
**enduring**, en-dū'ring, p a Lasting long, permanent  
**enduringly**, en-dū'ring-l, adv Lastingly, for all time  
**endwise**, en-dw'iz, adv [From *end*, and -wise, manner] In an upright position, with the end forward  
**enema**, en-e'ma, n [Gr *enēma*, fr *enēma*, I send in, en, in and *enēma*, I send.] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum, a clyster  
**enemy**, en'e-mi, n [O *Fr enemi*, *Fr enemi*, an enemy, fr *L inimicus*, an enemy

—in, priv, and *amicus*, a friend *AMICABLE*] One who is unfriendly, one who is hostile to another, a foe, an adversary, an opponent, an antagonist, one who hates or dislikes, a hostile army or force, the devil  
**energetic**, **energetical**, en-er-jet'ik, en-er-jet'ik al, a [Gr *energētikos*, doing, active *ENERGY*] Acting with or manifesting energy, operating with force, vigour, and effect, forcible, powerful, efficacious, potent, active, operative, vigorous  
**energetically**, en-er-jet'ik al, adv In an energetic manner, with energy, with force and vigour  
**energic**, **energical**, e-ner'jik, e-ner'jikal, a [Fr *energique*, energetic, fr *Gr energos*, active *ENERGY*] Exhibiting energy or force, producing directly a certain physical effect.  
**energize**, en'er-jiz, v t pret & pp *energized*, en'er-jiz'd, ppr *energizing*, en'er-jiz'ing [Energy] and -ize] To act with energy, to operate with vigour, to act in producing an effect —v t To give energy or strength or force to, to give active vigour to  
**energy**, en'er'ji, n [Fr *energie* energy, *L L energia*, fr *Gr energia*, energy, fr *enērgos*, active, working—in, and *enērgos*, a word used with *L work* Internal inherent power to operate or act the power of operating whether excited or not, power excited, vigorous operation vigorous power manifest, effectual operation, force, power, vigour, spirit life efficiency, efficacy, potency, strength of expression, life, spirit emphasis, capability for performing work, the action of a power to move a machine  
**enervate**, en'er-vāt or c n'er-vāt, v t pret & pp *enervated*, en'er-vāt-ed, c n'er-vāt-ed, ppr *enervating*, en'er-vāt-ing, c n'er-vāt-ing *enervate*, en'er-vāt, v t and *enervate*, a nerve or rather siner, *NEPVE*] To deprive of vigour, strength, or force to unnerve, to weaken, to enfeeble, to debilitate —a c n'er-vāt Without strength or force, weakened, debilitated  
**enervation**, en'er-vā'shon, n The act of enervating, the state of being enervated, effeminacy  
**enfeeble**, en-fē-bl, v t pret & pp *enfeebled*, en-fē-bl'd, ppr *enfeebling*, en-fē-bl'ing [Pre fix *en*, and *feeble*] To make feeble, to reduce the strength or force of, to weaken, to debilitate, to enervate  
**enfeeblement**, en-fē-bl'ment, n The act of enfeebling or weakening, the state of being enfeebled  
**enfeebler**, en-fē-bl'er, n One who or that which makes feeble or weakens  
**enfeoff**, en-fēf', v t pret & pp *enfeoffed*, en-fēf't, ppr *enfeoffing*, en-fēf'ing [O *Fr enfeoffer*, *enfeoffer*—prefix *en*, in, and *feoffer* to confer a fief on one *FRER*] To give a fief to, to invest with the fee of an estate to give lands or tenements to in fee  
**enfeoffment**, en-fēf'ment, n [Enfeoff and -ment] Act of enfeoffing, the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed, the property or estate thus given  
**enfilade**, en-filād, v t pret & pp *enfiladed*, en-filād'ed, ppr *enfilading*, en-filād'ing [Fr *enfilade*, a raking fire, *enfiler*, to rake with shot, to thread—in, in, and *filer*, a rank, fr *fil*, a thread *L filum*, a thread] To rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as through a work or line of troops to fire in the flank of a line —n A firing in such a manner, the line of fire  
**enfold**, en-fōld', v t pret & pp *enfolded*, en-fōld'ed, ppr *enfolding*, en-fōld'ing To infold.  
**enforce**, en-fōrs' v t pret & pp *enforced*, en-fōrs'd, ppr *enforcing*, en-fōrs'ing [Pre fix *en*, and *force*=*Fr enforcer*, O *Fr enforcer*, *L L infortare*, to strengthen—in, in, and *fortis*, strong *FORCE*] To give force or strength to, to urge with energy, to impress on the mind to compel, to constrain to put in force or in execution, to cause to take effect.  
**enforceable**, **enforceable**, en-fōrs'ā-bl, en-fōrs'ā-bl, a Capable of being enforced.

**enforcement**, en-fōrs'ment, n Act of enforcing, compulsion, that which urges compliance, or constrains a giving of force or effect to, a putting in execution, as law  
**enforest**, en-fōrest, v t pret & pp *enforested*, en-fōrest'ed, ppr *enforesting*, en-fōrest'ing [Prefix *en*, and *forest*] To turn into or lay under forest.  
**enfranchise**, en-fran'chiz, v t pret & pp *enfranchised*, en-fran'chiz'd, ppr *enfranchising*, en-fran'chiz'ing [O *Fr enfranchir* *enfranchissant*, to set free—prefix *en*, and *franc*, free *FRANK*, *FRANCHISE*] To set free to liberate from bondage or slavery to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen, to endow with the franchise or right of vote, for a member of parliament  
**enfranchisement**, en-fran'chiz'ment, n [Enfranchise and -ment] Act of enfranchising or the state of being enfranchised.  
**engage**, en-gāj', v t pret & pp *engaged*, en-gāj'd, ppr *engaging*, en-gāj'ing [Fr *engager*—prefix *en*, in, and *gager*, fr *gagē*, a pledge *GAGE*] To bind by pledge or contract, to pledge generally with reflective pron, to pawn, stake, or pledge, to enlist, to bring into a party, to bespeak, as for service or the like to win, and attach, to attract and fix, to win, to allure, to occupy to employ assiduously, to attack in contest, to encounter —v i To promise or pledge one's word, to bind one's self, to embark in any business, to take a concern in, to begin to fight, to attack in conflict  
**engaged**, en-gāj'd, p a Pledged, promised, affianced, earnestly employed.—Engaged column, a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed  
**engagement**, en-gāj'ment, n Act of engaging, obligation by agreement or contract, the act of betrothing or state of being betrothed, contract, promise, adherence to a party or cause, employment of one's time and attention, avocation, occupation, an affair of business, an appointment the conflict of armies or fleets, battle, fight, contest, a general action  
**engaging**, en-gāj'ing, p a Winning, attractive, tending to draw the attention or elicit affections pleasing  
**engagingly**, en-gāj'ing-l, adv In an engaging manner  
**engender**, en-jen'dr, v t pret & pp *engendered*, en-jen'dr'd, ppr *engendering*, en-jen'dr'ing [Fr *engendrer*, fr *L ingenerare*—in and *generare*, to beget, generate, fr *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent, origin *GENE*] To generate, to procreate, to beget, to breed to produce, to cause, to bring forth, to occasion, excite or stir up —v i To be caused or produced to meet in sexual embrace  
**engine**, en'jin, n [Fr *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingeniously fr *L ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention, latterly an engine or machine—in and root *gen* to produce, as in *genius* *INGENIOUS*] Any instrument in some degree complicated, a tool, instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced, any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect, a machine, a machine for applying steam to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c a steam-engine —v t pret & pp *engineed*, en'jin'd, ppr *engining*, en'jin'ing To furnish with an engine or engines  
**engine-driver**, en'jin-driv'er, n One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine



Engaged Column







[Prefix *en*, and *life* (pl. *lives*), comp. *alive*=*en life*] To give life to, to make alive, to animate, to give vivacity, spirit, or sprightliness to, to exhilarate, to cheer, to inspirit, to gladden, to invigorate

**enlivener**, en liv'en-er, *n* One who or that which enlivens or animates

**enlivenment**, en liv'en ment, *n* The act of enlivening

**ennemy**, en'mē ti, *n* [Fr *ennemi*, O Fr *enemi*, *ennemi*, corresponding to a L. form *inimicus*, fr. *inimicus*, unfriendly—in, not, and *amicus*, a friend. LEXEM, AVICABLE.] Quality or state of being an enemy, the opposite of friendship, unfriendly disposition, hostility, animosity, ill will, a state of opposition.

**enneagon**, en'nē-ā-gon, *n* [Gr *ennea*, nine, and *gōnia*, an angle] In geom. a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles

**enneaginous**, en'nē-ā'y-nus, *a* [Gr *ennea*, nine, *gynē*, female] Having nine pistils or styles said of a flower or plant

**enneahedral**, en'nē-ā-he'dral, *a* [Gr *ennea*, nine, *hedra* seat or base] Having nine sides—**enneahedron**, en'nē-ā-he'dron, *n* A solid having nine sides

**enneander**, en nē'an-der, *n* [Gr *ennea*, nine, *aner*, and *dos*, a male.] A plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers



Enneander—Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*

**ennoble**, en nō'bl, *v t* pret & pp *ennobled*, en nō'bl'd, ppr *ennobling*, en nō'bl-ing [Fr *ennobler*—*en*, and *noble*, noble.] To make noble, to raise to nobility, to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence to dignify to exalt

**ennoblement**, en nō'bl ment, *n* [Ennobled, and *ment*] The act of ennobling, the state of being ennobled, exaltation, elevation

**ennui**, en nū'ē, *n* [Fr *ennui*, O Fr *ennui*, annoy, like O Venet *inodio*, fr. L *in odio*, in hate in disgust ODIOUS, ANNOY.] Language of mind from lack of occupation, want of interest, dulness of spirit, weariness, listlessness, tedium **ENNUI**, en nū'ē-ā, *a* [Fr.] Affected with ennui, bored, sated with pleasure—*n*. One affected with ennui

**enormity**, ē nō'r-mi-ti, *n* [Fr *enorme*, L *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* EVORIOUS.] The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or excessive, depravity, wickedness, atrocious crime, flagitious villainy, atrociousness, an atrocity

**enormous**, ē nō'r-mus, *a* [L *enormus*=*e*, out, and *norma*, a rule, fr. *enorme* NORMAL.] Great beyond the common measure, excessive, immoderate, exceeding in bulk or height the common measure, huge, vast, prodigious, outrageous, heinous, flagitious

**enormously**, ē nō'r-mus-lī, *adv* In an enormous manner or degree, excessively, beyond measure

**enough**, ē nūf, *a* [O E *noh*, enow, A Sax. *enōh*, genō=O Sax *gnoh*, O Frs *enoch*, O genōr, Icel *gnōgr* (Sw *noy*, Dan *no*), Goth *gnoh*, genōr, enough, akin to A Sax. *genah*, it suffices, fr. root seen in L *nactus*, obtained. Enough usually follows the word with which it is connected.] That satisfies desire or gives content that may answer the purpose, that is adequate to the wants, meeting reasonable expectations—*adv* Sufficiently, in a quantity or degree that satisfies, fully, quite, tolerably—*n* A sufficiency, a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants, that which is equal to the powers or abilities.

**enounce**, ē nōuns', *v t* pret & pp *enounced*, ē nōuns't, ppr *enouncing*, ē nōuns'ing [Fr *enoncer*, L *enunciare*=*e*, out, and *nuncio*, I declare, as in *announce*, *denounce*, *renounce*]

To declare, to enunciate, to state, as a proposition or argument

**enouncement**, ē nōuns'ment, *n* Act of enouncing, enunciation, distinct statement

**enow**, ē nōw' An old form of enough

**enquire**, en kwīr' See *INQUIRE*

**enrage**, en rā'y, *v t* pret & pp *enraged*, en rā'y'd, ppr *enraging*, en rā'y'ing [Fr *enrager*—*en*, and *rage*] To excite rage in, to make furious, to irritate, to incense, to inflame, to exasperate

**enrapture**, en rap'tūr, *v t* pret & pp *enraptured*, en rap'tūr'd, ppr *enrapturing*, en rap'tūr'ing [Prefix *en*, and *rapture*] To transport with rapture, to delight beyond measure

**enrich**, en rich', *v t* pret & pp *enriched*, en rich't, ppr *enriching*, en rich'ing [Fr *enrichir*—prefix *en*, and *rich*, rich.] To make rich, wealthy, or opulent, to fertilize, to make productive or fruitful to supply with an abundance of anything desirable, to ornament or embellish, to adorn

**enrichment**, en rich'ment, *n* Act of enriching, something that enriches or adorns

**enring**, en ring', *v t* pret & pp *enringed*, en ring'd, ppr *enringing*, en ring'ing [Prefix *en*, and *ring*] To form a circle about, to encircle, to inclose

**enrobe**, en rō'b, *v t* pret & pp *enrobed*, en rō'b'd, ppr *enrobing*, en rō'b'ing [Prefix *en*, and *robe*] To clothe with attire, to attire, to invest

**enrollment**, en-rōl'ment, *n* [Prefix *en*, *rol*, and *ment*] A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c

**enroll**, en rōl', *v t* pret & pp *enrolled*, en rōl'd, ppr *enrolling*, en rōl'ing [Prefix *en*, and *roll*=O Fr *enroller*, Fr *enrôler*] To write in a roll or register to insert or enter in a list or catalogue, to record, to insert in records, to leave in writing

**enroller**, en rōl-er, *n* One who enrolls or registers

**enrollment**, en rōl'ment, *n* Act of enrolling a register, a record

**ens**, enz, *n*, pl *entia*, en'shi-a [L *ens*, being or thing, neuter of ppr of verb *esse*, to be, whence essence.] Entity, being, existence, an actually existing thing

**ensemble**, en sam'pl, *n* [O Fr *ensemble*, for *ensemble*, L *exemplum* EXAMPLE.] An example, a pattern or model for imitation

**ensanguine**, en sang'win, *v t* pret & pp *ensanguined*, en sang'win'd, ppr *ensanguining*, en sang'win'ing [Prefix *en*, and L *sanguis*, sanguis, blood.] To stain or cover with blood, to smear with gore

**ensconce**, en skons', *v t* pret & pp *ensconced*, en skons't, ppr *ensconcing*, en skons'ing [Prefix *en*, and *sconce*] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort, to protect, to hide securely, to take shelter behind something, to hide with the reflexive pronoun

**ensemble**, en san bl, *n* [Fr, fr. L *in simul*, at the same time—in, and *simul*, together.] All the parts of anything considered only in relation to the whole, the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c

**enshrine**, en shrin', *v t* pret & pp *enshrined*, en shrin'd, ppr *enshrining*, en shrin'ing [Prefix *en*, and *shrine*] To enclose in a shrine or chest, to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet, to cherish

**enshrined**, en shrin'd, *v t* pret & pp *enshrined*, en shrin'd, ppr *enshrining*, en shrin'ing [Prefix *en*, and *shroud*] To cover with a shroud, to clothe, to envelop with anything

**ensiform**, en'si form, *a* [L *ensiformis*=*ens*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword, sword-shaped said of leaves of plants, of a cartilage of the breast-bone, &c

**ensign**, en'sin, *n* [Fr *enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, fr. L *insigne*, a sign, a badge—in, and *signum*, a mark, a sign. SIGN, SIG-NAL.] A distinguishing sign, a mark or badge of distinction, rank, or office; any mark or note of distinction, the flag or banner dis-

tinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel, the colours, any signal to assemble or to give notice, in the British navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff, formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank, now being that of second lieutenant, the lowest commissioned officer in the U S navy

**ensign-bearer**, en'sin bār-er, *n* One who carries the flag, an ensign

**ensigncy**, ensignship, en'sin si, en'sin ship, *n* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign

**ensilage**, en'sil ā, *n* [Fr *ensilage*, fr *ensiler*, Sp *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, fr *en*, in, and *silo* fr. L *silus*, Fr *silos*, a pit.] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c, by burying in pits or silos due or built, the substance stored being pressed down with heavy weights and undergoing a slight fermentation, the substance thus treated

**ensile**, en sil', *v t* pret & pp *ensiled*, en sil'd, ppr *ensiling*, en sil'ing [Fr *ensiler*, Sp *ensilar* See *prec*] To store by the process of ensilage, to preserve in a silo

**ensky**, en-skī, *v t* pret & pp *ensky'd*, en skid', ppr *ensky'ing*, en-skī'ing To place in heaven or among the gods. [Shal]

**enslave**, en-slāv', *v t* pret & pp *enslaved*, en slāv'd, ppr *enslaving*, en-slāv'ing [Prefix *en*, and *slave*] To reduce to slavery or bondage, to master or overpower, as the passions

**enslavement**, en slāv'ment, *n* Act of enslaving, slavery, bondage, servitude

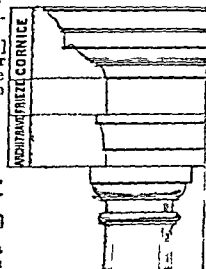
**enslaver**, en slāv-er, *n* One who or that which enslaves a female charmer

**ensnare**, en snār', *v t* pret & pp *ensnared*, en snār'd, ppr *ensnaring*, en snār'ing [Prefix *en*, and *snare*] To take in a snare, to ensnare, to ensnare

**ensure**, en sū'r, *v t* pret & pp *ensured*, en sū'd, ppr *ensuring*, en-sū'ing [Prefix *en*, and *sure*=O Fr *ensuir*, fr. L *insequor*, I follow upon—in, and *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE.] To follow as a consequence, to follow in a train of events or course of time, to succeed, to come after

**ensure**, en shūr', *v t* pret & pp *ensured*, en shūr'd, ppr *ensuring*, en-shūr'ing [Prefix *en*, and *sure*] To make sure or secure, to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow

**entablature**, en tab'latur, *n* [O Fr *entablature*—prefix *en*, in, and *tabula*, a board, plank, TABLE.] In classical archt. that part of a structure which lies upon the capitals of columns



Entablature of Tuscan Column.

comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice

**entail**, en tal', *v t* pret & pp *entailed*, en tal'd, ppr *entailing*, en tal'ing [Prefix *en*, and *tail*, in legal sense of restriction or limitation in regard to the descent of property, fr. *tailleur*, to cut, hence to restrict

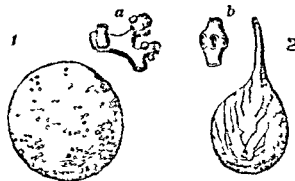
**TAIL, TAILOR**] To cut off an estate from the heirs general, to limit or settle, as the man and to certain heirs specified, to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants, to transmit in an unalterable course, to devolve as a consequence or of necessity—*n* In law the act of entailing, an estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, rule of descent settled for an estate, transmission in some settled or unavoidable way







**entozaal, entozoic**, en-to-zô'al, en-to-zô'-ik, *a* Pertaining to the Entozoa  
**entozoologist**, en-to-zô-ol'ô-jist, *n* A student of entozoology  
**entozoology**, en-to-zô-ol'ô-jî, *n* That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa  
**entozoon**, en-to-zô'on, *n*, *pl.* entozoa, en-to-zô'a [*Gr* entos, within, and zôon, an



Entozoa magnified.

1. *Cenurus cerebralis* producing the staggers in sheep. *a*, Head (shown on the surface) separately. *b*, Head.

animal.] An intestinal worm, an animal living in some part of another animal

**entracte**, en trakt, *n* [*Fr* entre, between, and acte, act] The interval between the acts of a drama, a short musical entertainment performed during such interval

**entrai**, en tral, *n* [*Fr* entrailles, *fr* L L. intus, the intestines, internal parts, *fr* inter, between, among, interior] One of the intestines generally in *pl.*, the internal parts of animals, the bowels, the viscera, the intestines

**entrain**, en tran, *v* *t* pret & pp entrained, en-train'd, *ppr* entraining en-train'ing [*Prefix* en, in, and train] To put on board a railway train, opposed to detrain — *v* *t* To take places in a railway train

**entrance**, en trans, *n* [*O* *Fr* entrance, *fr* entrant, entering, *ppr* of enter, to enter [*Entr*] Act of entering into a place, power of entering, admission, the door, gate, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered, commencement, initiation, beginning, act of taking possession

**entrance**, en trans, *v* *t* pret & pp entranced, en trans't, *ppr* entrancing, en-trans'ing [*Prefix* en, in, and trans] To put in a trance, to put in an ecstasy, to ravish with delight or wonder, to enrapture, to transport

**entrancement**, en-trans'ment, *n* The act of entrancing or state of being entranced, a state of trance or ecstasy

**entrant**, en trant, *n* [*Fr* entrant, *ppr* of enter, to enter (q.v.)] One who enters, one who begins a new course of life, one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body

**entrap**, en trap, *v* *t* pret & pp entrapped, en-trapt, *ppr* entrapping, en trap'ing [*Prefix* en, and trap] To catch as in a trap, to ensnare, to inveigle, to decoy

**entreat**, en trit, *v* *t* pret & pp entreated, en trit't, *ppr* entreating, en trit'ing [*Prefix* en, and treat—*O* *Fr* entreatur, to treat of] To beg earnestly, to petition or pray with urgency, to beseech, to solicit, to supplicate, to importune, to implore — *v* *t* To make an earnest petition or request, to supplicate to pray

**entreatable**, en-trit'a-bl, *a* Capable of being entreated or influenced by entreaty  
**entreater**, en trit'er, *n* One that entreats  
**entreatingly**, en trit'ing-lî, *adv* In an entreating manner

**entreaty**, en trit'i, *n* [*Entreat* and -y] Urgent prayer, earnest petition, pressing solicitation, supplication

**entrée**, en trā, *n* [*Fr* ENTRÉE] Entry, freedom of access, a made-dish served in the first course at table

**entremets**, en trā mē, *n* [*Fr* —entre, between, and mēt, a dish] A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, &c

**entrench**, entrenchment, en-trench', en trench'ment, *n* Same as *Intrench*, *Intrenchment*

**entrepôt**, an trôpô, *n* [*Fr*, *fr* L inter, between, positum, placed] A warehouse for the depositing of goods, an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise

**entresol**, en trer sol or an tr'-sol, *n* [*Fr* entre, between, and sol, soil, ground] A low story between the ground story and one of greater height above

**entrenchal**, en trō'al, *n* [See next] Belonging to or consisting of entrenchments  
**entrocôte**, en trō-kôt, *n* [*Gr* en, in, and troche, a wheel] A term applied to the wheel like joints of encrinetes

**entropium**, en trôp'um, *n* [*Gr* entropia —en, in, tropô I turn] An alment consisting in the turning in of the edge of the eyelid

**entrust**, en-trust', *v* *t* **INTRUST**  
**entry**, en trî, *pl* entries, en trîz [*Fr* entrée—*Fr* intrata, it intrata, L L. intrata, *fr* L intrare, to enter, ENTER]

Act of entering, way, path, or passage in or into, entrance, ingress, inlet, the passage by which persons enter a house or other building in law, act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book

**entry-money**, en trî mu-nî, *n* Money paid for entry, money paid when a person becomes a member of a society, or that he may be allowed to take part in a competition

**entwine**, en twîn, *v* *t* pret & pp entwined, en-twînd, *ppr* entwining en twî'ing [*Prefix* en, and twine] To twine, to twist round, to twine — *v* *t* To become twisted or twined — **entwinement**, en twî'ment, *n* A twining or twisting round or together

**entwist**, en-twist', *v* *t* pret & pp entwisted, en-twist'ed, *ppr* entwisting, en-twist'ing [*Prefix* en, and twist] To twist or wreath round

**enucleate**, ê-nû'kle-ât, *v* *t* pret & pp enucleated, ê-nû'kle-ât, *ppr* enucleating ê-nû'kle-ât-ing [*L* enucleo enucleatum—a priv, and nucleus, a kernel] To make manifest or plain, to disentangle to solve — **enucleation**, ê-nû'kle-ât'shon, *n* The act of enucleating, explanation

**enumerate**, ê-nû'mê-rât, *v* *t* pret & pp enumerated, ê-nû'mê-rât'ed, *ppr* enumerating, ê-nû'mê-rât-ing [*L* enuimero, enuimera—e, out, and numero, I number, *fr* numerus, number—which see] To count or tell, number by number, to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately, to count, to recount

**enumeration**, ê-nû'mê-rât'shon, *n* [*Fr* enumeration, L enumeratio] Act of enumerating, an account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article recapitulation, a summing up

**enumerator**, ê-nû'mê-râ ter, *n* One who enumerates, one who helps to take a census or counts votes

**enuntable**, ê-nun'shu-a-bl, *a* Capable of being enunciated or expressed

**enunciate**, ê-nun'shi-ât, *v* *t* pret & pp enunciated, ê-nun'shi-ât'ed, *ppr* enunciating, ê-nun'shi-ât-ing [*L* enuncio, enunciatum—a, out, and nuncio Itell, I declare *fr* nuncius, a messenger NUNCIO] To utter as words or syllables, to pronounce, to declare, to assert, to proclaim, to state — *v* *t* To utter words or syllables

**enunciation**, ê-nun'shi-ât'shon, *n* [*L* enunciatio] Act of enunciating, expression, manner of uttering articulate sounds, that which is enunciated, declaration, open proclamation, statement

**enunciative**, ê-nun'shi-ât'iv, *a* [*Enun-*ciate and -ive] Pertaining to enunciation, declarative

**enunciator**, ê-nun'shi-ât'er, *n* [*L* L. enunciator] One who enunciates

**enuncifactory**, ê-nun'shi-ât'ô-ri, *a* Containing enunciation declarative  
**enuresis**, en ū-ris'is, *n* [*Gr* en, in, and

urron, urine.] Involuntary discharge of urine

**envelop**, en vel'op, *v* *t* pret & pp enveloped, en-vel'opt, *ppr* enveloping, en-vel'op-ing [*O* *Fr* enveloper, *Fr* enveloper, It. invelupare, to envelop—*prefix* en, in, and perhaps a Germanic verb (unrecorded) equivalent to *E* wrap, an old form of which is *iclap* so also develop] To cover by wrapping, or folding to inwrap, to infold, to surround entirely, to cover on all sides, to lie around and conceal

**envelope**, en vel'op, *n* [*Fr* enveloppe] That which in folds or in wraps, a wrapper, a cover, a covering for a letter, parcel &c, an investing integument, an outward covering or case, in botany, one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils

**envelopment**, en vel'up-ment, *n* The act of enveloping, that which envelops

**envenom**, en ven'om, *v* *t* pret & pp envenomed, en-ven'om'd, *ppr* envenoming, en-ven'om-ing [*Prefix* en, and enom=Fr envenimer] To impregnate with venom to poison, to taint with bitterness or malice to exasperate

**enviable**, en'vi-a-bl, *a* [*Fr* enviable] Worthy of envy, exciting or capable of exciting envy

**enviably**, en'vi-a-bl, *adv* In an enviable manner

**envier**, en'vi-er, *n* One who envies

**envious**, en'vi-us, *a* [*Fr* envieux, *fr* L invidiosus, *fr* invidia, envy (q.v.)] Invidious is the same word] Feeling or harbouring envy, uneasiness, or mortification at the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another, affected with envy, excited or directed by envy

**enviously**, en'vi-us-lî, *adv* In an envious manner, with envy

**environ**, en-vî'ron, *v* *t* pret & pp environed, en-vî'ron'd, *ppr* environing, en-vî'ron-ing [*Fr* environner, to surround, *fr* environ around—en, and *O* *Fr* environner, to veer, to environ, *iron*, a turn, *fr* irer, to veer VEER] To surround to encompass to encircle, to hem in, to envelop, to besiege, to inclose, to invest

**environment**, en-vî'ron-ment, *n* [*Environ* and -ment=Fr environment] Act of environing or surrounding, state of being environed, that which environs, surroundings, conditions under which one lives

**environs**, en'vi-rons, *pl* [*Fr* See the verb] The parts or places which surround another place or he in its neighbourhood on different sides, neighbourhood, vicinity

**enviange**, en-vî'ā-j, *v* *t* pret & pp envianged, en-vî'ā-j'd, *ppr* envianging, en-vî'ā-j-ing [*Fr* envianger—en, in, and viage, face]

To look in the face of, to face, to perceive or apprehend directly or by intuition — **enviangement**, en-vî'ā-j'ment, *n* The act of envianging

**envoy**, en-vî, *n* [*Fr* envoyé, one who is sent *fr* envoyer, to send—en, and via, *via*, a way, as in *convoy*, *voyage*, &c. VAY] One despatched upon an errand or mission, a messenger, a person next in rank to an ambassador, deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government, a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion — **envoyship**, en-vî'ô-shîp, *n* The office of an envoy

**envy**, en'vi, *n* [*Fr* envie, *fr* L invidia, envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, *fr* invidius, *fr* invidere, to envy—in, against, and videre, to look, vision] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune, malice, object of envy — *v* *t* pret & pp envied, en'vid, *ppr* envying, en'vi'ing [*Fr* envier, *fr* noun]

To feel envy towards or on account of, to begrudge, to regard with malice on account of having what one wishes often with two objects (to envy a person his wealth) — *v* *t* To be affected with envy, to have envious feelings

**enwrap**, en rap, *v* *t* pret & pp enwrapped,







disease characterized by spasms or convulsions and loss of sense

**epileptic**, e-pi-lep'tik, *a* [Fr *épileptique*, Gr *ἐπιληπτικός*] Pertaining to epilepsy, affected with epilepsy — *n*. One affected with epilepsy, a medicine for the cure of epilepsy

**epileptoid**, e-pi-lep'toid, *a* Of or pertaining to epilepsy resembling epilepsy

**epilogic**, e-pi-log'ik, *a* Relating to or like an epilogue

**Also epilogistic**, e-pi-log'is'tik

**epilogize**, e-pi-log'iz, *v t* pret & pp *epilogized*, e-pi-log'izd, *pp* *epilogizing*, e-pi-log'izing [Epilogue and -ize] To produce or utter an epilogue

**epilogue**, e-pi-log, *n* [Fr *épilogue*, fr *L. epilogus*, Gr *ἐπιλογος*, conclusion—*epi*, on and *logō* I speak.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors in a drama after the conclusion of the play

**epiloguize**, e-pi-log'iz, *v t* pret & pp *epiloguized*, e-pi-log'izd *pp* *epiloguizing*, e-pi-log'izing Same as **EPITLOGIZE**

**epinasty**, e-pi-nas'ti, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, *nastos*, presses] In a bending downwards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface

**epiperipheral**, e-pi-pe-rif'e-ral, *a* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *peripheral*] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface

**epipetalous**, e-pi-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf] Inserted in or growing on a petal

**epiphany**, e-pi-fa-ni, *n* [Gr *ἐπιφάνεια*, fr *ἐπιφάνειν*, appearing—*epi*, on, and *phainō*, I show **PHENOMENON**] An appearance or manifestation, a church festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, in commemoration of the manifestation of the newly-born Saviour to the wise men of the East, and so to the Gentiles generally

**epiphleum**, e-pi-fle'um, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *phleōs*, bark.] The layer of bark immediately below the epidermis

**epiphragm**, e-pi-fram, *n* [Gr *ἐπιφράγμα*, a lid—*epi*, on, *phrassein*, to fence in.] A lid-like organ in animals or plants the disc or plate with which certain molluscs close the aperture of their shell

**epiphyllous**, e-pi-filus, *a* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *phylon*, a leaf] Inserted or growing upon a leaf

**epiphysis**, e-pi-fi-sis, *n* [Gr *ἐπιφύειν*, *epi*, upon, and *physis*, growth] Any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age

**epiphyte**, e-pi-fit, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it, an air plant — **EPHYTIC**

**epiphytical**, e-pi-fit'ik, e-pi-fit'ik *a* Pertaining to having the nature of an epiphyte Also **epiphytal**, e-pi-fit'al

**epiploic**, e-pi-plō'ik, *a* Pertaining to the epiploon or omentum

**epiploon**, e-pi-plō-on, *n* [Gr *ἐπιπλῶν*—*epi*, upon, and *plōō*, I swim] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines

**epiphrous**, e-pi-rizus, *a* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *rhiza*, a root.] Growing on a root

**episcopacy**, e-pi-skō-pa-si, *n* [*Episcopate*, *episcopate*, and *-cy*—*epi*] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters, episcopal rank, the collective body of bishops

**episcopal**, e-pi-skō-pal *a* [L.L. *episcopalis*, fr *episcopus*, a bishop, Gr *ἐπίσκοπος* **BI-SHOP**] Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates, characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops

**episcopalian**, e-pi-skō-pā'li *n* a [*Episcopalian* and *-ian*] Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops, episcopal.—*n*. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or favours episcopacy

**episcopallianism**, e-pi-skō-pā'li-an-izm, *n* [*Episcopallian* and *-ism*] The system of

episcopal government, or government of the Church by bishops

**episcopally**, e-pi-skō-pal'i, *adv* In an episcopal manner by episcopal authority

**episcopate**, e-pi-skō-pāt, *n* [Fr *épiscopat*, L.L. *episcopatus*, fr *episcopus*, a bishop, **EPISCOPAL**] A bishopric, the office and dignity of a bishop, the collective body of bishops

**episode**, e-pi-sōd, *n* [Gr *ἐπισόδιον*—*epi*, on, and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis*, in and *hodos*, a way] A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem, romance, &c., an incident or action connected with a series of incidents or actions—**EPISODIC**, **episodical**

**sodatal**, e-pi-sōd'ik, e-pi-sōd'ik-al, e-pi-sōd'ik-al, *a* [Gr *ἐπισόδος*] Pertaining to an episode, contained in an episode or digression—**EPISODICALLY**, e-pi-sōd'ik-al-i, *adv* In an episodic manner, by way of episode

**epispastic**, e-pi-spas'tik, *a* [Gr *ἐπισπᾶσθαι*, I draw] In med drawing, blistering — *n*. A vesicator, a blister

**episperm**, e-pi-sperm, *n* [Gr *ἐπisperma*, and  *sperma*, a seed] The outer integument of a seed

**epistaxis**, e-pi-stak'sis, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping] Bleeding from the nose

**epistemology**, e-pis'te-mol'o-jī, *n* [Gr *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse] That department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing

**epistle**, e-pis'tl, *n* [L. *epistola*, fr Gr *ἐπιστολή*, fr *ἐπιστέλλω*, I send to—*epi*, to, and *stello*, I send] A writing sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person, a letter, applied particularly to the letters of the apostles or of the ancients

**epistler**, e-pis'tler, *n* A writer of epistles one who reads the epistle in a church service

**epistolary**, e-pis'to-lar-i, *a* [L.L. *epistolarius* **EPISTLE**] Pertaining to epistles or letters, suitable to letters and correspondence, contained in or consisting of letters

**epistolic**, e-pis'tol'ik, e-pis'tol'ik-al, *a* [Gr *ἐπιστολικός*] Epistolary

**epistolist**, e-pis'to-list, *n* A writer of letters or epistles

**epistolize**, e-pis'to-liz, *v t* pret & pp *epistolized*, e-pis'to-lizd, *pp* *epistolizing*, e-pis'to-lizing To write epistles or letters

**epitaph**, e-pi-taf, *n* [Gr *ἐπιτάφιος*—*epi*, upon, and *tapheō*, to bury, a grave, a tomb, fr root *taph*, to bury] That which is written or inscribed on a tomb, an inscription on a monument in honour or memory of the dead, or a composition which might be so used—**EPITAPHIC**, **epitaphian**, e-pi-taf'ik, e-pi-taf'ian, *a* [Gr *ἐπιτάφιος*] Pertaining to an epitaph, of the nature or serving as an epitaph—**EPITAPHIST**, e-pi-taf'ist, *n* [*Epitaph* and *-ist*] A writer of epitaphs

**epithalamic**, e-pi-tha-lam'ik, *a* Pertaining to an epithalamium

**epithalamium**, e-pi-tha-lā'mi-um, *n* [pl in *s* or *a*] [L. *epithalamium*, fr Gr *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, the bridal song—*epi*, on, and *thalamos*, a bride-chamber] A nuptial song or poem in praise of a bride and bridegroom, a poem in honour of a newly married pair

**epithelial**, e-pi-thē'li-al, *a* Pertaining to the epithelium

**epithelioma**, e-pi-thē-li-ō'ma, *n* [*EPITHELIUM*] Cancer of the skin

**epithelium**, e-pi-thē'li-um, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple] A thin and delicate kind of cuticle like that which covers the nipple the thin cellular layer of the body as the mouth, nose, &c., any similar layer

**epithet**, e-pi-thet, *n* [Gr *ἐπιθετον* neut of *ἐπιθετός*, added—*epi*, upon, and *thēmi*, I place] Any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing—**EPITHETIC**, **epithetical** e-pi-thē'tik, e-pi-thē'tik-al, *a* [Gr *ἐπιθετικός*] Per-

taining to an epithet, containing or consisting of epithets, abounding with epithets

**epitome**, e-pi'tō-mi *n* [Gr *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment—*epi*, on, and *temnō*, I cut, **TOISE**] A brief summary or abstract of any book or writing, an abridgment a summary, anything which represents another or others in a condensed form

**epitomisier**, e-pi'tō-mis'ter, *n* One who epitomizes, the writer of an epitome Also **epitomator**, e-pi'tō-mā'ter

**epitomize**, e-pi'tō-m'iz, *v t* pret & pp *epitomized*, e-pi'tō-m'izd, *pp* *epitomizing*, e-pi'tō-m'izing [*Epitome* and -ize] To make an epitome of, to abstract, to reduce into smaller compass, to condense

**epizoon**, e-pi-zō-on, *n* pl *epizōa*, e-pi-zō'a [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *zōon*, animal] A term applied to those inanimate animals which live on or in the skin of other animals Also **epizoon**, e-pi-zō'an—**epizootic**, e-pi-zō-ō'tik, *a* and *n* Applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals

**epoch**, e'pok, *n* [L. *epocha*, an epoch, fr Gr *ἐποχή*, retention, delay, a halting, an epoch, fr *ἐπέχω* I hold back—*epi*, upon, and *chōō*, I hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered, a fixed time or period, a memorable term of years, period, era, date, age

**epochal**, e'po-kāl, *a* Belonging to an epoch, of the nature of an epoch

**epode**, e-pōd, *n* [Gr *ἐπὶ ὁδῷ*, *epi*, upon and *odē*, a song an ode] The third part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode a lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one—**EPODIC**, e-pōd'ik, *a* [Gr *ἐπώδιος*] Pertaining to or resembling an epode

**eponym**, e-pi-ō-nim *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *onoma*, a name] A name of a place or people derived from that of a person, a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italia*, *Romulus*, fr *Italy*, *Rome*—**EPONYMIC**, **eponymous** e-pi-ō-nim'ik e-pi-ō-nim'us, *a* Of or relating to or connected with an eponym

**epopee**, e-po-pē', *n* [Fr *épopée*, fr Gr *ἐπὶ ὁδῷ*, *epi*, upon, and *epic*, a word, an epic poem, and *poia*, I make] An epic poem, the subject of an epic poem

**epos**, e-pōs, *n* [Gr] An epic poem or its subject an epopee epic poetry

**eprouve etc.** *a* pro vet, *n* [Fr, fr *éprouver*, to try, assay, prove] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder

**Epsum-salt**, e-pi-sum-salt *n* [From *Epsum* in the neighbourhood of London] The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic

**epulotic**, e-pul-ō'tik, *a* [Gr *ἐπούλιος*—*fr* *epi*, upon, and *oulē*, a scar] Healing, cicatrizing

**epynornis** See **EPYORNIS**

**equality**, e-quā-lit'as, *n* [L. *aequalitas*] *Sate* or quality of being equal

**equable**, e-kwa-bl, *a* [L. *aequalis*, fr *aequo* I make equal, *aequus*, equal **EQV'AL**] Characterized by uniformity, unobscuredness, or evenness, uniform in action or intensity, not varying, steady, even

**equally**, e-kwa-bl'i *adv* In an equal or uniform manner

**equal**, e-kwal, *a* [L. *aequalis*, equal, level fr *aequus*, equal favourable, fair (seen also in *equity*, *adequate*, *iniquity* &c.), same root as *Skrt* *equ*, one, the same] The same in extent, magnitude, measure, degree, weight, number, rank, &c. the same in qualities, equal, uniform, being in just proportion, proportionate, commensurate, adequate; impartial, fair, just, equitable, being on the same terms — *n*. One not inferior or superior to another, having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c. — *v t* pret & pp *equalled*, e-kwal'd *pp* *equaling*, e-kwal'ing To make equal to, to make like; to equalize,















es-kört'ed, ppr escorting, es-kört'ing To form an escort for, to attend and guard on a journey or excursion

**escrivoire**, es-krī twar, n [O Fr *escrivoire*, fr L *scriptorium*, connected with writing, fr scribo, *scripsum*, I write SCRIBE] A desk or chest of drawers with appliances for writing, a writing-desk

**escuage**, es-ku' ā, n [O Fr *escuage*, fr *escu*, L *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE] A tenure of land by military service, scutage

**Esculapian** Same as *Esculapian*  
**esculent**, es-ku' lent, a. [L *esculentus* fr *esca*, food, fr *edo*, I eat EDIBLE] Eatable edible, that is or may be used by man for food.—n. Something that is eatable, an edible

**escutcheon**, es-kuč'on, n [O Fr *escusson*, fr L *scutum*, a shield. ESQUIRE] A shield, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented, a plate for protecting the key-hole of a door

**escutcheon'd** es-kuč'on'd, a Having an escutcheon or coat of arms  
**eskar**, es-ker, n [Ir *eskar*] A ridge of sand and gravel formed by ice action in former ages

**Eskimo**, **Esquimaux**, es-ki-mū, n pl **Eskimos**, **Esquimaux**, es-ki-mōz One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland

**esplanongus**, ē sof'a-gus, n Same as *Esplanatus*

**esoterie**, es-ō-ter-ik, a [Fr *esotérique*, fr Gr *esōterios*, inner, intimate, fr *esō*, into, within, fr *es*, into, to] Taught to a select few, and not intended for people in general, designed for, and understood only by, the initiated, private, select, confidential, opposed to *esoterie* or public—**esoterically**, es-ō-ter-ik al i, adv In an esoteric manner—**esoterism**, **esotericism**, es-ō-ter-izm, es-ō-ter-iz-m, n [Esoteric and -ism] Esoteric doctrine or principles, or the holding of esoteric views

**espallier**, es-pāl-ier, n [Fr *espallier* fr It *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, fr *spalla*, a shoulder, L *spathula* spatula, a broad blade, dim. of *spatha* EPAGLET] A trellis-work or lattice-work on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs, a tree or row of trees so trained.—v t pret & pp *espalliered*, es-pāl-ier'ed ppr *espallier-ing*, es-pāl-ier' ing To form an espallier of, to train on an espallier

**espart**, es-pār't, n [Sp. fr L *spartum* Gr *sparton*, *spartos*, a broom-like plant] A name of two or three species of grass found in southern Spain and North Africa, and extensively exported for the manufacture of paper, matting, baskets, &c

**especial**, es-pe'shal, a [O Fr *especial*, fr *special*, fr L *specialis*, of particular sort or kind, special, fr *species*, kind SPECIES, SPECIAL] Of a distinct sort or kind distinguished above or among others, principal, chief, special

**especially**, es-pe'shal i, adv In an especial or uncommon degree, specially, principally, chiefly, particularly peculiarly

**espial**, es-pī'al, n [*Espy*, and -al, as in *trial*] The act of espying, scrutiny, watch

**espier**, es-pī'er, n One who spies  
**espionage**, es-pī-on ā, n [Fr *espionnage*, fr *espion*, *espy* ESPY] Practice or employment of spies, the watching of others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made

**esplanade**, es-plā'nād, n [Fr *esplanade* (sp and Pg *esplanada*), fr O Fr *esplaner*, to make level, fr L *planare* to level—*ez*, out, and *planus*, plain level PLAIN] An open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town any open level space near a town especially a kind of terrace along the sea side, for public walks or drives

**esponsal**, es-pōnz'al, n [O Fr *esponsales*, fr *esponsales*, fr L *sponsalia* sponsals, betrothal, pl n of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal. See next] Act of espousing or betrothing, a contract or mutual promise

of marriage betrothal, nuptials in this sense generally in pl., the adopting or taking up of a cause

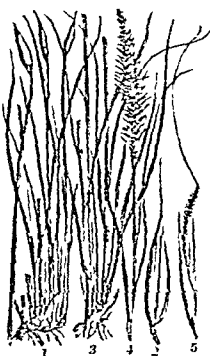
**esponse** es-pōnz', t t pret & pp *espoused*, es-pōnz'd, ppr *espousing*, es-pōnz'ing [O Fr *esponsar* (fr *esponsar*) fr L *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse freq of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, I pledge myself, whence *deposuit*, *respond*, *Sponse*] To give or take in marriage, to promise, engage or bestow in marriage by contract or pledge, to marry, to wed to embrace or adopt, to uphold, to champion, to take to one's self with a view to maintain (to *esponse* a cause)

**esponser**, es-pōnz'er n One who espouses  
**esprit**, es-prī, n [Fr = *spirit* SPIRIT] Soul, spirit, intellect, mind, wit.—*Esprit de corps* attachment to the class or body of which one is a member, the common spirit or disposition formed by men associated in some corps or body

**espy**, es-pī, v t pret & pp *espied* es-pī'd, ppr *espying*, es-pī'ing [O Fr *espier*, It *spiare*, a word of German origin, same as *spy* (q v)] To see at a distance, to have the first sight of, to behold, to discern, to descry, to discover, to spy

**Esquimaux** n See *ESKIMO*  
**esquire**, es-kuir', n [O Fr *esquier*, Fr *ecuyer*, lit a shield-bearer, fr L *scutarius*, a soldier armed with a *scutum* or shield, fr same root as Gr *skutos*, hide, *sk*, in shadow, *sk*, to, to cover or protect. *Esqr* (n.)] A shield bearer or armour-bearer an attendant on a knight, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a title of justices of the peace sheriffs, and other magistrates, landed proprietors, &c., now a title of courtesy used as an adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c., to almost any person of respectable standing.—v t pret & pp *esquired*, es-kuir'd, ppr *esquiring*, es-kuir'ing To attend, to wait on

**essay**, es-ā, v t pret & pp *essayed*, es-ād' ppr *essaying*, es-ā'ing [Fr *essayer*, to assay or attempt, fr the noun *ASSAY*, formerly also *asat*, same as *assay* ASSAY] To try,



Esparto Grasses.

1, *Macrochloa tenacissima* 2, Fruit of do 3, *Luzerne Spartum* 4, Flowering stem and (s) fruit of do

to attempt to endeavour, to make experiment of to assay.—n es-ā. An endeavour trial, or attempt test or experiment, a literary composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject a short treatise or dissertation especially one on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life

**essay'er**, es-ā'er, n One who essays, one who writes essays, an essayist (pronounced es-ā'er)

**essayist** es-ā'ist, n [*Essay* and -ist=Fr *essayer*] A writer of an essay or of essays  
**essayette**, es-ā-ē'tik a Pertaining to or of the character of a literary essay

**essence**, es-sens, n [Fr *essence*, fr L *essentia*, being, essence, fr *esse*, to be, as if fr a ppr *essens*, *essentis*, akin *entity* Same root as *am*] The nature, substance, or being of anything, that which makes anything to be what it is, the peculiar nature of a thing, the very substance, existence, the quality of being, species of being, constituent substance of any plant or drug separated from grosser matter, an extract, perfume, odour, scent, the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions of any statement, dissertation, or the like.—v t pret & pp *essenced*, es-sens't, ppr *essencing*, es-sens'ing To perfume, to scent

**Essene**, es-sēn', n [Gr *Εσσηναι*, L *Esseni*] Among the Jews a member of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence  
**essential** es-sen'shal, a [Fr *essentiel*, fr L L *essentialis*, fr *essentia*, essence (q v)] Relating to or containing the essence, necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing vital indispensable, important in the highest degree, highly rectified, volatile diffusable (*essential oils*)—n. Something that is essential or necessary, the chief point, the most prominent characteristic, first or constituent principle

**essentially**, es-sen'shal' i, n The quality of being essential

**essentially**, es-sen'shal h, adv In an essential manner or degree fundamentally

**establish**, es-tab'lish, v t pret & pp *established*, es-tab'lish't, ppr *establishing*, es-tab'lish'ing [O Fr *establi*, *establiant* (Fr *etabli*), fr L *stabilire*, to make firm to establish, fr *stabilis*, stable, fr *sta*, root of *sto*, I stand STABLE] To make stable, firm, or steadfast, to settle on a firm or permanent basis, to found permanently, to institute, to enact or decree, to ordain, to ratify, to make firm, to confirm, to make good, to settle in some place or position often *ref* to set up in business

**established**, es-tab'lish't, p a Set up or settled by establishing, set up and supported by the state, having certain ecclesiastical privileges sanctioned and supported by the state (an *established church*)

**establisher**, es-tab'lish'er, n One who establishes or confirms

**establishment**, es-tab'lish ment, n [*Establish* and -ment] O Fr *établissement*, Fr *etablissement*] Act of establishing or settling firmly, state of being established settlement, fixed state, confirmation ratification sanction, that which is fixed or established, a permanent civil or military force or organization, a local government and connected officials, form of doctrine and church government established under state control in any country, the place where a person is settled for residence or transacting business, a person's residence and all connected with it, such as servants, carriages, &c., an institution, whether public or private, the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c

**establishmentarian**, es-tab'lish men t'ā'ri an, n [*Establishment* and -arian] One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion

**estafette**, es-tā-fet', n [Fr *estafette*, fr It *staffetta*, a courier, fr *staffa*, a sturup fr O H.C. *stapho*=E *step*] A military courier an express of any kind

**estaminet**, ēs-tā-mī nā n [Fr] A coffee house where smoking is allowed, a tap-room

**estate**, es-tāt', n [O Fr *estat*, Fr *état*, fr L *status*, a standing, state, fr *sto* *statum*, I stand. STATE] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, state, condition, rank, quality, a piece of landed property, a definite portion of land, usually of some size, in the ownership of some one, property, possessions, property left by a deceased person in *law*, the title or interest which a man has in lands, tenements, &c. an order or class of men in the body politic, the three estates of the realm, in







**ethnology**, *eth nol'-o-j*, *n* [Gr *ethnos*, a nation, and *logos*, discourse] That branch of science which treats of the different races of men and their distinguishing characteristics, mental and physical

**ethology**, *eth-o-l'-o-j*, *n* [Gr *ethos*, character, manners, and *logos*, discourse] The science of ethics, the doctrine of the formation of character

**ethos**, *eth'-os*, *n* [Gr *ethos*, character, disposition] Character, characteristic spirit, tone, or genius

**ethyl**, *eth'-il*, *n* [Ether, and Gr *hyl*, matter] In chem. the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether—**ethylene**, *eth'-i-len* *n* A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal gas

**etiolate** *ti'-o-lat*, *v* *pret* & *pp* *etiolated*, *et'-i-o-lat-ed*, *ppr* *etiolating* *ti'-o-lät-ing* [Fr *etiole*, to blanch, fr *etiole*, stubble, fr *L stipula*, a straw, whence *stipulate*] To be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants—*v* *t* To blanch or whiten by excluding the light or by disease—**etiolation**, *ti'-o-lä'-shon*, *n* The act of etiolating or state of being etiolated or blanching

**etiology**, *ë-ti'-o-l'-o-j* See **Ætiology**

**etiquette**, *ë-ti'-ket*, *n* [Fr *etiquette*, O Fr *etiquette*, a thing attached, a label, fr *G stelen*, to stick, to put. *Ticket* is same word, and the modern meaning has arisen from ceremonies to be observed on particular occasions being set down on tickets]

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explains the origin and derivation of words, the derivation or history of any word

**etymon**, *et'-i-mon*, *n* [Gr *etymon* See *prec*] An original root or primitive word

**etypical**, *et'-i-pi-kal*, *et'-i-pi-kal*, *a* [fr *et* *typ*, and *typic*, *typical*] Diverging from, or not conforming to a type

**eucalypt**, *ü'-ka-lip't*, *n* A eucalyptus, or tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*

**eucalyptol**, *ü'-ka-lip'tol*, *n* [*Eucalyptus* and *L oleum* oil] A clear aromatic oil obtained from one of the eucalypti [*Eucalyptus globulus*], used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments

**eucalyptus**, *ü'-ka-lip'tus*, *n*, pl. **eucalyptuses**, *ü'-ka-lip'ti*, *ü'-ka-lip'tus* *ez*, *ü'-ka-lip'ti* [Gr *eu*, well, and *kalypto* I cover, referring to the calyptra or covering of the flower before it opens] The common and generic name of some large trees of the myrtle order, natives of Australia, and usually called gum-trees, from the gum that exudes from their trunks

**eucharist**, *ü'-ka-ris't*, *n* [Gr *eucharistia*, thanksgiving, the eucharist, fr *eucharistos*, grateful, fr *eu*, well, and *charizesthai*, to show favour, fr *charis*, favour, grace, root in *charis*, I rejoice] The sacrament of the Lord's supper, so named in allusion to the thanksgiving at the beginning and end of the last supper of Christ and the disciples, the communion, the consecrated elements

**eucharistic**, *ü'-ka-ris'ti-kal*, *a* [*L L eucharisticus*] Pertaining to the eucharist or Lord's supper

**eucholization**, *eucholology*, *ü'-kä-lö'-i-zon* *ü'-kä-lö'-i-j*, *n* [Gr *euchē*, prayer, and *logō*, I say] A prayer-book a liturgy

**euchre**, *en'-kre*, *ü'-ker*, *n* [Origin unknown] A game of cards played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two, twenty-eight, or twenty-four highest cards of the pack, each player getting five

**eudemonism**, *eudemonism*, *ü'-dē'-mon-izm*, *n* [Gr *eudēmon* happy, well, and *daimōn*, a genius, spirit, demon] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue—**eudemonist**, *ü'-dē'-mon-ist*, *n* A believer in eudemonism

**eudiometer**, *ü'-di-om'-e-tēr*, *n* [Gr *eudios*, serene, and *metron*, measure] An instrument, originally for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark

**eudiometry**, *ü'-di-om'-e-tēr-ä*, *n* The art or practice of using the eudiometer

**eugenic**, *ü'-jen'-ik*, *a* [Gr *eu*, well, root *gen* to produce] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring by careful selection or otherwise—**eugenics**, *ü'-jen'-iks*, *n* The science or department dealing with this subject

**euhemerism**, *ü'-hem'-er-izm*, *n* [After the Greek *Euhemerus*, who explained myths in this way] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished men who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories

**eulogic**, *eulogical*, *ü'-lö-jik* *ü'-lö-jik* *al*, *a* Containing eulogy or praise commendatory

**eulogist**, *ü'-lö-jist*, *n* [*Eulogy* and *-ist*] One who eulogizes, or pronounces a eulogy

**eulogistic**, *ü'-lö-jis'tik*, *a* Containing eulogy, commendatory full of praise

**eulogistically**, *ü'-lö-jis'tik-ä-lü*, *adv* In a eulogistic manner

**eulogium**, *ü'-lö-j'i-um*, *n* [*L L Eulogy*] Eulogy, encomium

**eulogize**, *ü'-lö-jiz*, *t* *pret* & *pp* *eulogized*, *ü'-lö-jiz-d*, *ppr* *eulogizing* *ü'-lö-jiz-ing* [*Eulogy* and *-ize*] To utter a eulogy, to speak well of, to praise, to extol

**eulogy**, *ü'-lö-j'i*, *n* [Gr *eulogē*, *eu*, well and *logos*, a saying or speaking, fr *brō*, I speak] A speaking well of, a speech or writing in commendation of a person, praise, encomium, panegyric

**eunuch**, *ü'-nuk*, *n* [*L eunuchus*, fr *Gr eunouchos* lit. a bed-keeper, a guard of the bed-chambers, and because this office was in

oriental countries intrusted to eunuchs—a eunuch fr *Gr eunē*, a bed, a couch, and *eukō*, I hold] A male of the human species castrated, especially one employed about a harem

**eupepsia**, *eupēpsy*, *ü'-pē'-si*, *ü'-pē'-si*, *n* [Gr *eupēpsia*—*eu*, well, and *psis*, digestion, fr *psō*, I digest] Good digestion, the opposite of *dyspepsia*

**eupentite**, *ü'-pē'-tik*, *a* [*See prec*] Having good digestion, easy of digestion

**euphemism**, *ü'-fēm-izm*, *n* [Gr *euphēmismos*, a euphemism, fr *euphēmizōn*, to euphemize, ultimately fr *eu*, well, and *phēmī*, I speak] A mode of speaking by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive, or which is associated with ideas desirable to avoid, a word or expression substituted in this way

**euphemistic**, *ü'-fēm-ist'-ik*, *a* Containing euphemism, rendering more decent or delicate an expression—**euphemism**, *ü'-fēm-izm*, *n* [*See prec*] A mode of speaking by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive, or which is associated with ideas desirable to avoid, a word or expression substituted in this way

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Etruscan Vases

Italy, which reached a high state of civilization and gave rise to numerous works of art, such as vases of great beauty [in the Greek style]

**etna**, *et'-nä*, *n* A native of ancient Etruria

**etui**, *et'-ü*, *n* [Fr *etui*] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c., a ladies' reticule

**etymic**, *ë-tim'-ik*, *a* [*Etymon* and *-ic*] Pertaining to an etymon

**etymologic**, *et'-i-mol'-o-jik*, *a* [*Fr etymologique*, Gr *etymologikos*] Pertaining to etymology, according to or by means of etymology

**etymologically**, *et'-i-mol'-o-jik-ä-lü*, *adv* In an etymological manner, according to etymology

**etymologist**, *et'-i-mol'-o-jist*, *n* [*Fr etymologiste* and *-ist*=Fr *etymologiste*] One versed in etymology, one who searches into the origin and relation of words

**etymologize**, *et'-i-mol'-o-jiz*, *v* *pret* & *pp* *etymologized*, *et'-i-mol'-o-jiz-d*, *ppr* *etymologizing*, *et'-i-mol'-o-jiz-ing* [*Etymology* and *-ize*] To search into the origin of words—*v* *t* To trace the etymology of, to give the etymology of

**etymology**, *et'-i-mol'-o-j'i*, *n* [*Fr etymologie*, *L* and *Gr etymologia*, fr *Gr etymos* true, real, genuine, *etymon*, the true, literal sense of a word according to its derivation the derivation of a word, and *logos*, account]

That part of philology which traces and















eks-klo'd'ed, ppr excluding, eks-klo'd'ing [L. *excludo*, *excludum*, I exclude or shut out—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, *clausum*, I shut, whence *close*, *close*, &c. *CLAUSE*.] To shut out, to thrust out, to eject, to hinder from entering or admission, to debar, to prohibit to preclude, to except, not to comprehend or include

**exclusion**, eks-klo'zhon, n [Fr *exclusion*, L. *exclusio*, *EXCLUSIO*] Act of excluding, a shutting or thrusting out, ejection, act of debarment, state of being excluded, prohibition, preclusion, rejection, ejection

**exclusionist**, eks-klo'zhon ist, n [*Exclusion* and *ist*] One who would preclude another from some privilege

**exclusive**, eks-klo'siv, a [Fr *exclusif*] Having the power or effect of excluding, possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others, not taking into account something or certain individuals, not including or comprehending often with of debarment from fellowship, not admitting, to social intercourse, fastidious as to the society of associates, illiberal. — n. One of a coterie who exclude others from their society or fellowship

**exclusively**, eks-klo'siv li, adv In an exclusive manner

**exclusiveness**, eks-klo'siv nes, n State or quality of being exclusive

**exclusivism**, eks-klo'siv izm, n [*Exclusiv* and *-ism*] Act or practice of being exclusive or fastidious in the choice of associates

**excoffiate**, eks-ko'fiat, i t pret. & pp *excoffiated*, eks-ko'fiat'ed, ppr *excoffiating*, eks-ko'fiat'ing [L. *excoffo*, *excoffatus*—*ex*, and *cogito*, I think. *COGITE*.] To strike out by thinking, to invent, contrive, or devise by serious thinking or consideration, to think out

**excoffigation**, eks-ko'fiat'shon, n [L. *excoffigatio*] Act of excoffiating, cogitation

**excommunicable**, eks-kom-mu'ni ka bil, a Liable or deserving to be excommunicated punishable by excommunication

**excommunicate**, eks-kom-mu'ni kat, v t pret. & pp *excommunicated*, eks-kom-mu'ni kat'ed, ppr *excommunicating*, eks-kom-mu'ni kat'ing [L. *ex*, and *communio*, *communicatio*, COMMUNICATE.] To expel or exclude from communion or fellowship, to eject or interdict from the communion of the church, and deprive of spiritual advantages. — n. One who is excommunicated, one cut off from any privilege

**excommunication**, eks-kom-mu'ni ka'shon, n [Fr *excommunication*, L. *excommunicatio*] Act of excommunicating, expulsion or exclusion from the communion of a church

**excoriate**, eks-ko'riat, v t pret. & pp *excoriated*, eks-ko'riat'ed, ppr *excoriating*, eks-ko'riat'ing [L. *excorio*, *excoriatum*, to excoriate—*ex*, out, and *corium*, skin, hide.] To break or wear off the cuticle of to abrade a part of the skin so as to reach the flesh, to gull—**excoriation**, eks-ko'riat'shon, n The act of excoriating, a galling abrasion

**excoriate**, eks-ko'riat'ed, v t pret. & pp *excoriated*, eks-ko'riat'ed, ppr *excoriating*, eks-ko'riat'ing [L. *ex*, priv. and *cortix*, *cortice*, the bark.] To strip of the bark or rind—**excoriation**, eks-ko'riat'shon, n The act of excoffiating

**excrement**, eks-kre'ment, n [L. *excrementum*, fr *excerno* *excernere*—*ex*, and *cerno*, I separate, I sift. *DISCERN*.] That which is separated from the nutriment by digestion, and discharged from the animal body fecal matter, ordure, dung—**excremental**, eks-kre'men-tal, eks-kre'men-tal, eks-kre'men-tal, eks-kre'men-tal, a Pertaining to or consisting of excrement

**excrecence**, eks-kres'ens, n [Fr *excrecence*, L. *excrecentia*, fr *exresco*, I grow (in *ex*, and *creasco*, I increase, &c.) *CRESCERE*.] Anything which grows out of something else

and is useless or disfiguring (as a tumour), a useless or troublesome outgrowth, hence, a troublesome superfluity

**excrecent**, eks-kres'ent, a [L. *excrecentis* See *prec.*] Growing out of something else in an abnormal manner superfluous

**excreta**, eks-kre'ta, n pl [PL neut of *excretus*, pp of *excerno* *EXCERNERE*] Matter excreted or eliminated from the body

**excrete**, eks-kre't, v t pret. & pp *excreted*, eks-kre't'ed, ppr *excreting*, eks-kre't'ing [L. *excerno*, *EXCERNERE*.] To separate and discharge from the body by vital action, to discharge, to eject

**excretion**, eks-kre't'shon, n [Fr *excretion*, L. *excretio*] Act or process of excreting that which is excreted or discharged

**excretive**, eks-kre'tiv, a Having the power of excreting, excretory

**excretory**, eks-kre'tiv, a [Fr *excretorius*, L. *excretorius*] That excretes, having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands. — n. A duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids and to excrete them

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**excusableness**, eks-kuz'ib nes, n The state of being excusable—**excusably**, eks-kuz'ib li, adv In an excusable manner, pardonably—**excusatorily**, eks-kuz'iv li, a [L. *excusatorius*] Making excuse, containing excuse or apology, apologetical

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**excursive**, eks-kersiv, a [L. *excursus*, and *ex*—*EXCURSOR*.] Rambling, wandering, digressing—**excursively**, eks-kersiv li, adv In an excursive or wandering manner

**excusatory**, eks-kersiv, a [L. *excusatorius*, *excusatorius*, ppr of *excuso*—*ex*, and *curro*, I run. *CURRENT*.] A running out or forth, a journey for pleasure or health, with the view of return, a ramble, a tour, a trip, a journey for pleasure—**Excursion train**, a railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a low fare—**excursionist**, eks-kershon ist, n One who joins in an excursion for pleasure

**excusable**, eks-kuz'ib, a [Fr *excusable*, L. *excusabilis*] That may be excused, pardonable admitting of excuse or justification

**excusableness**, eks-kuz'ib nes, n The state of being excusable—**excusably**, eks-kuz'ib li, adv In an excusable manner, pardonably—**excusatorily**, eks-kuz'iv li, a [L. *excusatorius*] Making excuse, containing excuse or apology, apologetical

**excuse**, eks-kuz, v t pret. & pp *excused*, eks-kuz'd, ppr *excusing*, eks-kuz'ing [Fr *excuser*, L. *excusare*—*ex*, out and *causa*, a charge, a suit, a proceeding. *CAUSE*.] To acquit of guilt or wrong—*to excuse*, to pardon, as a fault, to forgive entirely, or to admit to be

little censurable, and to overlook, to free from an obligation or duty, to release, to remit, not to exact, to admit an apology for, to throw off an imputation by apology, to exculpate, to absolve, to pardon, to justify, to vindicate.—n eks-kus' A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment, apology, that which excuses or extenuates a fault

**excuseless**, eks-kus'les, a Having no excuse, such as to exclude excuse or apology

**excuser**, eks-kuz'er, n One who offers excuses, or pleads for another

**excuse**, eks'at, n [L. *let him depart*] Leave of absence given to a student in English universities, permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese

**excusable**, eks-kuz'ib, a [Fr *excusable*, L. *excusabilis*] Deserving to be excused or cursed hateful, detestable

**excusably**, eks-kuz'ib li, adv In an excusable manner, cursedly, detestably

**excrete**, eks-kre't, v t pret. & pp *excreted*, eks-kre't'ed, ppr *excreting*, eks-kre't'ing [Fr *excréter*, L. *excretarius*, *excretarius*, to excrete, to cure, call imprecations on—*ex*, out, and *curro*, I run, concentrated, sacred. *SACRED*.] To curse, to denounce, evil against, or to imprecate evil on, hence, to detest utterly, to abhor, to abominate

**excretion**, eks-kre't'shon, n [Fr *excretion*, L. *excretio*] Act of excreting or cursing, a curse pronounced, imprecation

**excretive**, eks-kre'tiv, a [Fr *excretiv*, L. *excretivus*] Having the power of excreting, excretory

**excruciate**, eks-kro'shiat, v t pret. & pp *excruciated*, eks-kro'shiat'ed, ppr *excruciating*, eks-kro'shiat'ing [L. *excrucio*, *excruciatum*—*ex*, out, and *crucio*, I torment, fr *crux*, a cross (q v l).] To torture or torment excessively, as if on a cross, to afflict with extreme pain or agony, to rack

**excruciating**, eks-kro'shiat'ing, p a Extremely painful, agonizing distressing

**excruciatingly**, eks-kro'shiat'ing li, adv In an excruciating manner

**excruciation**, eks-kro'shiat'shon, n Act of excruciating, extreme pain, agony, torture, vexation

**exculpate**, eks-kul'pat, v t pret. & pp *exculpated*, eks-kul'pat'ed, ppr *exculpating*, eks-kul'pat'ing [L. *exculpo*, *exculpatum*—*ex*, out, and *culpo*, I blame, fr *culpa* a crime, a fault. *CULPABLE*.] To free from crime, fault, blame, or censure, to clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt to exonerate, to regard as innocent, to absolve, to excuse, to justify, to vindicate

**exculpation**, eks-kul'pat'shon, n Act of exculpating, what exculpates, excuse

**exculpatory**, eks-kul'pativ, a Serving to exculpate or clear of guilt, containing excuse, clearing from blame

**excurrent**, eks-kurent, a [L. *excurrentis*, *excurrentis*, ppr of *excurro*—*ex*, out and *curro*, I run.] Bot projecting or running beyond the edge or point, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex

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**exigible**, eks'i-jl, a. That may be exacted, demandable, requirable  
**exiguous**, ek-sig'ü-us, a. [*L. exiguus*, scanty] Small, slender, minute, diminutive  
**equivality**, ek-si-gü'ti, n. [*L. exiguus*] Smallness, slenderness

**exile**, eks'il or egz'il, n. [*Fr. exil*, banishment, *exile*, an exiled person (thus being pp of *exiler*, to exile), *fr. L. exsilium*, banishment, *exsil*, a banished person—*ex*, out, and *salio*, I leap (whence *salient*, *salut*), *Skrt. sar*, to go] The state of being expelled from one's native country, banishment, expatriation, removal to a foreign country for residence, the person banished or separated from his country—*v. t. egz'il* or *eks'il*, pret. & pp *exiled*, *egz'il'd* pp *exiling*, *egz'il'ing* [*Fr. exiler*, to exile or banish] To banish, expel or transport from one's country, to drive from one's country, to cause to be an exile

**exist**, egz-ist, *v. t.* pret. & pp *existed*, *egz-ist'd*, pp *existing*, *egz-ist'ing* [*Fr. exister* *fr. L. exsistere*—*ex*, out, and *isto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, &c. *STATE*, *STAND*] To have being whether as matter or spirit to be, to live, to have life or animation, to endure, to continue in being

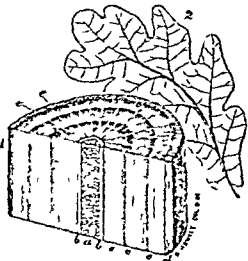
**existence**, egz-ist'ens, n. [*Fr. existence*, *L. L. exsistentia*, *fr. L. exsistens*, pp of *exsistere*, to exist] State of being or existing, life continued being, duration, continuation, anything that exists, a being, an entity  
**existent**, egz-ist'ent, a. [*L. exsistens* See prec.] Being, existing, having being or existence

**existential**, egz-is-ten'shal, a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence  
**exit**, eks'it, n. [*L. 'he goes out*, the third person sung pres indic of *exeo*, I go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, I go] A going out, the departure of a player from the stage, death, decease, a way of departure, passage out of a place

**exodus**, eks'o-dus, n. [*Gr. exodos*, a going out—*ek*, or *ex*, out, and *odos*, way, path] Way or passage out, departure in numbers from a place, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, the second book of the old Testament

**exogamy**, ek-sog'a-mi, n. [*Gr. exo*, outside, and *gamos*, a marriage] A custom among certain savages which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe—*v. t. egzogamiz*, ek-sog'a-miz, a. Belonging to or characterized by exogamy

**exogenous**, eks'o-jen, n. [*Gr. exo*, outward, and *root gen*, to produce or grow *GENUS*] One of those plants forming a large primary



Exogen

1, Section of a Branch of three years growth a Medulla or pith b Medullary sheath c Medullary rays d, Circles of annual growth d, Bark 2, Netted young Leaf (Oak)

class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the stem grows in thickness by successive additions to the outside of the wood, such plants also having leaves with veins reticulated or net-like, and seeds with two cotyledons or seed leaves.

**exogenous**, eks'o-jen, a. Pertaining to the exogens or their mode of growth

**exon**, eks'on, n. [Modified *fr. exempt*] In England, the name given to four officers of the yeoman of the royal bodyguard.

**exonerate**, egz-on'e-rät, *v. t.* pret. & pp *exonerated*, *egz-on'e-rät-ed* pp *exonerating*, *egz-on'e-rät'ing* [*L. exoneror*, *exoneratum*—*ex*, priv., and *onus*, oneris, a load, a burden, whence also *onus*] To relieve of a charge or of blame, to clear from an imputation, to acquit, clear, justify, discharge

**exoneration**, egz-on'e-rä'shon, n. Act of exonerating or freeing from a charge.

**exonerative**, egz-on'e-rät-iv, a. That exonerates, freeing from an obligation

**exorable**, eks'o-rä-bl, a. [*L. exorabilis*, *fr. exoro*, *exoratus*—*ex*, out and *oro* I entreat, I pray *OR* *oro*] That can be persuaded by entreaty, placable

**exorbitance**, **exorbitancy**, egz-or-bit-ans, egz-or-bit-an-si, n. [*L. L. exorbitantia*, *fr. exorbitans*, pp of *exorbito*, I leave the track—*L. ex*, out, and *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, *fr. orbita*, a circle, a ring *OR*] A going beyond reasonable, fair, or usual limits, enormity, extravagance, excess in amount demanded

**exorbitant**, egz-or-bit-ant, a. [See prec.] Excessive amount, beyond what is reasonable or proper, extravagant, enormous

**exorbitantly**, egz-or-bit-ant-li, adv. In an exorbitant manner, excessively

**exorcise**, eks'or-siz, *v. t.* pret. & pp *exorcised*, *eks'or-siz'd* pp *exorcising*, *eks'or-siz'ing* [*Fr. exorciser*, *fr. L. L. exorcizare*, *fr. Gr. exorizien*, to exorcise, to drive out by adjuration—*ex*, intens, and *horizo* I bind by oath, *fr. horlos*, an oath, also to *herlos*, fence] To adjure (an evil spirit) by some holy name, prayers, and ceremonies to leave a person or place, to purify from evil spirits by adjurations and ceremonies, to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits

**exorciser**, eks'or-siz-er, n. One who exorcises

**exorcism**, eks'or-sizm, n. [*L. exorcismus* *Gr. exorizmos* *EXORCISE*] The act or ceremony of exorcising the expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by adjurations and ceremonies

**exorcist**, eks'or-sist, n. [*L. L. exorcista*, *Gr. exorizistis*] One who exorcises a functionary of the Roman Catholic Church

**exorcize**, Same as *Exorcise*

**exordial**, egz-ord'i-al, a. Pertaining to an exordium

**exordium**, egz-ord'i-um, n. [*L. exordium*, a beginning *fr. exordiri*, to begin—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, I begin perhaps *fr. same* root as *order* *ORDER*] The introductory part of a discourse, the prefatory part of a speech, oration, or composition

**exoskeleton**, eks'o-skel-e-ton, n. [*Gr. exo*, without, and *skelton*] The external skeleton of the hard or crustaceous structures on the exterior of certain animals, the dermoskeleton—*exoskeletal*, eks'o-skel-e-tal, a. Pertaining to the exoskeleton

**exosmose**, **exosmosis**, eks'o-smös, eks'o-smös-is, n. [*Gr. exo*, outside, and *osmos*, impulsion, *fr. othco* I thrust I push.] The passage of gases or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, the reverse process being called *endosmose*—*exosmotic*, eks'o-smot'ik, a. Pertaining or relating to exosmose

**exoteric**, egz-ot'ik, eks'o-te'rik, eks'o-te'rik-al, a. [*Fr. exotérique* *fr. Gr. exotērion*, belonging to the outside, *fr. exo*, outward] Suitable to be imparted to the public, public opposed to *esoteric* or secret

**exoterically**, eks'o-te'rik-al-li, adv. In an exoteric manner—*exotericism*, eks'o-te'ri-sizm, n. Exoteric doctrine or principles

**exotic**, egz-ot'ik, a. [*Fr. exotique*, *fr. Gr. exotikos* *fr. exo* outward] Foreign introduced from a foreign country, not native, extraneous—*n.* A plant shrub or tree not native, but introduced from a foreign country, anything of foreign origin introduced into a country

**expand**, ek-spand', *v. t.* pret. & pp *expanded*,

ek-spand'ed, pp *expanding*, ek-spand'ing [*L. expando*, *expansum* (whence *expansive*, *expansion*)—*ex*, out, and *pando*, I spread, whence *pace*, *pass*, &c., akin *patent*] To spread out so as to give greater extent, to spread apart, to open out, to enlarge in surface, to enlarge in bulk, to distend, to enlarge, to extend or widen—*v. t.* To become opened or spread out, to spread, to dilate, to extend in bulk or surface, to enlarge

**expansive**, ek-spans' n. [*L. expansum*, *fr. expando* *EXPAND*] That which is spread or stretched out a surface widely extended, extent, a wide extent of space or body

**expansibility**, ek-spans-i-bil'i-ti, n. The state of being expansive

**expansible**, ek-spans'bl, a. [*Expans* and *-ible*=*Fr. expansif*, a.] Capable of being expanded or spread, capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused

**expansile**, ek-spans'li, a. [*Expans* and *-ile*] Capable of being expanded, producing expansion

**expansion**, ek-spans'shon, n. [*Fr. expansion*, *L. L. expansio*] Act of expanding, state of being expanded, enlargement of surface or bulk, dilatation, enlargement, distension, a part forming an extension or enlargement of something

**expansive**, ek-spans'iv, a. [*Expans* and *-ive*=*Fr. expansif*, a.] Having the power to expand, spread, or dilate, having the capacity of being expanded widely extended, embracing a large number of objects, wide-extending, sympathetic

**expansively**, ek-spans'iv-li, adv. In an expansive manner

**expansiveness**, ek-spans'iv-nes, n. Quality of being expansive

**ex-parte**, eks-pär'te, a. [*L. ex parte*, *fr. the part or side*] Proceeding only from one part or side, a matter in question, one-sided, partial, *law*, made or done by or on behalf of one party in a suit

**expatriate**, eks-pä'shi-ät, *v. t.* pret. & pp *expatriated*, *eks-pä'shi-ät-ed*, pp *expatriating*, *eks-pä'shi-ät-ing* [*L. expatriator*, *expatriatus*—*ex*, out, and *patrio*, I walk, roam, *fr. spatium*, space, room, area *SPACE*] To move at large, to rove without prescribed limits, to enlarge in discourse or writing, to expatiate, to argue, or to discuss—*v. t.* To expatriate, eks-pä'shi-ä'shon, n. Act of expatriating—*expatriator*, eks-pä'shi-ät-er, n. One who expatriates—*expatriatory*, eks-pä'shi-ä-to-ri, a. Expatriating, amplifying

**expatriation**, eks-pä'tri-ät, *v. t.* pret. & pp *expatriated*, *eks-pä'tri-ät-ed*, pp *expatriating*, *eks-pä'tri-ät-ing* [*L. ex*, out, and *patria*, one's fatherland, *fr. patrius*, fatherly, *fr. pater*, a father *PATRIOT*] To expel or remove from one's country, to banish, to exile, often refl.

**expatriation**, eks-pä'tri-ä'shon, n. Act of expatriating, banishment, the forsaking of one's own country, exile

**expect**, ek-spekt', *v. t.* pret. & pp *expected*, ek-spekt'ed, pp *expecting*, ek-spekt'ing [*O. Fr. expecter*, *L. expectare*, *expectatum*—*ex*, out, and *specto*, I look at, I behold *SPECTACLE*] To wait for, or to look forward to in the future, to look for to happen, to entertain some belief in the happening of, to anticipate, to reckon or count upon

**expectance**, **expectancy**, ek-spekt'ans, ek-spekt'an-si, n. [*L. L. expectantia* See next.] Act or state of expecting, expectation, something expected, hope

**expectant**, ek-spekt'ant, a. [*L. expectans*, *antis*, pp of *expectare*, *Expect*] Expecting, looking forward, awaiting—*n.* One who expects, one who waits in expectation

**expectation**, ek-spekt-ä'shon, n. [*Fr. expectation*, *L. expectatio* *EXPECT*] Act or state of expecting, anticipation of something future, prospect of good to come, especially of future possessions, wealth, or other good fortune, wealth in prospect, the value of anything depending on the hap-







Plain in language, not obscure or ambiguous, express, not merely implied opposed to implicit; open, unreserved, outspoken

**explicitly**, eks-plis'it-ly, *adv.* In an explicit manner, plainly, expressly

**explicitness**, eks-plis'it-nes, *n.* State or quality of being explicit, clearness

**explode**, eks-plod', *v. t. pret. & pp. exploded*, eks-plod'ed, *ppr. exploding*, eks-plod'ing [*L. explodere*, I hoot off the stage, cast out, reject—*ex*, out, and *plaudo*, I clap, clap the hands to, applaud. **PLAUDIT**] To drive from the stage, to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in *pp.* an exploded custom or theory), to cause to burst with violence and noise, to cause to expand suddenly into gaseous matter or fly into fragments—*v. i.* To burst with a report and sudden violence, to burst and expand with force and fr. violent report, to burst or change suddenly to gaseous matter or fly into pieces, to detonate, to burst into activity or into a passion

**exploit**, eks-plot', *n.* [*Fr. exploit*, *O. Fr. exploit*, *fr. L. exploit*, *exploitum*, *exploitum*, I unfold, the thing meaning being something unfolded. **EXPLICATE**] A deed or act, more especially a deed of note, a heroic act, a deed of renown, a great or noble feat or achievement

**exploit**, eks-plot', *v. t. pret. & pp. exploited*, eks-plot'ed, *ppr. exploiting*, eks-plot'ing [*Recently borrowed fr. exploit*, to cultivate, to work, same origin as *prec.*] To make use of, to cultivate, to work to utilize, to make profit out of—**exploitable**, eks-plot'-a-bl, *a.* That may be exploited—**exploitage**, eks-plot'ij, *n.* Exploitation—**exploitation**, eks-plot'i-t'ion, *n.* [*Fr. exploitation*, *fr. exploit*] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully, utilization, the successful application of industry on any object, as land, mines, &c.—**exploiter**, eks-plot'it'er, *n.* One who exploits

**exploitable**, eks-plot'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being exploited

**exploration**, eks-plor'-i-shon, *n.* [*Fr. exploration*, *L. exploratio*] Act of exploring close search, strict or careful examination

**exploratory**, eks-plor'-a-to-ri, *a.* [*L. exploratorius*] Serving to explore, searching out, examining

**explore**, eks-plor', *v. t. pret. & pp. explored*, eks-plor'ed, *ppr. exploring*, eks-plor'ing [*Fr. explorer*, *L. explorare*, to explore, search out, lit. by calling or talking—*ex*, and *ploro*, I cry out, I wail, as in *deploro* (perhaps akin to *plaudo* in *explode*)] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery to search by any means, to scrutinize, to inquire into with care, to examine closely with a view to discover truth

**explorer**, eks-plor'er, *n.* One who explores, a traveller in little known or unknown regions

**explosion**, eks-plō'zhon, *n.* [*Fr. explosion*, *L. L. explosio*, *L. explode*] Act of exploding, a bursting with the quantity of a very inflammable matter, as gunpowder, a bursting into gaseous matter with force and a loud report, the discharge of a piece of ordnance or similar discharge, a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage

**explosive**, eks-plō'iv, *a.* [*Explosion* and *-ive*] Causing explosion, readily exploding **philol** forming a complete vocal stop said of certain consonants—*n.* Any thing liable with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c. **philol**, a mute or non-continuous consonant as *t*, *b*

**explosively**, eks-plō'iv-ly, *adv.* In an explosive manner

**exponent**, eks-pō'nent, *n.* [*L. exponens*, *exponentis*, *ppr. expono*, I expose or set forth—*ex*, out, and *pono*, I set, I place. **POSITIO**] One who expounds or explains, one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party, that which sets forth, that which points out or indicates, the index of a power in algebra, a small number denoting to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised.

**exponential**, eks-pō-nen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to an exponent or exponents

**export**, eks-pōrt', *v. t. pret. & pp. exported*, eks-pōrt'ed, *ppr. exporting*, eks-pōrt'ing [*Fr. exporter*, *fr. L. exportare*, lit. to carry out or forth—*ex*, and *porto*, I bear or carry, as in *import*, *report*, *export*, *import*, *export*, *import*] To convey or transport, in traffic, from one country to another, to send for sale or consumption in foreign countries—*n.* **eks-pōrt** The act of exporting, exportation quantity of goods exported, a commodity that is exported

**exportable**, eks-pōrt'-a-bl, *a.* That may be exported

**exportation**, eks-pōrt'-i-shon, *n.* [*Fr. exportation*, *L. exportatio* **EXPORT**] Act of exporting, act of conveying goods from one country or state to another

**exporter**, eks-pōrt'er, *n.* The person who exports, a merchant who ships goods or merchandise to a foreign country

**expose**, eks-pōz', *v. t. pret. & pp. exposed*, eks-pōz'ed, *ppr. exposing*, eks-pōz'ing [*Fr. exposer*—*fr. ex*, out, and *pono*, to set, to place, there being a certain mixing up with *L. expono*, *expositum*—*ex*, out and *ponere* to place. See also **COMPOSE**, **DEPOSE**, &c.] To put or set out, to set out to public view, to disclose, to uncover or draw from concealment, to show openly, to remove from shelter, to lay open to attack, danger, censure, to make liable, to subject, to put in danger, to cast out to chance, to place in an unprotected state, to make public, to display, to exhibit, to offer for sale

**exposed**, eks-pōz'-i, *a.* Put in danger, unprotected, liable, subject, open to the wind or the cold, unsheltered

**exposedness**, eks-pōz'-ed-nes, *n.* A state of being exposed

**expositor**, eks-pōz'er, *n.* One who exposes

**exposition**, eks-pōz'i-shon, *n.* [*Fr. exposition*, *L. expositio* *fr. expositus*, *pp. of expono*, *expositum* **EXPOSE**] Act of exposing, a laying open a setting to public view the act of expounding, explanation interpretation, a work containing explanations or interpretations, exhibition, show

**expositive**, eks-pōz'-it-iv, *a.* [*Fr. expositivus*] Containing exposition, explanatory

**expositor**, eks-pōz'-it'er, *n.* [*L. expositor*, *fr. expono*, *expositum* **EXPOSITIO**] One who expounds or explains an interpreter

**expository**, eks-pōz'-it-to-ri, *a.* [*See prec.*] Containing exposition, explanatory, serving to explain or illustrate

**ex-post-facto**, eks-pōt'-fak'tō, *a.* [*L. ex post facto*—*ex*, from, and *post factum*, something done afterwards] *Law*, done after another thing, after the deed is done, retrospective

**expostulate**, eks-pōs'tū-lāt, *v. t. pret. & pp. expostulated*, eks-pōs'tū-lāt'ed, *ppr. expostulating*, eks-pōs'tū-lāt'ing [*L. expostulatio*, I demand, find fault, expostulate—*ex*, and *postulo*, I ask, I demand, *fr. posco*, I ask for urgently, I beg. **POSTULATE**] To remonstrate, to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct

**expostulation**, eks-pōs'tū-lā'shon, *n.* [*L. expostulatio*] Act of expostulating, reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct, remonstrance

**expostulator**, eks-pōs'tū-lāt'er, *n.* One who expostulates

**expostulatory**, eks-pōs'tū-lāt'-to-ri, *a.* Containing expostulation

**exposure**, eks-pōz'chūr, *n.* [*Exposure* and *-ure* **EXPOSURE**] Act of exposing or laying open, state of being laid open to view to danger, or to any inconvenience, the situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air and light

**expound**, eks-pōund', *v. t. pret. & pp. expounded*, eks-pōund'ed, *ppr. expounding*, eks-pōund'ing [*O. Fr. exponere*, *O. Fr. exponere*, *fr. L. exponere*, to set forth, to explain—*ex*, out, and *pono*, I place. Compound is sim-

ilarly formed. **POSITIO**] To explain or lay open the meaning of, to clear of obscurity, to explain, to interpret, to unfold

**expounder**, eks-pōund'er, *n.* One who expounds, an explainer, an interpreter

**express**, eks-pres', *v. t. pret. & pp. expressed*, eks-pres'ed, *ppr. expressing*, eks-pres'ing [*O. Fr. expresser*, *fr. L. exprimere*, *expressum*, I press out, form, give shape to, portray, express—*ex*, out, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press, as in *compress*, *depress*, *impress*, *repress*, &c. **PRESS**] To press or squeeze out, to force out by pressure, to set forth in words, to utter, to declare, to intimate, to make known, to tell, to make known by any means, *refl.* to say what one has got to say—*a.* [*Fr. express*, *L. expressus* plain, clear, distinct] Clearly exhibited, distinct, plain, explicit, not ambiguous, given in direct terms, not implied or left to inference, intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular emergency, employed for speedy conveyance, travelling with special speed (an *express* train)—*n.* A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular occasion, a message specially sent, a despatch, a regular conveyance for messages, packages, &c., a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, an express-rifle—*adv.* For a particular purpose, with special haste, as or by an express

**expressible**, eks-pres'-i-bl, *a.* [*Express* and *-ible*] That may be squeezed out, that may be expressed, that may be uttered, declared, shown or represented

**expression**, eks-pres'hon, *n.* [*Fr. expression*, *L. expressio* **EXPRESS**] Act of expressing, act of forcing out by pressure, act of uttering, declaring, or representing utterance a phrase or mode of speech, the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment, a natural and lively character given to the subject in painting and sculpture, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound in music, suited to any particular subject that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments, the outward signs that make known internal feeling, play of features, the appearance of the countenance, the representation of any quantity in algebra by its appropriate characters or symbols

**expressional**, eks-pres'hon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to expression

**expressionless**, eks-pres'hon-less, *a.* Destitute of expression

**expressive**, eks-pres'iv, *a.* [*Express* and *-ive* **EXPRESSIVE**] Serving to express, serving to utter or represent, representing with force full of expression, vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed, emphatical, showing, representing

**expressively**, eks-pres'iv-ly, *adv.* In an expressive manner, with expression

**expressiveness**, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being expressive

**expressly**, eks-pres'ly, *adv.* In an express manner, of set purpose, in direct terms plainly

**express-rifle**, eks-pres'iv-ri, *n.* A rifle carrying a light bullet with a large charge of powder very effective against large game

**express-train**, eks-pres'train, *n.* A train that runs regularly at a high rate of speed

**expropriate**, eks-prō'pri-āt, *v. t. pret. & pp. expropriated*, eks-prō'pri-āt'ed, *ppr. expropriating*, eks-prō'pri-āt'ing [*L. ex* out of from, and *proprius*, one's own **PROPRIUM**] To give up a claim to the exclusive property of, to take for public use to dispossess—**expropriation**, eks-prō'pri-ā'shon, *n.* The act of expropriating, the act of dispossessing of proprietary rights

**expugn**, eks-pūn', *v. t. pret. & pp. expugned, eks-pūn'ed, *ppr. expugning*, eks-pūn'ing [*O. Fr. expugnare*, *L. expugnare*—*ex* and *pugnare*, to fight, *fr. pugnare*, a fight *Comp. impugnare* **EXPUGNARE**] To take by assault, to storm, to capture, to reduce, to subdue*

**expulsion**, eks-pul'shon, *n.* [*Fr. expulsio*, *L. expulsio*, *fr. expulso*, *expulsus* **EXPULSION**]







**extinguisher**, ek-sting'gwish er, *n* One who or that which extinguishes, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it

**extinguishment**, ek-sting'gwish ment, *n* Act of extinguishing, extinction

**extirpable**, ek-sterp'a-bl, *a* Capable of being extirpated

**extirpate**, ek-sterp'at, *v* pret & pp *extirpated*, ek-sterp'at-ed ppr *extirpating*, eks-sterp'at-ing [L *extirpō*, *extirpatus* -er, out, and *stirps*, the trunk of a tree, stock, root] To pull or pluck up by the roots, to root out, to eradicate, to destroy totally, to exterminate, to cut out, to remove completely

**extirpation**, ek-sterp'at-shon, *n* [Fr *extirpation*, L *extirpation*] Act of extirpating or rooting out, eradication, excision, total destruction, complete removal

**extirpator**, ek-sterp'at-er, *n* [L *extirpator*] One who extirpates or roots out a destroyer—**extirpator**, ek-sterp'a-to-r, *a* Serving to extirpate, root out or destroy

**extol**, eks-tol', *v* pret & pp *extolled*, eks-tol', ppr *extolling*, eks-tol-ing [L *extollo*, I raise up—er, out, and *tollō*, I lift or raise up, I raise, fr the root *toll*, as in *tolero*, I endure, I tolerate **TOLERATE**] To raise in words or eulogy, to exalt in commendation to praise, to laud, to magnify, to commend highly, to glorify

**extoller**, eks-tol'er, *n* One who extols, a praiser or glorifier

**extort**, eks-tort', *v* pret & pp *extorted*, eks-tort'-ed, ppr *extorting*, eks-tort-ing [L *extortus*, ppr of *extorqueo* *extortum*, I twist or force out—er, out, and *torqueo* *tortum*, I turn, I twist **TORTURE**] To twist or wrest away, to exact by force or compulsion, to wrest or wring, to take or gain by violence or oppression, to exact violently

**extortion**, eks-tort'shon, *n* [L *extortio*, fr L *extortus* **EXTORT**] Act of extorting, act or practice of wresting things from people, illegal exaction of money or goods, rapacity, oppressive exaction, that which is extorted

**extortionary**, eks-tort'shon-a-ri, *a* [*Extortion* and *-ary*] Pertaining to or implying extortion

**extortionate**, eks-tort'shon at, *a* Characterized by extortion, excessive and oppressive in amount, oppressive in exacting money

**extortionately**, eks-tort'shon-it-li, *adv* In an extortionate manner

**extortioner**, **extortionist**, eks-tort'shon-er, eks-tort'shon-ist, *n* One who practices extortion

**extra**, ek's-tra, *a* [Contr fr *extraordinari*, or other words beginning with *extra* or directly fr L *extra*, beyond.] Extraordinary, more than what is usual, beyond what is due appointed, unexpected, supplementary, additional—*n* Something in addition to what is due, expected or usual, something over and above, something given or charged for in addition

**extract**, eks-trakt', *v* pret & pp *extracted*, eks-trakt'-ed, ppr *extracting*, eks-trakt-ing [L *extractus*, ppr of *extraho*, *extrahum*, I draw out, extract—er, out, and *traho*, I draw, seen also in *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, *trace*, *tract*, &c. **TRACT**] To draw out or forth, to draw from by any means or operation, to force out, to take out or from to take out or select, as a part, to draw, write, or copy out, to find the root of a number—*n* eks'trakt That which is extracted or drawn from something, a passage taken from a book or writing, an excerpt, a quotation, an essence, tincture, &c, drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, or other process

**extractible**, eks-trakt'i-bl, *a* That may be extracted

**extraction**, eks-trakt'shon, *n* [Fr *extraction*, L *extractio*] Act of extracting or drawing out, derivation of persons from a stock or family descent, lineage genealogy, organ, birth, the operation of drawing essence, tinctures, &c, from a substance—operation of finding the roots of numbers or quantities

**extractive**, eks-trakt'iv, *a* [Extract and -ive=Fr *extractif*] Capable of being extracted, tending or serving to extract, extracting—*n* A peculiar base or principle supposed to exist in all vegetable extracts

**extractor**, eks-trakt'er, *n* One who or that which extracts, an instrument used in extracting teeth or otherwise

**extradite**, eks-tra-dit', *v* pret & pp *extradited*, eks-tra-dit'-ed, ppr *extraditing*, eks-tra-dit-ing [Formed from the noun *extradition*] To deliver or give up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come

**extradition**, eks-tra di'shon, *n* [Fr *extradition*, fr L *ex*, out, and *traditio*, a giving up, fr *trado*, *traditus*, I give or deliver up **TRADITION**] The delivery under a treaty, of a fugitive from justice by one government to another, to which he naturally belongs, with a view to trial and punishment

**extrados**, eks-tra'dos, *n* [Fr, fr L *extra*, without, and *dorsum*, the back] The exterior curve of an arch, or the outer curve of a voussure

**extrajudicial**, eks'tra-jū-di'shal, *a* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *judicial*] Out of or beyond the ordinary course of legal procedure, out of the proper court

**extrajudicially**, eks'tra-jū-di'shal-li, *adv* In an extrajudicial manner, out of court

**extramundane**, eks-tra-mun'dan, *a* [L *extra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world **MUNDANE**] Beyond the limit of the material world

**extramural**, eks-tra-mū'al, *a* [L *extra*, beyond, and *murus*, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city

**extraneous**, eks-tra'nē-us, *a* [L *extraneus*, fr *extra*, beyond, akin *strange*] That is without, external, or strange, foreign, not belonging to a thing, existing without, not intrinsic, irrelevant

**extraneously**, eks-tra'nē-us-li, *adv* In an extraneous manner

**extraofficial**, eks-tra-ofi'shal, *a* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *official*] Not within the limits of official duty

**extraordinarily**, eks-trōr'din-a-ri-li, *adv* In an extraordinary manner, uncommonly, remarkably, unusually, particularly, eminently

**extraordinariness**, eks-trōr'din-a-ri-nes, *n* The state or quality of being extraordinary, remarkable

**extraordinary**, eks-trōr'din-a-ri, *a* [Fr *extraordinaire*, L *extraordinarius*—*extra*, beyond and *ordinarius*, ordinary **ORDINARY**] Beyond that which is ordinary or usual, unusual, unaccounted, exceeding the common degree or measure, remarkable, uncommon, eminent, rare wonderful, special, specially employed, supernumerary—*n* Something that is extraordinary, an extra

**extraparochial**, eks'tra-pa-rō'kal, *a* [Prefix *extra*, beyond, and *parochial*] Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish or **EXTRAPAROCIAL** eks'tra-pa-rō'kal-li, *adv* Out of a parish

**extratropical**, eks-tra-trop'i'al, *a* [Prefix *extra* beyond, and *tropical*] Beyond the tropics, without the tropics, north or south

**extravagance**, **extravagance**, eks-tra-vagan's, eks-tra-van's, *n* [Fr *extravagance*, fr L *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, wandering, ppr of *vago*, I wander **VAGABOND**] A going beyond due bounds or limits, want of restraint or moderation excess, irregularity, prodigality, wastefulness, dissipation, lavish expenditure

**extravagant**, eks-tra-vagan't, *a* [Fr *extravagant*, fr L *extra*, beyond and *vagans*, wandering See *prec*] Exceeding due bounds, excessive, unreasonable, immoderate, irregular, wild, fantastic, wasteful, prodigal, lavish profuse

**extravagantly**, eks-tra-vagan't-li, *adv* In an extravagant manner, unreasonably, excessively, wastefully, profusely, lavishly,

**extravaganza**, eks-tra-vagan'za, *n* [It *extravaganza*, L *EXTRAVAGANT*] A literary or musical composition noted for its wildness and incoherence, a burlesque

**extravasate**, eks-tra'va sāt, *v* pret & pp *extravasated*, eks-tra'va sāt-ed, ppr *extravasating*, eks-tra'va sāt-ing [L *extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood-vessels—**EXTRAVASATION**, eks-tra'va sāt-shon, *n* The act of extravasating, state of being forced or let out of the blood vessels and into adjoining tissue, effusion

**extreme**, eks-trēm', *a* [Fr *extreme*, fr L *extremus*, super of *exter* or *exterius*, on the outside, outward, external **EXTENSION**] Utmost, utmost, farthest from a mean, excessive, far out of the ordinary course, greatest, most violent, last, beyond which there is none, worst or best that can exist or be supposed, most pressing, as want or necessity—**Extreme unction** in the *Roman ritual*, the anointing of a sick person with oil when on the point of death—*n* The utmost point or verge of a thing, extremity utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible, height or extravagant pitch, *pl* points at the greatest distance from each other, predicate and subject of a conclusion, first and last terms of a proportion

**extremely**, eks-trēm'li, *adv* In the extreme or utmost degree, to the utmost point, very much, greatly, exceedingly

**extremist**, eks-trēm'ist, *n* [*Extreme* and -ist] A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice

**extremity**, eks-trēm'it, *n* [Fr *extremite*, L *extremitas*, fr *extremus*, extreme] That which is extreme, the utmost point, part, or side the highest degree, extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties utmost rigour or violence, most aggravated state a limb or organ of locomotion as opposed to the trunk of the body and the head

**extricate**, eks'tri kāt, *v* pret & pp *extricated*, eks'tri kāt-ed, ppr *extricating*, eks'tri kāt-ing [L *extrico*, *extricatus*—er, out of, and *trico*, trifles, perplexity, embarrassments, similarly intricate] To free from difficulties impediments, embarrassments, or perplexities, to disentangle, to disengage, to relieve, to set free, to evolve, to give out

**extrication**, eks'tri kāt'shon, *n* [L *extricatio*] Act of extricating

**extrinsic**, **extrinsic**, eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'sik-al, *a* [Fr *extrinsecus*, fr L *extrinsecus*, from without—*exter*, outward (as in *exterior*), and *secus*, by, along with] Being on the outside, external, outward, coming from without, extraneous, foreign, accessory, adventitious—**extrinsicity**, eks-trin'sik al'i-ty, *n* The state of being extrinsic, externality—**extrinsically**, eks-trin'sik al'i-li, *adv* In an extrinsic manner, from without, externally

**extrorsal**, **extrorse**, eks-tror'sal, eks-trors', *a* [Fr *extrorsus* fr L *extra*, on the outside, and *versus*, turned] Not turned or directed outwards, or turned away from the axis opposed to *introrse*

**extrude**, eks-trōd', *v* pret & pp *extruded*, eks-trōd'-ed, ppr *extruding*, eks-trōd-ing [L *extrudo*—er, out, and *trudo*, thrust, I thrust, as in *intrude*, *intrude* (co, with thrust)] To thrust out or forth, to drive out, away, or off, to urge, force, or press out to evel

**extrusion**, eks-trōz'ion, *n* Act of extruding, a driving out expulsion

**exuberance**, **exuberance**, eks-ū'berans, eks-ū'berans, *n* [Fr *exuberance*, fr L *exuberans*, see next] The state of being exuberant, superabundant overflowing, fullness, richness abundance, copiousness rankness luxuriance

**exuberant**, eks-ū'berant, *a* [L *exuberans*, -antis, ppr of *exuberare*, to be abundant, ex, intens, and *uberare*, to be fruitful, fr *uber*, rich, fruitful, abundant, fr *uber*, a teat,





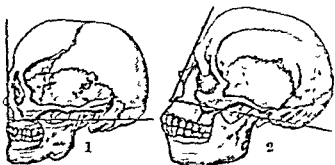


*facted, factet, fas'et-ed, fa-set'ed*, ppr *factum, facting, fas'et-ing, fa-set'ing* To cut a facet or facets on  
**facete**, fa-sit', a [*L facetus* FACETIOUS] Witty, facetious

**facette**, fa-sit'-shē, n pl [*L, fr facetus, mery*] See next | Witty or humorous sayings, jests, witticisms

**facetious**, fa-sit'-shus, a [*Fr facetieux, fr L faceta, wit, fr facetus, witty, elegant, fr facio, I make* FACT] Merry, witty, humorous, jocular, sprightly, full of pleasantry; exciting laughter — **facetiously**, fa-sit'-shus-lī, adv In a facetious manner merrily, wittily — **facetiousness**, fa-sit'-shus-nes, n Quality of being facetious

**facial**, fa-shi-al, a [*Fr facial, fr L facies, face*] Pertaining to the face — **facial angle**,



Facial Angle — 1, European 2, Negro

the angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding

**facially**, fa-shi-al-lī, adv In a facial manner, so far as the face is concerned

**facile**, fa-sil', a [*Fr facile, fr L facilis, easy to do, easy, good-natured, compliant, fr facio, I make* FACT] Easy to be done or performed, not difficult, easy of access or converse, easily persuaded to good or bad, yielding, ductile to a fault, dexterous — **facileness**, fa-sil'-nes, n The state of being facile

**facilitate**, fa-sil-it-āt, v t pret & pp *facilitated, fa-sil-it-āt-ed, ppr facilitating* fa-sil-it-āt-ing [*Fr faciliter, fr L facilitas, easiness, facility, fr facilis, fr facio I make* FACT] To make easy, or less difficult to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it, to lessen the labour of

**facility**, fa-sil'-it-i, n [*Fr facilité, L facilitas, fr facilis, facile* FACILE] Quality of being facile or easy, easiness to be performed, ease, readiness proceeding from skill or use, dexterity, easiness to be persuaded, readiness of compliance, pliancy in character, pl means by which anything is rendered easy, convenient advantages or opportunities

**facings**, fas'ing, n A covering in front for ornament or defence, a thin covering, of better material, a mode of adulterating tea by mixing with colouring matter and other substances, the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c., pl the distinctive trimmings on a regimental garment

**facsimile**, fak-sim'il-lī, n [*L facio, I make, and similes, like*] That which is made exactly like, an exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting — **facsimilist**, fak-sim'il-ist, n The producer of a facsimile

**fact**, fakt, n [*L factum, a thing done, a deed, a fact, fr facio I do or make* a word of which the root is doubtful This verb in one way or other enters into a great many English words, as *affect* *affair*, *artifice* *benefice*, *beneficent*, *counterfeit*, *defeat*, *difficult*, *facility*, *fashion*, *fraud*, *defect*, *edifice* *effect*, *infect*, *forfeit*, *office*, *perfect*, *praiseworthy*, &c.] Anything done or that comes to pass, a deed, an event, an accident, an occurrence, a circumstance, an effect produced or achieved, a matter of reality, reality, truth, verity

**faction**, fak'-shon, n [*Fr factione L factio, a making or doing, a party or faction, fr facio, I make* FACT] A party, in political society, combined or acting in union in opposition to another party or to the ruling power, a party unscrupulously promoting

their private ends at the expense of the public good, a junto, discord, dissension — **factionary**, fak-shon-ā-rī, n A partyman, one of a faction — **factionist**, fak-shon-ist, n One who takes part in or promotes faction

**factious**, fak'-shus, a [*Fr factieux, L factiosus, factious, fr facio* FACTION] Given to faction, addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in a state, prone to clamour against public measures or men, pertinacious to faction proceeding from faction — **factiously**, fak'-shus-lī, adv In a factious manner by means of faction — **factiousness**, fak'-shus-nes, n Quality of being factious

**factitious**, fak-ti'-shus, a [*L factitious, made by art, fr facio, I make* FACT] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature, artificial — **factitiously**, fak-ti'-shus-lī, adv In a factitious manner

**factitive**, fak-ti'-tiv, a [*From L facio, factum, I make* FACT] Causative tending to make or cause, gram expressing the result of an action that produces a new condition in the object (in 'he struck him dead', *struck* is factitive)

**factor**, fak'-ter, n [*L factor, a maker, a doer, an agent, fr facio, I make*] An agent, particularly a mercantile agent, a commission merchant, in Scotland, a person appointed by a landlord or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c., one of two or more numbers or quantities, which when multiplied together form a product *also* any expression considered as a part of a product, hence, generally one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result

**factorage**, fak-ter-āj, n [*Factor and age*] Agency of a factor, the commission paid to a factor

**factorial**, fak-tō'-ri-al, a Pertaining to a factor or factors in any sense

**factorship**, fak-ter-ship, n The business of a factor

**factory**, fak-tō'-rī, n [*Partly from factor*] An establishment where factors in foreign countries reside to transact business for their employers (contr from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, a manufactory

**factotum**, fak-tō'-tum, n [*L facio, I do, and totus, all, whole* FACT, TOTAL] Lit a person employed to do all kinds of work, a confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer

**facula**, fak-ū-lā, n, pl *facule*, fak-ū-lī [*L facula, a little torch dim of fac, a torch*] One of those spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc which appear brighter than the rest of his surface — **facular**, fak-ū-lar, a Pertaining or relating to facule

**facultative**, fak-ū-lit-iv, a [*Fr facultativus, fr L facultas* FACULTY] Optional, contingent, not obligatory

**faculty**, fa-'ful-tī, n [*Fr faculté, L facultas, possibility, power, opportunity, fr facilis, easy to do, fr facio, I do* FACT] Any mental or bodily power, capacity for action or function *also* all derived from practice, a practice, a duty by nature, special power or endowment, capacity, capability, a right or power granted to a person, a special power or authority; persons having a special position and privileges, the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions and more specifically the medical profession, the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves

**fad**, fad, n [*Origin unknown*] A favourite theory, crotchet, hobby [Colloq] — **faddy**, fad-i, a Given to fads or crotchets. [Colloq] — **faddist**, fad-'ist, n One who deals in fads. *Also* **fad-monger** — **faddish**, fad-'ish, a Pertaining or given to fads, faddy — **faddishness**, fad-'ish-nes, n

**fade**, fad, v t pret & pp *faded, faded* ppr *fading, fading* [O *fr fado, to fade, to become pale or weak, fr fado, inapud, formerly also pale, fr L rapidus, rapid,*

tasteless, insipid.] To lose colour, to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually, to decay, to lose freshness to wither, *also* a plant, to perish, to gradually disappear, to grow dim or indistinct to wane — v t To cause to wither, to deprive of freshness or vigour

**fade**, fad, a [*Fr fade, insipid*, See prec.] Insipid, flat, tame, dull, without brightness, spirit or interest

**fadedly**, fad'id-lī, adv In a faded or decayed manner

**fadeless**, fad'les, a Unfading

**fadge**, faj, v t pret & pp *fadged, fadged* ppr *fagging, fag'ing* [Origin doubtful, comp A *fax, fagan, defigan* to fit or join (which, however, became *jay* in O E), cf *jun*, D *roegen*, Sw *foga*, to fit] To suit, to fit, to be found suitable or successful

**fading**, fad'ing, p a Liable to fade, not durable, transient — **fadingly**, fad'ing-lī, adv In a fading manner

**factal**, f'kal, a [See next] Pertaining to or of the nature of facts or dregs

**factis**, f'c-s, n pl [*L, pl of fact, factus, dregs*] Grounds, sediment, dregs, excrement

**fecula**, fek-ū-lā See **FECELA**

**factry**, f'k-erī, a or n See **FACTRY**

**fig**, fag, v t pret & pp *fagged, fag'd* ppr *fagging, fag'ing* [Perhaps from verb to *flag*, by omission of l] To become weary, to fail in strength, to be faint with weariness to labour hard or assiduously, to work till wearied, to act as a fag — v t To use or treat as a fag or drudge, to tire by labour, to exhaust — n A laborious drudge, one who labours to weariness, a schoolboy who acts as a drudge for another in a higher form class, in some cases English school

**flag-end**, fag'end, n [The end of a *flag* or hangs loose] The end of a web of cloth, the unriveted end of a rope, the refuse or meaner part of anything

**figot**, fagot, fag'ot, n [*Fr figot, It fagotto* a fagot, perhaps fr *L fax, jacies*, a fagot, a torch.] A bundle of sticks (twigs or small branches of trees, a bundle of pieces of iron or steel for remanufacture, a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the master of a military company) a term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman — v t pret & pp *fagotted, fagotted*, fag'ot-ed, ppr *fagotting, fagotting*, fag'ot-ing To tie up in a fagot or similar bundle, to collect promiscuously

**figotto**, fa-got'to, n [It *fagotto* said to be so called fr its fagot-like appearance.

**FAGOT** | The Italian name for the bassoon

**fact-vote**, fag'ot-vot, n A vote, procured by the purchase of property, which is divided among a number of persons so as to constitute a nominal voting qualification for each — **fagot-voter**, fag'ot-vot-er, n One who holds a fagot-vote

**Fahrenhelt**, f'vren hilt, a [After *Fahrenheit*, who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1729] The name designating that kind of thermometer and its scale in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180, the freezing point being marked 32° and the boiling 212°

**falence**, fa-lens or fa-lāns, n [*Fr, fr It falencia, fr Falencia, a town in Italy*] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish and painted in various designs

**fall**, fāl, v t pret & pp *failed, fail'd* ppr *failing, fail'ing* [*Fr failiter, to fail, fr L fallere, failure, to deceive whence also false* *fallible* *fallacious* *fallacy*] To fail, to be deficient, to be insufficient, to cease to be abundant for supply, to come short, not to have the due measure or degree, to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished, to become weaker, to become extinct, to be entirely wanting, to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied, not to produce the effect to be expected, to be unsuccessful, to miss the object or result intended or expected to come short, to be guilty of omission or neglect, to become insolvent or bank-







of slope, declivity, the season when leaves fall from trees autumn, that which falls, a shower, a kind of ladies' veil, lapse or declension from innocence or goodness, the fall being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve, *naught* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting—To try a fall, to try a bout at wrestling.

**fallacious**, fal-lá'sh-us, *a* [Fr *fallacieux*, L L *fallaciosus*, fr *fallax*, *fallax*, deceitful, fr *fallō*, I deceive **FALL**.] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading, producing error or mistake tending to mislead deceitful, deceptive, misleading, sophistical, delusive—**fallaciously**, fal-lá'sh-us-lý, *adv* In a fallacious manner deceitfully—**fallaciousness**, fal-lá'sh-us-nes, *n* Quality of being fallacious

**fallacy**, fal-lá'si-sý, *n* [L *fallacia*, deceit fr *fallax*, deceitful, **FALLACIOUS**] Deception, deceitfulness, a misleading or mistaken argument, an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error

**fallibility**, fal-lá-bil'itý, *n* Quality or state of being fallible

**fallible**, fal-lá-bil, *a* [L *fallibilis*, fr L *fallō*, I deceive **FALLACIOUS**] Liable to mistake or be mistaken, that may err or be deceived in judgment, liable to error not above the failings incident to humanity

**fallibly**, fal-lá-bil, *adv* In a fallible manner **falling-sickness**, fal'ing-sik-nes, *n* A name for epilepsy

**falling-star**, fal'ing-star, *n* A meteor seen darting through the sky and leaving a train of light behind it

**Falloppian**, fal-ló'pý-an, *a* Pertaining to Falloppus an Italian anatomist of the 16th century—Falloppian tubes, the two canals or tubes which arise at each side of the uterus in females, and pass towards the ovary

**fallow**, fal'ó, *a* [A Sax *fealo*, *fealu*, pale red or pale yellow=O Sax *falu*, *G fahli*, *fahb* L *G* and *D* call fallow same root as L *palidus*, pallid, pale Lith *palus*, white The term was applied to land from the colour of ploughed land.] Pale red or pale yellow, ploughed, but not sowed, left to rest after a year or more of tillage, uncultivated, neglected, uncropped, unused—*n* Land ploughed but not cropped, land left unsown after being ploughed, the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season—*v t* pret & pp *fallen*, fal'óð ppr *falling*, fal'ó-ging To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it

**fallow-chat**, fal'low-Chat, fal'ó-Chat, fal'ó-fínsh, *n* The bird otherwise called the wheat-eat

**fallow-deer**, fal'ó-dér, *n* [From its fallow or pale-yellow colour] A kind of deer smaller than the stag, and common in England in gentlemen's parks

**fallowness**, fal'ó-nes, *n* A fallow state, barrenness, exemption from bearing fruit

**fall-trap**, fal'trap, *n* A trap in which a part is meant to fall and kill or imprison the victim

**false**, fáls, *a* [O Fr *fals* Mod Fr *fauz*, fr L *falsus*, false fr *fallō*, *falsum*, I deceive **FALL**.] Not true not conformable to fact, intended to mislead, counterfeit, forged, not real or genuine, hypocritical, feigned, spurious not honest or just, fraudulent, not faithful or loyal, treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, unfaithful inconstant, not well founded or based, constructed for show or for subsidiary purpose [as *false* bottom, a *false* keel]

**false-hearted**, fáls'hárt-ed, *a* Having a false or deceitful heart deceitful treacherous perfidious—**false-heartedness**, fáls'hárt-ed-nes, *n* The quality of being false hearted

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* [Faler, and hood, state, degree, quality] Quality of being false, want of truth or veracity error an untrue assertion untruth falsity fiction, fabrication a lie want of honesty, treachery, deceitfulness, perfidy

**falsely**, fáls'h, *adv* In a false manner, not truly, untruly, erroneously

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* Quality of being false, want of veracity, untruthfulness, duplicity, deceit, treachery perfidy

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* [It *falsetto*, *dum* of *falso*, fr L *falsus*, false] A false or artificial voice that part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* [L L *falsificatio*] Act of falsifying, wilful misstatement or misrepresentation

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* One who falsifies

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* pret & pp *falsified*, fáls'i-fid, ppr *falsifying*, fáls'i-fing, [Fr *falsifier*, fr L *falsus*, false, and *facio* I make] To make false to represent falsely, to vitiate with false and misleading elements, to garble, to make not genuine, to disprove, to prove to be false to break by falsehood—*v t* To violate the truth

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* [L L *falsitas* fr *falsus*, false **FALSE**] The quality of being false, that which is false, a falsehood

**falsehood**, fáls'hóð, *n* pret & pp *faltered*, fal'ter-d, ppr *faltering*, fal'ter-ing [A freq connected with *fall*, fr supposed Fr verb corresponding to Sp *faltar*, *It faltare*, to fail, fr L *fallere*, to deceive **FALT**, **FALL**.] To hesitate in the utterance of words, to speak with a broken or trembling utterance, to stammer, to fail tremble, or yield in exertion not to be firm and steady, to fail in the regular exercise of the understanding

**faltering**, fal'ter-ing, *a* Belonging to one who falters, broken or trembling in utterance—**falteringly**, fal'ter-ing-lý, *adv* In a faltering manner, hesitatingly

**fama**, fá'ma, *n* [L *fama*, fame **FAME**.] A widely prevailing rumour affecting the moral character of any one

**fame**, fá'm, *n* [Fr *fame*=It *Sp* and *Pg fama*, fr L *fama*, fame, renown, fr *fari*, to speak whence also *fabula*, *fate*, *fate*, *fate*] A public report or rumour favourable report, report or opinion widely diffused, report that exalts the character, celebrity, reputation, credit, honour

**famed**, fá'm-d, *a* Having fame, famous, renowned, celebrated

**fameless**, fá'm-less, *a* Without fame or renown

**familiar**, fá-mil'ýer, *a* [Fr *familiér*, fr L *familiaris*, fr *familia*, a household, the servants of a household, fr *familia*, a servant **FAMILY**] Well acquainted, on terms of intimacy, intimate, affable exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend, not formal or distant, easy in conversation, well acquainted or conversant, well known, learned or well understood by frequent use, unceremonious, free, unconstrained—**Familiar spirit** a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person—*n* An intimate, a close companion one long acquainted with a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call

**familiarity**, fá-mil'ýer-í-tý, *n* [Fr *familiarité* L *familiaritas*, fr *familiaris* See prec.] State of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse or association in company, affability freedom from ceremony, intimacy, intimate acquaintance, unconstrained intercourse, pl actions characterized by too much license, liberties

**familiarize**, fá-mil'ýer-íz, *v t* pret & pp *familiarized*, fá-mil'ýer-íz-d, ppr *familiarizing*, fá-mil'ýer-íz-ing [Familiar and *ize*=Fr *familiariser*] To make familiar or intimate, to habituate, to accustom, to make well known by practice or converse

**familiarly**, fá-mil'ýer-lý, *adv* In a familiar manner

**famulus**, fá-mil'us, *n* [L *famulus*, domestic, the slaves or servants of a house, fr *famulus*, a slave fr *Oscan* *fa* language formerly spoken in the south of Italy] *famel*, a slave, fr *fauma*, Skt *dhāman* a house] The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head, the parents and

children alone, the children as distinguished from the parents, those who descend from one common progenitor, kindred, lineage, line of ancestors, honourable descent, a group of animals or plants more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order, a group of individuals related in some way

**famine**, fá-mín, *n* [Fr *famine*, *famine* fr L *fames*, hunger, probably through a L L form *famna* the root probably means to gnaw, being that of *Gr chamai*, I gnaw] Scarcity of food, dearth, a general want of sufficient provisions, want, destitution

**famish**, fá-mish, *v t* pret & pp *famished*, fá-mish-t, ppr *famishing*, fá-mish-ing [From O Fr *afamer*, to famish with term *-ish* added **FAMINE**] To kill or destroy with hunger, to starve, to exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst, to distress with hunger, to kill by deprivation or denial of anything necessary for life—*v t* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst, to come near to perish by destitution

**famishment**, fá-mish-mét, *n* Act of famishing, extreme want of sustenance

**famous**, fá-mús, *a* [Fr *fameux* fr L *famosus* fr *fama*, fame **FAME**.] Celebrated in fame or public report, much talked of and praised, distinguished in story, renowned illustrious eminent, noted, exceedingly good, admirable, first-rate (a famous hand at a story)

**famously**, fá-mús-lý, *adv* In a famous manner capably

**famulus**, fá-mil'us, *n* [L, a servant. **FAMILY**] A servant or attendant; an attendant and pupil

**fan**, fá'n, *n* [A Sax *fann*, fan, fr L *fanus*, a fan for winnowing, akin to L *ventus*, wind, and *F* *vent*, *winnow*] An instrument for winnowing grain by agitating the air, an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face, in warm weather, something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, something by which the air is moved, a wing, an instrument for blowing a fire—*v t* pret & pp *fanned*, fá-n-d, ppr *fanning*, fá-n-ing To cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan, to winnow, *fig* to produce effects on analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame, to excite or stir up to activity, to stimulate

**fanatic**, fá-nat'ik, fá-nat'ik, fá-nat'ik, *a* [Fr *fanatique*, L *fanaticus*, lit inspired by a deity, fr *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity a temple **FANAT**.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions excessively enthusiastic possessed by a kind of frenzy

**fanatic**, fá-nat'ik, *a* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects, one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion an enthusiast a visionary—**fanatically**, fá-nat'ik-lý, *adv* In a fanatical manner, with wild enthusiasm

**fanaticism**, fá-nat'ik-sizm, *n* [Faneatic and *-ism*] Quality of a fanatic, excessive enthusiasm, wild and extravagant notions of religion, religious frenzy

**fanaticize**, fá-nat'ik-síz, *v t* pret & pp *fanaticized*, fá-nat'ik-síz-d, ppr *fanaticizing*, fá-nat'ik-síz-ing To make fanatic

**fancied**, fá-n'ed, *a* Conceived by the fancy imagined, imaginary, fanciful

**fancier**, fá-n'ýer, *n* One who fancies or takes a fancy, one who has a hobby or fancy for certain things, one who is influenced by his fancies

**fanciful**, fá-n'si-ful, *a* Full of fancy, guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience, dictated by fancy, full of wild imaginations, visionary, chimerical, whimsical, fantastical, wild—**fancifully**, fá-n'si-ful-lý, *adv* In a fanciful manner, wildly, whimsically—**fancifulness**, fá-n'si-ful-nes, *n* The quality of being fanciful—**fanciless**, fá-n'si-less, *a* Destitute of fancy

**fancy**, fá-n'si, *n*, pl *fancies*, fá-n'siz [Contr for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, fr O Fr *fantaisie*, Fr *fantaisie*, L and Gr *phantasia* a fancy, fr Gr *phantazō*, I make visible, fr















**favourably**, fá'v'er-a-bli, *adv* In a favourable manner  
**favoured**, fá'v'erd, *p* Regarded or treated with favour, preferred above others, having special advantages or facilities, featured.  
**favourer**, fá'v'er-er, *n* One who favours, a well wisher  
**favourite**, fá'v'er-it, *n* [Fr *favori*, *masc*, *favorite*, *fem*, fr *il favorito*, *favorita*, a favourite, fr *favore*, favour (q v)] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection, one greatly beloved, a darling: often one unduly favoured, one treated with undue partiality — *a*. Regarded with particular favour kindness, affection, esteem or preference  
**favouritism**, fá'v'er-it-izm, *n* [Favoritism and -ism] The disposition to have favourites, or to favour one or more persons to the neglect of others having equal claims, exercise of power by favourites  
**fawny**, fá'vus *n* [L, a honey-comb] A disease attacking the scalp, and characterized by yellowish dry incrustations  
**fawn**, fá'n, *n* [Fr *faon*, fr a form *fetous* fr *L. fetus*, progeny] A young deer, a buck or doe of the first year — *a*. Resembling a fawn in colour, light brown. Also used as *n* — *v*. pret. & pp *fawned* *fand* ppr *fawning*, fá'ning To bring forth a fawn  
**fawn fan**, fá' n pret. & pp *fawned*, *fand*, ppr *fawning*, fá'ning [A Sax *fornjan*, to be glad or fain fr *forne*, glad, *fune* = *foel* *fagna*, to rejoice, be glad FAIR.] To show a servile attachment, to court favour by low cringing, and the like, to cringe and bow to gain favour, to show attachment to by fawning about one, as a dog (Followed by on or upon) — *a*. A servile cringe or bow mean flattery  
**fawner**, fá'ner, *n* One who fawns  
**fay**, fá, *n* pl *fays*, fáiz [Fr *foe*, L *fata*, a fairy FAIRY.] A fairy, an elf  
**fay**, fá, *v* pret. & pp *fayed*, *fad* ppr *faying*, fá'ing [A Sax *færian*, to hit FADGE.] To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair  
**fealty**, fé'al ti *n* [O Fr *fealte*, *feante* &c., fealty, fr *fidelitas*, faithfulness, fidelity it is thus the same word as *fidelity*] Fidelity or faithfulness to a superior, a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands, loyalty  
**fear**, fer, *n* [A Sax *fear*, fear, *peril* = *foel*, fear, harm, mischief, Sw *fara*, Dan *fara*, danger, O H G *fara*, danger, fright, Mod. G *gefahr*, danger, fr root of *E. fare*, to travel, seen also in *L. periculum*, danger (E *peril*) FAPE.] A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger, anxiety, solicitude, dread, terror, alarm, the object of fear, slavish dread, filial regard mingled with awe or reverence, holy awe and reverence for God and his laws, reverence, respect, due regard — *v* t pret. & pp *feared*, *fird*, ppr *fearing*, fá'ing [Sax *færan*, *qæran*] To feel fear or a painful apprehension of, to be afraid of, to apprehend, to dread, to suspect, to have a reverential awe of, to reverence, to venerate, to affright or to terrify — *v* i. To be in fear or apprehension of evil to be afraid  
**fearful**, fé'ful, *a* Filled with fear afraid, apprehensive timid timorous, impressing fear, terrible, dreadful, awful  
**fearfully**, fé'ful-li, *adv* In a fearful manner  
**fearfulness**, fé'ful-ness, *n* State or quality of being fearful; timidity awe dread, terror alarm  
**fearless**, fé'les, *a* Free from fear undaunted, courageous, bold, intrepid, daring; brave dauntless  
**fearlessly**, fé'les-li, *adv* In a fearless manner; bravely; dauntlessly, intrepidly  
**fearlessness**, fé'les-ness, *n* Quality of being fearless, courage, boldness, intrepidity  
**feasibility**, fé'zi-bil'i ti *n* Quality of being feasible, practicability  
**feasible**, fé'zi-bl, *a* [Fr *faissable*, fr *fauve*, *fouvent*, to do, fr *L. facere*, to do to make

**FACT**] That may be done, performed, executed or effected, practicable  
**feasibly**, fé'zi-bl, *adv* In a feasible manner, practicably  
**feast**, fést, *n* [O Fr *feite*, Fr *site*, fr *L. festum*, a holiday, a feast, fr *festus*, solemn, festive, whence also *festal*, *festival*, *festive*, *L. ferio*, holidays, is perhaps fr same root, hence *fair* (a)] A holiday, a festival day, a sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake a sumptuous treat a banquet something delicious to the palate, a ceremony of feasting an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event, a festival something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul, that which delights and entertains — *v* t pret. & pp *feasted*, fé'st'ed, ppr *feasting*, fé'st'ing To partake of a feast to eat sumptuously, to dine or sup on rich provisions, to be highly gratified or delighted — *v* t. To entertain with sumptuous food, to treat at the table magnificently to delight, to pamper to gratify luxuriously  
**feaster**, fést'er, *n* One who feasts  
**feat**, fé't, *n* [Fr *fait*, fr *L. factum*, a deed something done, fr *facio*, I do or make *Fact* is the same word.] An exploit an achievement, some extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning  
**feather**, féth'er, *n* [A Sax *fæther*, a feather, a pen = O Sax *fæthera*, D *feder*, Sw *fader*, Dan *fæder*, Icel *fæthr*, G *feder*, same root as *L. penna* (= *pinna*) a feather, Gr *pteron* (for *peteron*) a wing, Skt *patra*, a wing, fr root *pat*, to fly, also to go, to seek, as in *L. peto* (whence *petition*)] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds, a plume something resembling a feather a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, kind nature (as in, birds of a feather), birds collectively as the objects of sport, a trifle — *a*. A feather in the cap, an honour or mark of distinction — *The* white feather, *fig* indications of cowardice (a white feather in a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed) — *v* t. pret. & pp *feathered*, féth'erd ppr *feathering* féth'er'ing To dress in feathers, to fit with feathers to cover with feathers — *To* feather one's nest, to collect wealth, particularly when acting in some capacity for others — *To* feather an ear, to turn the blade horizontally as it leaves the water  
**feathered**, féth'erd, *p* Having feathers, fitted or furnished with feathers  
**feather-edge**, féth'er-éj, *n* The thinner edge of a board or plank. — **feather-edged**, féth'er-éjd, *a* Having one edge thinner than the other and overlapping  
**feathering**, féth'er'ing, *n* Arch an arrangement of small arcs or curves used as ornaments in Gothic architecture  
**featherless**, féth'er-less, *a* Destitute of feathers, unfeathered  
**feather-star**, féth'er-star, *n* A beautiful crenoid or crenate, with processes that give a feather-like appearance  
**feather-weight**, féth'er wät, *n* A weight as light as a feather, the lightest weight that is placed on a racing horse  
**feathery**, féth'er-i, *a* Feathered, clothed or covered with feathers — *Having* the appearance of feathers, plumes  
**feature**, féch'ur, *n* [O Fr *feature*, *facture* fr *L. factura*, a making fr *facio*, *factum*, I make FACT.] The make form or cast of any part of the face, any single lineament the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing as of a country or landscape, a prominent part or characteristic  
**featured**, féch'urd, *a* Having features of a certain cast  
**featureless**, féch'ur-less, *a* Having no distinct features shapeless, without well-marked characters  
**feaze**, féz, *v* t pret. & pp *feazed*, féz'ed, ppr *feazing*, féz'ing [A Sax *fosa* a fringe, akin G *fäsen*, *fäzlin*, to ravel out, *fäzer*, a fibre] To unravel the end of anything made of threads or fibres, to unravel out  
**febricula**, fe-brík'ü-la, *n* [L, dum of

**febris**, fever] A slight fever — **febricula**, fe-brík'ü-lös, *a* Affected with slight fever  
**febrile**, fé-bril, *a* [Fr *febrile*, fr *L. febris*, fever] Pertaining to fever, indicating fever, or derived from it  
**february**, fé-brü-ä-ri, *n* [L *Februarius*, fr *februus*, purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th.] The second month in the year, consisting in common years of twenty-eight days, in leap-year of twenty-nine  
**fecal**, fé'kal, *a* See FÆCAL  
**feces**, fé'siz, *n* pl See FÆCES  
**fecula**, fék'ü-la, *n* [L *fecula* lees of wine, *dum* of *fovea*, *fecies*, dregs] Powdery matter obtained from plants by crushing, washing with water, and subsidence, starch or farina  
**feculence**, fék'ü-lens, *n* [Fr *feculence*, fr *L. L. feculentia*, fr *feculentus*, feculent] State or quality of being feculent foul, or filthy, foulness, muddiness, impurity, lees, sediment dregs  
**feculent**, fék'ü-lent, *a* [Fr *feculent*, L. *feculentus*, fr *fovea*, *fecies*, dregs, sediment] Abounding with dregs or sediment, foul or filthy, muddy impure  
**fecund**, fé'kund, *a* [Fr *fecund*, L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile, fr the root *fo*, to produce, bring forth, or produce originally to give such, seen also in *felo*, I suck, *femina*, a woman, *fetus*, *felix* happy &c.] Fruitful in progeny seed of plants and animals, prolific, fertile, productive  
**fecundate**, fé'kund ät, *v* t pret. & pp *fecundated*, fé'kund ät'ed, ppr *fecundating*, fé'kund ät'ing [L *fecundo*, *fecundatus* fr *fecundus* See pre] To make fruitful or prolific, to impregnate  
**fecundation**, fé'kund ät'shon, *n* [Fr *fécondation*] Act of fecundating, impregnation  
**fecundity**, fé'kund-ü-ti, *n* [Fr *fecundité*, L. *fecunditas*, Fecundus] The state or quality of being fecund or prolific power of producing or bringing forth, fertility, richness of invention  
**federal**, fé'd'er-al, *a* [Fr *federal*, fr *L. fedus*, *foederis*, a league or treaty, seen also in *confederate*, akin to *fidus*, faithful, *fides*, faith FAITH.] Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract, particularly between states or nations, united in a federation, confederated, founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c. (a federal republic) — *a*. One who upholds federal government  
**federalism**, fé'd'er-al-izm, *n* [Federal and -ism = Fr *fédéralisme*] The principles of federal government, the upholding and strengthening of the central government in a federal republic  
**federalist**, fé'd'er-al-ist, *n* One who upholds federalism a federal  
**federalize**, fé'd'er-al-iz, *v* t or i pret. & pp *federalized*, fé'd'er-al-iz'd, ppr *federalizing*, fé'd'er-al-iz'ing [Federal and -ize] To unite in a federal compact  
**federate**, fé'd'er-ät, *a* [L *federatus* fr *federo*, *foederatus*, fr *fedus* *foederis*, a league FEDERAL.] Leagued, united by compact joined in confederation  
**federation**, fé'd'er-ä't'shon, *n* [See pre] Act of uniting in a confederation or league a league, a confederacy  
**federative**, fé'd'er-ä-ri, *a* [Federation and -ive = Fr *fédératif*] Unitary or joining in a league, forming a confederacy

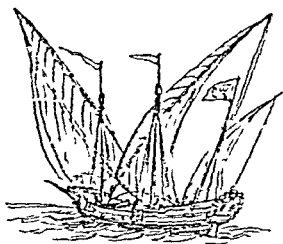






**felting**, *fel'ting*, *n* The process of making felt, the materials of which felt is made, or the felt itself

**felucca**, *fe luk'ka*, *n*, pl **feluccas** [It *felucca*, *felucca*, fr *Ar feldah* fr *full*, a



Felucca.

**ship** *A long narrow vessel, once common in the Mediterranean, with lateen sails, and capable of being propelled by oars*

**female**, *f'e-mal*, *n* [Fr *féminelle*, fr *L femella*, a young girl, a dim fr *femina*, a woman, fr the root of *L fecundus*, *fecund*, *fclir*, happy (whence *felicity*), *fetus*, &c **FECUND**] One of that sex which conceives and brings forth young, whether a woman, a girl, or an animal, a plant which produces fruit, the flower that bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers — a

Belonging to the sex which produces young not male, pertaining to females — *feminine*, *romantic*, *soft weak*, *low*, *pusill-bearing*, *producing*, *capitulate* flowers — *Female* rhymes, double rhymes, such as *motion*, *notion*, the second syllable being short — *Female* screw, a concave screw, corresponding to the convex or male screw which works in it

**feme-covert**, *femme-covert* *fem'kurt*, *n* [Norm Fr] *Lave*, a married woman who is under covert of her husband — **feme-sole**, *femme-sole*, *fem-sol*, *n* An unmarried woman.

**feminine**, *fem'in*, *a* [Fr *feminin*, *L femininus*, of the feminine gender fr *femina*, a woman. See **PRE**] Pertaining to a woman, to women, or to females, having the qualities belonging to a woman, womanly, effeminate, womanish, detestable of manly qualities, denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words

**femininely**, *fem'in-ly*, *adv* In a feminine manner

**femininess**, *femininity*, *fem'in-ness*, *fem'in-ty*, *n* The quality of being feminine

**femme-de-chambre**, *fam-de-shan br*, *n* [Fr] A lady's-maid, a chambermaid

**femoral**, *fem'o-ral*, *a* [Fr *femorale* *L femoralis*, fr *L femur*, *femoris*, the thigh] Belonging to the thigh

**femur**, *f'e-mur*, *n* [L] The first or uppermost bone of the leg, the thigh-bone

**fen**, *fen*, *n* [A Sax *fen* *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt = *D* *reen*, *O* *Fris fenne*, *G* *fenne*, *Icel fen*, *fen*, *peat-bog*, *Goth fani*, *mud*, *clay*] A stretch of boggy land, a marsh, a bog, a swamp where water stagnates

**fence** *fens*, *n* [An abbreviation of *defence*, *like send* fr *defend*, *sport* fr *disport* *spte* fr *depute*] That which defends or defends that which guards, protects, or confines, a wall, hedge, ditch railing, bank, &c, forming a boundary or inclosing some area, that which defends from attack, approach or injury, security, defence, fencing skill in fencing, hence skill in argument and repartee, a purchaser or receiver of stolen goods — *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *fenced*, *fenst* *pp* *fencing*, *fens'ing* To defend, to guard to fortify to inclose with a fence, to secure by an inclosure, to hedge in, to ward off or parry by argument or reasoning — *v* *t* To use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence, to prac-

tise the swordsmen's art, to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts, to parry arguments, to equivocate, to prevaricate

**fenced**, *fenst*, *p* *a* Inclosed with a fence, guarded, fortified

**fencer**, *fens'er*, *n* One who fences, one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil

**fencible**, *fens'ibl*, *n* A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad

**fencing**, *fens'ing* *n* The art of using skillfully a sword or foil in attack or defence, material used in making fences that which fences, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery

**fend**, *fenst*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *fended*, *fen'd* *pp* *fending*, *fens'ing* [Contr fr *defend* See **FENCE**] To keep off to ward off to shut out usually followed by *off* [to *fend off* blows] — *v* *t* To act on the defensive, to elude for one's self, to provide a livelihood

**fender**, *fend'er*, *n* That which fends, defends or wards off, a utensil to prevent coals from rolling from a fire to the floor, something hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body

**fenestral**, *f'es'tral*, *a* [L *fenestralis*, fr *fenestra*, a window] Pertaining to a window

**fenestrate**, *f'es'trat*, *a* Having windows or openings but having interstices between the eims — **fenestration** *f'es-trä'sh'n*, *n* The scores or arrangement of windows in a building

**Fenian**, *f'i-ni-an*, *n* (A name assumed fr *Ir Fionna* a race of heroes in Irish legend) a member of a secret society having for its principal object the erection of Ireland into a republic — *a* Of or belonging to the Fenians — **Fenianism**, *f'i-ni-an-izm*, *n* The principles or politics of the Fenians

**fennel**, *fen'el*, *n* [Moonshname] A north African animal allied to the fox

**fennel**, *fen'el*, *n* [A Sax *fīnol*, *fīnol*, *fennel*, like *D* *fenel*, *G* *fenchel*, &c, borrowed fr the *L feniculum*, *fennel*, dim fr *fenum*, hay] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for the agreeable aromatic flavour and medicinal properties of its seeds, and for its leaves, that are used in sauces

**fenny**, *fen's*, *a* Belonging to or having the character of a fen, growing in fens, boggy, marshy moonsh

**fent**, *fent*, *n* [Fr *fente*, a slit, fr *fendre*, *L findere*, to split (whence *fissile*, &c)] The opening left in an article of dress, as at the top of the skirt in a gown, &c, for the convenience of putting it on, a placket

**fengreek**, *f'e-n'greek*, *n* [L *fenum graecum*, Greek hay] A leguminous annual plant whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice

**feod**, *feodal*, *feodary*, *fud*, *fū'dal*, *fū'da-ri* Same as *Fend*, &c

**feoff**, *fel*, *n* [A form of *fief* (q v)] *a* *fief* or *fee* — **feoffee** *fel'fi*, *n* A person who is invested with land in fee — **feoffee**, *feoffor*, *fel'er*, *n* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee — **feoffment**, *fel'ment*, *n* The legal gift or transference to a person of a fee or freehold estate, the instrument or deed by which such property is conveyed

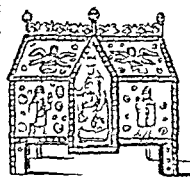
**feracious**, *f'e-rä'sh-us*, *a* [L *ferax*, *feracis* fr *fero* I bear cog with *E* to bear (q v)] Fruitful, producing abundantly — **feracety**, *f'e-rä'si-ty*, *n* Fruitfulness

**feral**, *f'e-ral*, *n* pl [L See next] Wild animals often in the low phrase *fero nativus* animals naturally wild as opposed to domestic animals

**feral**, *f'e-ral*, *a* [L *fera*, a wild beast, fr *ferus*, wild **FERRIC**] In a natural state of wildness, not domesticated having become wild from a state of domestication as animals, or from a state of cultivation, as plants

**fer-de-lance**, *fer-de-läns*, *n* [Fr, iron of a lance, lance head] The lance-headed viper a very venomous serpent of Brazil and the West Indies

**feretory**, *fe'rē-to-ri-n*, *n* [From *L feretrum*, a bier or litter, fr *Gr pheretrion*, fr *phero*, I carry, cog *E* to bear] A movable chest or shrine in which the relics of saints were deposited



Feretory

**ferial**, *f'e-ri-al*, *a* [L *ferialis* fr *feria*, holidays] Pertaining to holidays or days in which business is not transacted

**ferine**, *f'e-rī-na*, *n* [L *ferinus*, fr *fera*, a wild beast **FEPAL**] Pertaining to wild beasts, wild undomesticated

**feringee**, *f'e-rīng-ee*, *n* [Probably a corruption of *Frani*] The name given to Europeans by the Hindus

**ferity**, *f'e-rī-ti*, *n* [L *feritas*, fr *ferus*, wild, **FERAL**] Wildness

**ferment**, *fer'ment*, *n* [Fr *ferment*, a ferment, *fermenter*, to ferment, fr *L fermentum*, a ferment, for *fermentum*, fr *fervere*, to boil, to boil up *FER VIRE*] That which causes fermentation, as yeast, leaven, &c, intestine motion, heat, tumult, agitation — *v* *t* *fer-ment'* *pret* & *pp* *fermented*, *fer-ment'ed*, *pp* *fermenting*, *fer-ment'ing* [Fr *fermenter*, *L fermentare*] To cause to ferment or produce fermentation in, to set in agitation — *v* *t* To undergo fermentation, to work, to be in agitation or excited, as by violent emotions, to be excited into sensible internal motion

**fermentable**, *fer-ment'a-bl*, *a* Capable of fermentation

**fermentation**, *fer-ment-ä'sh'n*, *n* [Fr *fermentation*, **FERMENT**] Act or process of fermenting, the decomposition or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds through the agency of a ferment, generally indicated by a sensible internal motion, the development of heat, and the liberation of bubbles of gas, in common language, the process by which grape juice is converted into wine and the wort of malt into beer, *fig* the state of being in commotion, agitation, excitement

**fermentative**, *fer-ment-a-tiv*, *a* [Fr *ferment* and *-ativ* = Fr *fermentatif*] Causing or having power to cause fermentation, consisting in fermentation

**fermentescible**, *fer-ment'es-a-bl*, *a* Capable of being fermented

**fern**, *fern*, *n* [A Sax *fearn*, a fern = *D* *varen*, *G* and *O H G* *farn*, cog with *Sk* *parra*, a wing or feather] The name of many cryptogams, consisting of herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants producing leaves called fronds, which are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules containing the minute reproductive spores

**fernery**, *fer'n-ri*, *n* A place where ferns are artificially grown

**fern-owl**, *fer'n-oul*, *n* The common goat-sucker or night-jar

**ferny-seed**, *f'e-rni*, *n* The seed, or more correctly the spores, of fern, formerly believed to possess magical properties

**ferny**, *f'e-rni*, *a* Abounding or overgrown with fern

**ferocious**, *f'e-rō'sh-us*, *a* [From *L feror*, *feries*, fr *ferus*, wild **FPIAL**] Fierce; savage cruel, barbarous, expressive of or indicating ferocity — **ferociously**, *f'e-rō'sh-us-ly*, *adv* In a ferocious manner, fiercely, with savage cruelty — **ferociousness**, *f'e-rō'sh-us-ness*, *n* Quality of being ferocious, ferocity

**ferocly**, *f'e-rō'si-ty*, *n* [Fr *ferocité*, *L ferocitas*, fr *feror*, *feries*, ferocious (q v)] Savage wildness or ferocity, fury, cruelty, fierceness indicating a savage heart

**ferrous**, *f'e-rūs*, *a* [L *ferreus* made of iron, fr *ferrum* iron (whence *farrer*, a word of unknown root or connection)] Partaking of or pertaining to iron, like iron























**fire-plug**, fīr'plūg, *n* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire

**fire-pot**, fīr'pɒt, *n* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations

**fire-proof**, fīr'pruf, *a* Proof against fire, incombustible

**fire-r, fire-r**, *n* One who sets fire to anything, an incendiary

**fire-raising**, fīr'raɪzɪŋ, *n* The name given in Scots law to the crime of arson

**fire-screen**, fīr'skrɪn, *n* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat

**fire-ship**, fīr'shɪp, *n* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships

**fireside**, fīr'saɪd, *n* A place near the fire or hearth, home, domestic life or retirement often used adjectively

**firewood**, fīr'wɒd, *n* Wood for fuel

**firework**, fīr'wɜ:k, *n* A preparation of gunpowder sulphur, &c, used for making a show, a signal, &c

**fire-worship**, fīr'wɜ:ʃɪp, *n* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia

**fire-worshipper**, fīr'wɜ:ʃɪp-er, *n* A worshipper of fire, a Guebre or Parsee

**firing**, fīrɪŋ, *n* Act of one who fires, act of discharging firearms, application of fire or of a cautery, fuel, the process of treating articles with fire

**firkin**, fɜ:kɪn, *n* [From *four*, with dim suffix -*kin*, being the fourth of a barrel] An old measure of capacity, equal to 7½ gallons, a small wooden vessel for butter

**firm**, fɜ:m, *a* [Fr *ferme* L *firmus*, firm, seen also in *affirm*, *confirm*, *firmament*, *firm*, *infirm*, &c probably of same root as L *fidus*, faithful, *fides* faith] Steadfast, steady, stable, fixed, strong, robust, sturdy, closely compressed, compact, dense, hard, solid, not fluid, not easily moved, fast, unshaken, constant, resolute, staunch, not giving way — *n* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firm*ed or rendered valid — It and *firm* 1. A partnership of two or more persons for carrying on a business, a commercial house the name under which a company transacts business — *v t* pret & pp *firm*ed, *firm*ed ppr *firm*ing, *firm*ing To make firm or solid — *i t* To become firm or solid

**firmament** fɜ:m-ə-mənt, *n* [L *firmamentum*, fr *firm*o *firmatus* fr *firmus*, firm (q v)] The vault of heaven was anciently regarded as solid and immovable] The sky or heavens, the region of the air, an expanse, a wide extent — **firmament**, *a*, firm-a-mənt'al, *a* Pertaining to the firmament

**firmán**, fɜ:'mən or fɜ:'mən', *n* [Per *fermān*, *firmān*, a decree] A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c, issued for various special purposes a license or grant of privileges

**firmly**, fɜ:m'lɪ, *adv* In a firm manner, steadfastly; strongly, solidly, resolutely, immovably

**firmness**, fɜ:m'nes, *n* Quality of being firm, stability, strength, steadfastness, fixedness, constancy, certainty, compactness, hardness, solidity

**firry**, fɜ:'rɪ, *a* Pertaining to fir, made of fir abounding in fir

**first**, fɜ:st, *a* [A superlative of which *fore* may be regarded as the positive A Sax *furst*, first, most to the fore — Icel *fyrrst* D *in forste*, Sw *forst*, D *vorste*, G *furst* (a prince) FOR.] The ordinal of one preceding all others in a series, foremost in time, place, progression, rank, importance, estimation, excellence, earliest, chief, highest, principal — **First floor**, the floor or story of a house next above the ground floor — **At first**, at the first, at the beginning or origin — **First and last**, within the whole time or period, altogether — **First and last**, at one time or another — *adv* Before all others in order, place, value, progression or rank

**first-born**, fɜ:st'bɔ:n, *a* First brought forth, eldest

**first-class**, fɜ:st'klas, *a* First-rate, of the highest excellence or quality [Colloq]

**first-fruit**, fɜ:st'frot, *n* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season, first profits of anything, first or earliest effect, in a good or bad sense

**first-hand**, fɜ:st'hænd, *a* Obtained direct from the first source, obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c

**firstling**, fɜ:st'liŋ, *n* [First and term -ling] The first produce or offspring, as of sheep or cattle

**firstly**, fɜ:st'lɪ, *adv* In the first place, first

**first-rate**, fɜ:st'ræt, *a* Of the first rate or estimate, of highest excellence pre-eminent, of the largest size, as a ship of war

**first-water**, fɜ:st'wɜ:tə, *n* The first or highest quality, purest lustre applied principally to diamonds and pearls

**firth**, fɜ:θ, *n* [From Icel *fjorthr*, Dan *fjord*, N *fjord*, a firth, same root as *fare*, *ferry* FORD] A name given to several estuaries or arms of the sea into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland, a channel or arm of the sea (the Penland Firth) written also *frith*

**fisc**, fɪsk, *n* [Fr *fisc*, L *fiscus*, a state treasury] The treasury of a prince or state

**fiscal**, fɪs'kəl, *a* [Fr *fiscal*, L L *fiscalis* See *prec*] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue — *n* A treasurer, a public prosecutor, as in Scotland

**fish**, fɪʃ, *n*, pl *fishes*, fɪʃ'ez, instead of which the *sing* is often used collectively [A Sax *fisc* — Icel *fiskr*, Dan and Sw *fisk*, D *fisch*, G *fisch*, Goth *fisks*, cos L *piscis*, W *ysys*, Gael and Ir *iasg*, fish (the *p* initial being regularly dropped)] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals, a contemptuous or familiar term for a person, as, a queer *fish*, the flesh of fish used as food — Neither *flesh* nor *fish*, neither one thing nor another, having no decided character or qualities, nondescript. — To have other *fish* to fry, to have other business or hand — *v t* pret & pp *fished*, *fished*, ppr *fishing*, *fishing* To employ one's self in catching fish, to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means, to seek to obtain by artifice or indirectly (to *fish* for compliments) — *v t* To catch, or attempt to catch, fish in, to catch or get hold of in water, to draw out or up when in water, to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping

**fish-carver**, fɪʃ'kɜ:və, *n* A broad knife for carving fish at table, a fish slice

**fisher**, fɪʃ'ə, *n* One who fishes or is employed in catching fish

**fisherman**, fɪʃ'ə-mən, *n* pl *fishermen*, fɪʃ'ə-mən, *n* One whose occupation is to catch fish

**fishery**, fɪʃ'ə-rɪ, *n* [Fish and -ery] The business of catching fish, a place where fish are regularly caught

**fish-fag**, fɪʃ'fag, *n* A woman who sells fish, a fishwife

**fishie**, fɪʃ'ɪ, *n* [Fish and -ie] A small fish, a dangle, a dart] A kind of dart or harpoon which is hurled at fish as they swim

**fish-hook**, fɪʃ'huk, *n* A hook to catch fish

**fishiness**, fɪʃ'ɪ-nəs, *n* State of being fishy

**fishing**, fɪʃ'ɪŋ, *n* Used or employed in catching fish or by fishermen — *n* Art or practice of catching fish

**fish-line**, fɪʃ'laɪn, *n* A long line used for fishing to which a line is fastened for angling

**fish-joint**, fɪʃ'joɪnt, *n* A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end

**fish-louse**, fɪʃ'lʊ:s, *n* A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes

**fishmonger**, fɪʃ'mʌŋ-ɡə, *n* A seller of fish, a dealer in fish

**fish-plate**, fɪʃ'plæt, *n* One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail

**fish-salesman**, fɪʃ'salz-mən, *n* One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers

**fish-slice**, fɪʃ'slɪs, *n* Same as *Fish-carver*

**fish-spear**, fɪʃ'spiə, *n* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them

**fish-strainer**, fɪʃ'stri:n-er, *n* A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish

**fish-torpedo**, fɪʃ'tɔ:pɛd-ɔ, *n* A torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self-propelling and shaped like a fish

**fishwife**, fɪʃ'waɪf, *n* fish'wɪf, *n* A woman who sells fish

**fishy**, fɪʃ'ɪ, *a* [Fish and -y] Consisting of fish like fish, as a slang term, worn out as if by dissipation, also dubious, equivocal, unsafe, unsound applied to a project or speculation

**fissile**, fɪs'sɪl, *a* [L *fissilis*, fr *findo*, *fissus*, I split or cleave, whence also *fission fissure* &c, the root being same as in *E bite*] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain or of natural joints

**fissilingual**, fɪs'ɪŋ-gwɪəl, *a* [L *fissus*, cleft *lingua*, tongue] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards

**fission**, fɪs'ɪən, *n* [L *fissio* FISSILE] The act of splitting or breaking up into parts reproduction in animals of a low type through the body dividing into parts, each of which becomes a separate individual

**fissiparous**, fɪs'ɪp-ə-rus, *a* [L *fissus*, split and *pario*, I produce] Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division

**fissirostral**, fɪs'ɪ-rɔ:st-rəl, *a* [L *fissus* split, and *rostrum*, a bill] Having a bill with a very wide gape, as certain birds, swallows for instance

**fissure**, fɪs'ʃɜ:, *n* Fr *fissure*, fr L *fissura*, fr *findo* I split, FISSILE] A cleft, a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance, a longitudinal opening — *v t* pret & pp *fissured*, *fissured*, ppr *fissuring*, *fissuring* To cleave or make a fissure in, to crack or fracture

**fit**, fɪt, *n* [A Sax *fust* — L G *fust*, O Frs *fest*, G *faust*, D *ruist*, Rus *pyast*, same root as L *pugnus*, Gr *pygmē* the fist] The hand clenched, the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm — *v t* pret & pp *fitted*, *fitted*, ppr *fisting*, *fisting* To strike with the fist

**fistic**, fɪs'tɪk, *a* [Fist and -ic] Pertaining to boxing, pugilistic

**fisticuffs**, fɪs'tɪkʌfs, *n* [Fist and cuff] A blow with the fist commonly in *pl* fighting with the fists boxing

**fistula**, fɪs'tʊl-ə, *n* [L *fistula*, a pipe, a sort of ulcer] A muscular pipe, a deep, narrow, sinuous or short extending between the surface of the body and an internal cavity

**fistular**, fɪs'tʊl-er, *a* [L *fistularis* See *prec*] Hollow like a pipe or reed

**fistulose**, fɪs'tʊl-əs, fɪs'tʊl us, *a* [FISTULA] Having the nature of a fistula, hollow, like a pipe or reed

**fisty**, fɪs'tɪ, *n* [Fist and -y] Pertaining to the fist or fists, or to pugilism, fistic

**fit**, fɪt, *n* [Of doubtful origin, comp A Sax *fitt*, *fitt*, a song, a struggle, Icel *fet*, a race, a step] A sudden activity followed by a relaxation, a temporary but violent mental attack, a paroxysm, a temporary attack of a disease or pain, a sudden and violent attack in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless, a convulsion

**fit**, fɪt, *a* [Allied to Icel *fita*, to knit together, Goth *fetan*, to arrange to adorn, E *fettle*, or equivalent to *fat* (adj)] O Fr *fit*, L *fatum*, made] Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, or propriety, of suitable kind, suitable, meet becoming, suited to the nature and propriety of things, proper, appropriate, congruous, qualified, competent adequate — *v t* pret & pp *fitted*, *fitted*, ppr *fitting*, *fitting* To make fit or suitable, to bring into some required form, to furnish or accommodate with anything, to adapt, to suit, to prepare to put in order for, to qualify to be the right size for to become — To fit out, to furnish, to equip, to supply with necessaries or means — To fit up, to furnish with things suitable, to make proper for reception or use — *v t* To be proper or becoming, to suit or be suitable.







**flamenco**, fr *L. flamma*, flame, from its red colour. 1. A web-footed bird, with very long neck and long slender legs, standing from 5 to 6 feet high.

**flamy** flām'ā, a [*Flame* and -y] Having the nature of flame, having the colour of flame

**flaneur**, fla-ner, n. [Fr, fr *flâner*, to saunter about] A lounge, a gossip

**flange**, flay, n. [A form of *flan*], which first became *flanch*, then *flange* 1. A projecting rim or edge on any substance, such as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, a raised edge on the rim of a wheel, &c. — v t pret. & pp *flanged*, flay'd, ppr *flanging*, flay'ing To furnish with a flange to make a flange on

**flank**, flangk, n. [Fr *flanc*=Sp and Pg *flanco* It *flanco*, a word of Germanic origin = O H G *flanca*, side, loin flank, akin G *gelenk*, joint] The part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip, anything similar in position, the side of an army, or of any division of an army or of a fleet, the extreme right or left, any part of a fortified work defending another work by a fire along its face, the side of any building — v t pret. & pp *flanked*, flangk't, ppr *flanking*, flangk'ing To stand or be posted or situated at the flank or side of, to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of, to pass round or turn the flank of

**flanker**, flangk'er, n. One who or that which flanks

**flannel**, flann'el, n. [O E. and Sc *flannen*, fr. W *gielann*, fr *gylan*, wool, flannel being originally a Welsh manufacture] A soft, nappy, woollen cloth of loose texture

**flap** flap n. [Probably imitative of noise made by a blow with a plant leaf surface. Comp D *flap*, a blow, *flap* is a hundred form.] Something broad and flexible that hangs loose, the motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it, a lappet, a lobe, a skirt or tail of a coat — v t pret. & pp *flapped* flap't, ppr *flapping*, flap'ing To beat with a flap, to move, as something broad (a bird's wings) — v i To move, as wings, or as something broad or loose, to wave loosely or flutter

**flap-dragon**, flap'drag-on, n. A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brands snap-dragon

**flap-eared**, flap'erd, a Having broad loose ears

**flap-jack**, flap'jak, n. A sort of broad pancake, an apple-puff

**flap-mouthed**, flap'mouth'd, a Having loose hanging lips

**flapper**, flap'er, n. One who or that which flaps, a young wild duck

**flare** v i pret & pp *flared* flay'd ppr *flaring*, flay'ing [Probably akin to *flashed*=N *flare*, to blaze N To burn with an intense, wavering, or fluttering light to flutter with gaudy show, to glitter with transient lustre, to give out a dazzling light — To flare up, to become suddenly angry or excited. — n. An unsteady, broad, offensive light — **flaring** flay'ing, p. A gaudy, glittering showy

**flash**, flash, n. [Akin to Sw *flao*, to blaze, and to *flare*, comp also Icel *flasn*, to rush] 1. A sudden burst of flame and light, a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing, a gleam, a sudden burst as of wit or merriment, a short transient state — 2. A vulgarly showy or gaudy, counterfeited — v i pret. & pp *flashed*, flash't ppr *flashing*, flash'ing To break or burst forth with a flash or flame, to give out a flash or gleam, to break into some dazzling condition to burst out, to come, appear, or pass suddenly, to dart (a thought flashes through the mind) — v t To emit or to throw out like a burst of light

**flashily**, flash'i, l, ade In a flashy manner, gaudily, showily

**flash-point** **flashing-point**, flash'-point, flash'ing point, n. The temperature at which the vapour of oils will ignite and flash

**flashy**, flash'y, a [*Flash* and -y] Characterized by empty show, showy, gaudy, impulsive, fiery

**flat**, flask, n. [A Sax *flæt*, *flære*, a flask or bottle — Dan *flæt*, Sw *fläsa*, ultimate origin doubtful, comp O Fr *flasche*, *flascen* (L *flagon*) Sp *flaca*, It *fiasco*, L *L. flasco*, *flasca*, a flask] 1. A kind of bottle, a narrow-necked globular glass bottle a metal or other pocket dram-bottle, a vessel for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen

**flat**, flat, a. [Not in A Sax = Icel *flatr*, Sw *flatt*, Dan *flad*, flat, comp Gr *platys*, Skr *prithu*, broad] Having an even surface without elevations or depressions, level, prostrate *hyn*, the whole length on the ground, fallen, tasteless stale vapid, insipid, dead, dull, frigid, depressed emptory, absolute, positive, downright, as a refusal, must below the natural or the true pitch not sharp or shrill

— n. A flat surface, a level, a flat stretch of ground, a shoal, a shallow, a sand bank under water, the broad or flat side of something, something broad and flat, a flat-bottomed boat *mus* a mark (b) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all notes on the same degree are lowered a semitone, a story or floor of a building, a foolish fellow, a simpleton — v t pret. & pp *flatted*, flat'ted ppr *flattening*, flatt'ing To make flat or level, to flatten

**flat-fish**, flat'fish, n. One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder turbot, and sole

**flat-iron**, flat'ir-ern, n. An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth

**flatling**, flatlong, flat'ling, flat'long adv [*Flat* and *-ling*, *-long*] Flatwise with the flat side

**flatly**, flat'li, adv In a flat manner, horizontally, evenly, without spirit, positively, plainly

**flatness**, flat'nes, n. State or quality of being flat

**flat-race**, flat'ras, n. A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeple-chase

**flatten**, flat'n, v t pret & pp *flattened*, flat'n'd, ppr *flattening* flat'n'ing [From *flat* and -en] To make flat, to level, *mus* to render less acute or sharp, as a sound, to lower in pitch — v i To grow or become flat

**flatter**, flatter, v t pret & pp *flattered*, flay'd, ppr *flattering*, flatter'ing [Same as Tr *flatter*, Fr *flatur*, to pat stroke, caress, flatter perhaps fr Icel *flatr*, E *flat*, comp also Icel *flathra*, to fawn or flatter *flathr*, flattery] To gratify by praise or obsequiousness, to please by favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of one's self to compliment, to praise falsely, to encourage by favourable notice, representations or indications to raise false hopes in, *refl* to entertain views or impressions pleasing to one's self

**flatterer**, flatter'er, n. One who flatters a fawner, a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing but undue praise

**flattering**, flatter'ing, a Bestowing flattery agreeable to one's self love gratifying

**flatteringly**, flatter'ing, l, ade In a flattering manner

**flattery**, flatter'y, n. [Fr *flatterie* FLAT-ter-y] Act of one who flatters, false praise, adulation, sycophancy, cajolery

**flattening**, flatt'ing, n. [From *flat* in sense of dull] A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss

**flatulence**, flatulency, flat'u lens, flat'-u-len si, n. State of being flatulent, or troubled with gases in the alimentary canal

**flatulent**, flat'u lent, a. [L *L. flatulentus*, fr *flatus*, a blowing, fr *flō flatum*, I blow (as in *inflate*) *Flageolet*, *flute*, *flue* are of kindred origin] Affected with gases in the stomach and intestines, generating or apt to generate, wind in the stomach, windy, empty, vain, puffy — **flatulently**, flat'u-lent-l, ade In a flatulent manner

**flatwise**, flat'wiz, a or adv [From *flat*, and *-wise*, manner] With the flat side down-

ward or next to another object, not edge-wise

**flat-worm**, flat'worm, n. A kind of tape-worm

**flaunt** flaunt, v t pret & pp *flaunted*, flaunt'd, ppr *flaunting*, flaunt'ing [Origin doubtful, comp prov G *flander*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter, Sw *flän* a to waver] To make an ostentatious display, to display one's self ostentatiously to act ostentatiously, to be glaring or gaudy — v t To display ostentatiously, to display impudently or offensively — n. The act of flaunting, bold or impudent parade

**flaunter**, flaunt'er, n. One who flaunts

**flaunty**, flaunt'ing, flaunt'ing, a Apt to flaunt ostentatious, vulgarly or offensively showy, gaudy

**flautist**, flay'tist, n. [*flauto*, a flute] A player on the flute, a flutist

**flavescent**, flay'es-cent, a. [L *flavescente*, to become yellow, fr *flavus*, yellow] Yellowish or turning yellow

**flavourous**, flay'ur-us, a Having flavour, pleasant to the taste or smell

**flavour**, flavor, flay'ur, n. [From L *L. flavor*, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell, fr L *flavus*, yellow] The quality of a substance which affects the smell or taste in any manner, that quality which gratifies the palate, relish, zest — v t pret & pp *flavoured*, flay'urd, ppr *flavouring*, flay'ur-ing To communicate some quality to a thing that may affect the smell or taste

**flavoured**, flay'urd, p. a Having flavour of this or that kind

**flavourless**, flay'ur les, a Without flavour, tasteless

**flaw**, flā, n. [A Sax *flōh* that which has flaws, a fragment = Dan *flage*, a flake, Sw *flaga*, a flaw, a flake *flaga* *sw* to scale off akin to *flad* and *flag* (stone) *flaw*, *flō*] A crack, a defect made by breaking or splitting, a blemish, a defect, a fault, an imperfection, a speck — v t pret & pp *flawed*, flay'd, ppr *flawing*, flay'ing To make or produce a flaw in

**flaw**, flā, n. [Same as D *flaag*, a squall a shower, L G *flage* a flying cloud N *flaga* a gust] A gust of wind, a gust or blast of short duration

**flawless**, flay'les, a Without flaw or defect, perfect, unblemished

**flawy**, flay'y, a Full of flaws or cracks

**flax**, flaks, n. [A Sax *flax*, flax = D *flax*, Frs *flax*, G *flachs*, flax, fr a root meaning to plant, weave, or twist seen in L *plectis*, G *plectis*, I weave or plant, G *flechten*, to weave] A plant the fibres of which are formed into linen threads and fabrics of various kinds, while its seeds are also valuable, yielding linseed oil, the fibres of the plant prepared for manufacture

**flax-dresser**, flaks'dres'er, n. One who combs and prepares flax for the spinner

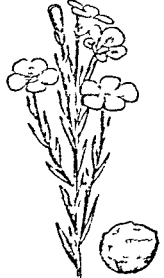
**flaxen**, flaks'n, a [*Flax* and -en] Made of flax, resembling flax, of the colour of flax, fair

**flax-mill**, flaks'mil, n. A mill where flax is spun, a mill for the manufacture of linen goods

**flax-seed**, flaks'sēd, n. The seed of the flax, linseed

**flaxy**, flaks'y, a Like flax, flaxen

**flay**, flā, v t pret & pp *flayed*, flay'd ppr *flaying*, flay'ing [A Sax *flān* to flay = O D *flāgen*, *flāen*, to flay; Icel *flā* Dan *flaa*,



Flax (*Linen usitatissimum*) with section of seed vessel.







**flinging, fling'ing** [Akan to Icel *flengja*, O Sw *flenga*, to strike or beat, Dan *flenga*, N *flengja*, to slash ] To cause to fly from the hand, to throw, to hurl, to dart, to cast with violence, to send forth, to emit, to scatter, to drive by violence, to throw to the ground to prostrate — v. i. To flounce, to fly into violent and irregular motions, to throw out the legs violently, to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure, to rush away angrily — n. A throw, a gibe, a sneer, a sarcasm, unrestrained enjoyment of pleasure, a lively Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*

**flint, flint** n. [A Sax. *flint*, flint=Dan *flint*, Sw *flinta*, flint, perhaps same root as Gr *plinthos*, a brick.] A very hard siliceous stone (a species of quartz) which strikes fire with steel, a piece of this stone formerly used in firearms, to strike fire, anything proverbially hard.

**flint-glass, flint'glas**, n. A species of glass of which flint was formerly an ingredient, used for table-ware, &c

**flintiness, flint'i-ness**, n. Quality of being flinty or hard

**flint-lock, flint'lok**, n. A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan

**flinty, flint'y**, a. [Flint and -y] Consisting of flint, like flint, very hard, not impressible, cruel, unmerciful, inexorable

**flip, flip**, n. [A form of *flap* or *flip*] A smart blow, as with a whip, a flick, a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron — v. t. pret & pp *flipped*, *flipped*, ppr *flipping*, *flipping* To flick

**flippancy, flip'an-si** n. [Flippant and -cy] Quality of being flippant, heedless pertness, undue levity

**flippant, flip'an-t**, a. [Apparently formed from *flip* but comp Icel *fléyr*, tattle, *fléymn*, pert, petulant ] Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration, heedlessly pert showing undue levity, petulant, shallow, disrespectful, smart or witty in a disrespectful way

**flippantly, flip'an-tl**, adv. In a flippant manner

**flipper, flip'per**, n. [Equivalent to *flapper*, fr *flap*] The paddle of a sea-turtle, the broad fin of a fish the arm of a seal

**flirt, flirt**, v. t. pret & pp *flirted*, *flirt'ed*, ppr *flirting*, *flirt'ing* [Probably connected with A. Sax. *flerd* trifle, folly, *flerdian*, to trifle comp G *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise ] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion, to toss or throw, to move suddenly, to make coquetish motions with (a fan) — v. i. To run and dart about, to act with levity or giddiness, to play the coquette, to play at courtship — n. A sudden jerk, a quick throw or cast, one who flirts a woman who plays at courtship, a coquette

**flirtation, flirt-i'shon**, n. [Flirt and -ation] A flirting, playing at courtship, coquetry

**flit, flit**, v. i. pret & pp *flitted*, *flit'ed*, ppr *flitting*, *flit'ing* [Same as Icel *fluga*, Dan *fluge*, Sw *fluga*, to fly, to dart, akin to *flut* (v) *flutter* ] To fly or dart along to move with celerity through the air to flutter, to rove on the wing, to remove from one habitation to another (Scotch in this sense)

**flitch, flitch**, n. [A Sax. *flitche*, a flitch of bacon=Icel *flitja*, a flitch comp Icel *fluk*, a flap, perhaps akin to *flake* ] The side of a hog salted and cured as bacon

**flitter, flit'er**, v. t. pret & pp *flittered*, *flit'er'd*, ppr *flittering*, *flit'er'ing* [A form of *flutter* ] To flutter

**flittermouse, flit'er-mous**, n. [Equivalent to *flutter-mouse*=D *flieder mus*, G *fliedermus* ] A bat

**float, flut**, n. [A Sax. *flota*, a boat=Icel *floti*, a float or raft, Sw *flotta*, G *flote*, a float, a raft, from the verb See below ] That which swims or is borne on water, a floating mass, a raft, anything that floats on the surface of a fluid, as the water-gauge of a steam-engine — v. i. pret & pp *floated*, *flut'ed*, ppr *floating*, *flut'ing* [A Sax.

*flotan* to float, fr *flotan*, to fleet, *fleet*, *float*, *float* are closely allied. **Flow** ] To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid, to swim, to be buoyed up not to sink not to be aground, to move or be conveyed on water, to be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air, to move with a light, irregular course — v. t. To cause to float, to cause to be conveyed on water, to flood, to inundate, to overflow — To float a scheme, to bring it prominently before public notice, to raise funds for carrying it on

**floatage, flut'aj**, n. Anything that floats on the water, floating capacity, buoyancy

**floatation, flut-i'shon**, n. See **FLOTATION**

**float-board, flut'bord**, n. A board of an under-shoot water-wheel, on which the water strikes, one of the boards of a paddle-wheel

**floater, flut'er**, n. One that floats

**floating, flut'ing**, p. a. Resting on and buoyed up by a fluid, fluctuating circulating, not fixed or invested (*floatin*) capital

**floating debt, disconnected, unattached** (the *floating* ribs in some fishes)

**flocclation, fluk-sh'ashon** n. [As if

from a form *floculus*, dim of L *floccus*, a lock of wool.] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes by a sick person

**flocose, fluk'os**, a. [L L *flocosus* fr L *floccus*, a flock of wool ] Covered with little tufts like wool

**floculence, fluk'ulens**, n. State of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes

**floculent, fluk'ul-ent**, a. [From L *floccus*, a flock of wool ] Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes fleecy

**flock, flock**, n. [Perhaps fr O Fr *flor*, L *flores*, a lock of wool, but comp G *flor*, O G *flocco*, D *flot*, Sw *flot*, a Dan *flot*, a flock, which may be of independent origin ]

A lock of wool or hair, the refuse of cotton and wool, or shreds of woollen goods, used for stuffing mattresses, &c

**flock, flock**, n. [A Sax. *floc*, *floce*, a flock, a company of men=Dan *flok*, Sw *flot*, Icel *flot*, L *flock*, other connections doubtful ]

A company or collection, as of sheep, goats, birds, &c, a Christian congregation in relation to their spiritual pastor

**flock, flock**, v. t. pret & pp *flocked*, *flock'ed*, ppr *flocking*, *flock'ing* To gather in companies or crowds, to collect or assemble in multitudes, to crowd together to move in crowds

**flock-bed, flock'bed**, n. A bed stuffed with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine

**flock-master, flock'mas-ter**, n. An owner or overseer of a flock, a sheep-farmer

**flock-paper, flock'pá-per**, n. A wall-paper having a red figure made of powdered wool attached by size or varnish

**flocky, fluk'y**, a. Abounding with flocks or little tufts like wool, floccose

**floe, fló** n. [Same as Dan *flage*, Sw *flaga*, a floe, akin to *flot* ] A large mass of ice floating in the ocean

**flog, flog**, v. t. pret & pp *flogged*, *flog'ed*, ppr *flogging*, *flog'ing* [Allied perhaps to Prov E *flack* to beat, *flack* it to whip, v. t. to lash, to scourge, to beat or strike with a rod or whip, to chastise with repeated blows

**flogger, flög'er**, n. One who flogs

**flogging, flög'ing**, n. A whipping for punishment

**flood, flud**, n. [A Sax. *flod* a flood, flowing water=Frns Dan and Sw *flod*, Icel *flód*, D *flod*, L G *flod*, G *flut*, *flut*, a flood, fr the root of *flot* ] A great flow of water, a body of water rising and overflowing

ing like an inundation, a deluge, a river, the flowing or rising of the tide, a great quantity an overflowing abundance, superabundance, a great body or stream of any fluid — v. t. pret & pp *flooded*, *flud'ed*, ppr *flooding*, *flud'ing* To overflow, to inundate, to deluge to overwhelm

**flood-gate, flud'gát**, n. A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to shut to prevent it

**flooding, flud'ing** n. The act of overflowing or inundating, a morbid discharge of blood from the uterus

**flood-mark, flud'mark**, n. The mark or line to which the tides rise high-water mark

**flood-tide, flud'tid**, n. The rising tide

**floor, flór**, n. [A Sax. *flór*, a floor=D *flor*, L G *floor*, a floor, G *flur*, a field, a floor, Ir and Gael *flar* (for *plár*), W *flarr*, the ground, a floor ] That part of a building or room on which we walk a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, a story in a building, a suite of rooms on a level, a flat, hard surface, made of loam, lime, &c, used in some kinds of business, as in maiting — v. t. pret & pp *floored*, *flór'd*, ppr *flooring*, *flór'ing* To lay a floor upon, to furnish with a floor, to strike down, to prostrate

**flooler, flór'er**, n. One who or that which floors, a blow which floors a person [colloq ]

**flooring, flór'ing**, n. A floor, material for floors

**flop, flop** v. t. pret & pp *flopped*, *flop'ed*, ppr *flopping*, *flop'ing* [A form of *flap* ] To clap or flap to let down suddenly — v. i. To strike about with something broad and flat, to flap, to plump down suddenly — n. A sudden sinking to the ground — **floppy, flop'y**, a. Having a tendency to flop

**flora, flór'a**, n. [L *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, fr *flor*, *floris*, a flower (whence also *floral*, *florid*, *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, &c.) The root is the same as that of *blow*, *bloom*, *blossom*, *flower* ] A work describing the plants of a certain district or region, a collective term for the plants of a district, region, or period

**floral, flór'al**, a. [L *floralis* See *prec* ] Pertaining to flowers, containing or connected with the flower, made of flowers

**florally, flór'al-ly**, adv. In a floral manner

**floriated, flór'i-át-ed** a. [L *floratus*, flowery, fr *flor*, *floris*, a flower *FLORA* ] Decorated with floral ornament

**Florentine, flór-en-tin**, a. [L *Florentinus*, fr *Florentia*, Florence ] Of or pertaining to Florence — n. A native of Florence, (without cap) a kind of silk cloth, a sort of pie

**flourescence, flór-es-ens** n. [From L *flourescens*, -ent, ppr of *flourescere*, incept fr *florire* to bloom, to blossom, fr *flor*, *floris*, a flower *FLORA* ] A flowering, a putting forth of blossoms or flowers, the season when plants expand their flowers

**floret, flór'et**, n. [Fr *fleuriste*, dim of *fleur*, a flower *FLOWER* ] A floweret, the separate little flower of an aggregate flower, a fencing foli, silk yarn or floss

**floricultural, flór-i-kul'tú-ral**, a. Relating to floriculture

**floriculture, flór-i-kul'túr**, n. [L *flor*, *floris*, flower, and *cultura*, culture ] The culture of flowers or flowering plants

**floriculturst, flór-i-kul'túr-ist**, n. [Floriculture and -ist ] One skilled in floriculture

**florid, flór'id**, a. [L *floridus* fr *flor*, *floris*, a flower *FLORA* ] Flowery, bright in colour, flushed with red (as the complexion), of a lively red colour, embellished with flowers, of rhetoric enriched with profuse ornamentation, highly ornate — **floridity, floridness, flór'id-ti**, *flór'id-ness*, n. Quality, state, or character of being florid — **floridly, flór'id-ly**, adv. In a florid manner

**floriclavum, flór-i-k'lá-um**, n. [L *flor*, *floris*, a flower, and *lego* I gather ] An anthology or collection of choice extracts

**florin, flór'in**, n. [Fr *florin*, fr It *florino*, fr It *fiore*, a flower, fr L *flor*, *floris*, a flower ] A name given to different coins and moneys of account in different countries especially an English coin, value 2s or one-tenth of a pound sterling

**florist, flór'ist**, n. [L *flor*, *floris*, a flower, and -ist fr *flourescere* ] A cultivator of flowers, one skilled in flowers, one who writes a flora or an account of plants

**floucular, flouculous, flók'ul-er flók'ul-us** a. [From L *flouculus* See next ] Composed of floucles or florets

**floucle, flók'ul**, n. [L *flouculus* dim of *flor*, a flower ] A little flower, a floret

**floss, flos** n. [It *florino*, *flosin*, soft flaccid,















**padas**, a foot, fr a root *pad*, to go. **Akin** *fetter, fetter*, also the numerous words fr *L. pes*, a foot. **PEDALE**, the lower extremity of an animal's leg, the part of the leg on which we walk or stand, any part serving a similar purpose, that which bears some resemblance to a foot in shape or office, the lower end of anything, the bottom, the base, foundation, the part opposite to the head or foot. **soldiers** who march and fight on foot. **infantry**, a measure consisting of twelve linear inches, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse.—By foot, on foot, by walking.—To set on foot, to originate, to begin, to put in motion.—To put one's best foot foremost, to adopt all the means at command.—Foot and mouth disease, a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle.—*v. i.* pret. & pp. *footed*, fut. *foot*, ppr. *footing*, fut. *to*, to dance, to tread to measure or music, to skip to walk.—*v. t.* To tread, to dance to trip, to add or make a foot to **football**, fut. *bal*, *n* A ball made of an inflated or bladder, or of india-rubber cased in leather, to be driven by the foot, a game played with such a ball by two parties of players.

**foot-board**, fut. *börd*, *n* A support for the foot in a carriage or elsewhere.

**foot-boy**, fut. *boy*, *n* A menial, an attendant in a livery.

**foot-bridge**, fut. *bri*, *n* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers.

**foot-cloth**, fut. *cloth*, *n* The covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.

**footed**, fut. *ed*, *a* Having feet of this or that kind usually in composition.

**footfall**, fut. *fal*, *n* A footstep, tread of the foot, a trip or stumble.

**footgear**, fut. *ger*, *n* The covering of the feet, shoes or boots.

**foot-hill**, fut. *hil*, *n* A minor hill at the foot of a range or chain.

**foothold**, fut. *hold*, *n* That on which one may tread or rest securely, firm standing, footing, stable position, settlement.

**footing**, fut. *ing*, *n* Ground for the foot, established place, permanent settlement, foothold, basis, foundation, tread, walk, relative condition, state (on a footing of equality).—To pay one's footing to pay something by way of entrance money.

**foot-lights**, fut. *lits* *n pl* A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage.

**footman**, fut. *man*, *n* A soldier who marches and fights on foot. *a* menial servant, a runner, a servant in livery.

**footmark**, fut. *mark*, *n* Mark of a foot, a track.

**foot-note**, fut. *not*, *n* A note of reference at the bottom of a page.

**footpad**, fut. *pad*, *n* A highwayman or robber on foot.

**footpath**, fut. *path*, *n* A narrow path for foot-passengers only.

**foot-pound**, fut. *pound*, *n* A unit of work representing one pound weight raised through a height of one foot the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force.

**footprint**, fut. *print*, *n* The impression of the foot.

**foot-race**, fut. *ras*, *n* A race performed by men on foot.

**foot-rot**, fut. *rot*, *n* A disease in the feet of sheep.

**foot-rule**, fut. *rol*, *n* A rule of 12 inches long, a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

**foot-soldier**, fut. *söl-ger*, *n* A soldier that serves on foot.

**foot-sore**, fut. *sör*, *a* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking.

**foot-stalk**, fut. *stak*, *n* The stalk of a leaf, a partial stem supporting the leaf.

**footstep**, fut. *step*, *n* A track, the mark or impression of the foot, to en, mark: trace, retrace, visible sign of a course pursued, pl. example way, course.

**footstool**, fut. *stöl*, *n* A stool for the feet, that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

**foot-warmer**, fut. *warm-er*, *n* A contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet.

**foot-worm**, fut. *wörn*, *a* Worm by the feet, foot-sore.

**footway**, fut. *wä*, *n* A path for passengers on foot.

**fop**, fut. *op*, *n* [Akin to *D foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag.] A vain, silly man given to ostentation, one who seeks to gain admiration by showy dress, a coxcomb, a dandy.

**fopling**, fut. *ling*, *n* [Fop and ling.] A petty fop.

**foppery**, fut. *pe-ri*, *n* [Fop and ery.] Quality of being foppish, showy folly, idle affectation.

**foppish**, fut. *ish* *a* [Fop and ish.] Pertaining to or like a fop, dandyish, dressing in the extreme of fashion, affected in manners.

**foppishly**, fut. *ish-ly*, *adv* In a foppish manner, like a fop or dandy.

**foppishness**, fut. *ish-ness*, *n* Quality of being foppish, showy vanity.

**for**, fut. *prep*, [A Sax. *for*, for because of, instead of = O Sax. and O Frs. *for*, D. *voor*, Dan. *for*, Sw. *for*, G. *für*, Goth. *faur*, for—allied to E. *fore*, forth, *fur*, *fare*, L. *pro* for or in place of, Gr. *pro* before, for, Skr. *para*, beyond before in advance, is the root-meaning. The prefix *for*, in *forbid*, &c., is of kindred origin with this.] Because of, instead of, in the place of, instead of, in exchange of, in the character of, toward, in advantage of, on account of, conducive to, in favour of, leading or inducing to, as a motive, toward the obtaining of, in opposition to prevent or relieve by reason of, with respect or regard to, on the part of, through the space of, during, in quest of, according to, as far as, of tendency to, on the part or side of, notwithstanding, in opposition to in recompense of, in proportion to, regarding, by means of, as being, in the character of. *For* was at one time common before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose, but this usage is now vulgar.

—*conj* Because, for the cause or reason that, on this account that properly, *for that*.

**forage**, fut. *raj*, *n* [Fr. *fourrage*, O Fr. *forage* fr. *forre*, forage, fr. the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to L. *fodder*. *Foray* is a form of this.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle, act of providing forage or provisions.

—*v. i.* pret. & pp. *foraged*, fut. *raj*, ppr. *foraging*, fut. *raj*, to collect forage, to roam in search of food or provender, to feed on spoil.

—*v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c., to supply with forage or fodder.

**forage-cap**, fut. *raj-lap*, *n* A military cap worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in ordinary dress.

**forager**, fut. *raj-er*, *n* One who forages or goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

**foramen**, fut. *ra-men*, *n pl* *foramina*, fut. *ra-mi-na*, [L. fr. *foro*, I bore, I pierce. *Bore*.] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants.

**foraminated**, fut. *ra-mi-nät-ed*, *a* [L. *foraminatus*, fr. *foramen* (*v*)] Having foramina or little holes.

**foraminifer** fut. *ra-mi-nä-fer*, *n* An undi-

vidual of the Foraminifera.—**Foraminifera**, fut. *ra-mi-nä-fer*, *n pl* [L. *foramen*,

*foramen*, a hole, and *fero*, I bear.] An order of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name).—**foraminiferal**, fut. *ra-mi-nä-fer-al*, *a* Belonging to the Foraminifera.—**foraminule**, fut. *ra-mi-nä-l*, *n* A minute foramen.

**foraminous**, fut. *ra-mi-nä-us*, *a* [From L. *foramen* (*v*)] Full of minute holes or pores, perforated in many places, porous.

**forasmuch**, fut. *as much*, *conj* [For, as, and much.] In consideration of, because that.

**foray**, fut. *raj*, *v t* pret. & pp. *forayed*, fut. *raj*, ppr. *foraying*, fut. *raj-ing* [A form of *forage*.]

To ravage, to pillage.—*n* A predatory excursion, a raid.—**forayer**, fut. *raj-er*, *n* One who takes part in a foray, a marauder.

**forbade**, fut. *bad*, pret. of *forbid*.

**forbear**, fut. *raj*, *v t* pret. *forbore*, fut. *raj*, ppr. *forbearing*, fut. *raj-ing* [A Sax. *forbæran*, prefix *for*, away, and *bæran*, to bear.] To hold or keep away, to cease, to hold from proceeding, to pause, to delay, to be patient, to restrain one's self from action or violence.

—*v. t.* To avoid voluntarily, to abstain from, to omit, to avoid doing.

**forbearance**, fut. *raj-räns*, *n* [Forbear and -ance.] Act of forbearing, command of temper, restraint of passion, the exercise of patience, long suffering, lenity, mildness.

**forbearing**, fut. *raj-räns*, *a* Forbearing.

**forbearer**, fut. *raj-rä-er*, *n* One who forbears.

**forbearing**, fut. *raj-räns*, *p* Patient, long-suffering.

**forbid**, fut. *bid*, *v t* pret. *forbade*, fut. *bid*, ppr. *forbidding*, fut. *bid-ing* [Prefix *for* implying negation, and *bid*=A Sax. *forbædan* D. *verbiiden*, Dan. *forbyde* G. *verboten*.] To prohibit, to interdict, to command to forbear or not to do, to oppose, to hinder, to obstruct.—*v. i.* To utter a prohibition.

**forbidden**, fut. *bid*, *p* A Prohibited, interdicted not allowed.—*forbidden fruit*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise, the fruit of the shaddock when of small size.

**forbidding**, fut. *bid-ing* *p* A Repelling approach, disagreeable, repellent repulsive.

**forbiddingly**, fut. *bid-ing* *adv* In a forbidding manner, repulsively.

**forbore**, fut. *raj*, pret. of *forbear*.

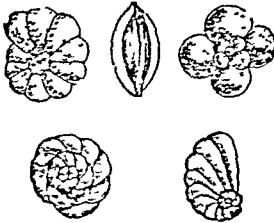
**forborne**, fut. *raj*, ppr. of *forbear*.

**forsook**, fut. *raj*, [Fr. *for*, forsoer, to force.] A French convict condemned to forced labour.

**force**, fut. *raj*, *n* [Fr. *force* = It. *forza*, Pr. *força*, Sp. *fuerza*, Pg. *força*, fr. L.L. *fortis*, fut. *raj*, fr. L. *fortis*, strong, O L. *fortis*, fr. *fortis*, sound, cog. with Gr. *phratos*, fenced, of like origin are *fort*, *fortitude*, *fortress*, *comfort*, *effort*, &c.] Strength active power, vigour, might, energy, that which is the source of all the active phenomena of the material world, that which produces or tends to produce change, that which causes an operation or moral effect, violence, compulsion, coercion, moral power to convince the mind, cogency, virtue, efficacy, validity, power for war, troops, army or navy, an organized body of men.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *forced*, fut. *raj*, ppr. *forcing*, fut. *raj-ing* [Fr. *forcer*, to force, fr. the noun.] To compel, to constrain, to cause to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible, to impel to draw or push by main strength, to compel by strength of evidence to assent and take by violence, to ravish to twist, to wrest, or overstrain, to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied.—*v. t.* To use force or violence.

**force** fut. *raj*, *v t* pret. & pp. *forced*, fut. *raj*, ppr. *forcing*, fut. *raj-ing* [Same as *force* or perhaps fr. *force* in old sense of to season.] *forment* being thus highly seasoned meat.] To stuff to force.

**force**, fut. *raj*, *n* [Icel. *fors*, Dan. *for*, a water-fall.] A waterfall [North of England.]



Foraminifera.

vidual of the Foraminifera.—**Foraminifera**, fut. *ra-mi-nä-fer*, *n pl* [L. *foramen*,







and painting, the parts of figures that stand forward, to represent in such a manner as to convey the impression of the entire length



Foreshortened (after figure by Raphael)

of an object that points towards the spectator

**foreshow**, for shō, *v t* pret. *foreshowed*, for shōd, *pp* *foreshown* for shōn, *pp* *foreshowing*, for shōing To show beforehand, to prognosticate, to predict, to foretell, to represent beforehand

**foreside**, for sīd, *n* The front side  
**foresight**, for sīt, *n* Act of foreseeing, prescience, foreknowledge, provident care for the future, foreknowledge accompanied with prudence, foresight

**fore-signify**, for-sig-nī-fī, *v t* pret & *pp* *fore-signified*, for-sig-nī-fīd, *pp* *fore-signify*, for-sig-nī-fī-ing To signify beforehand, to betoken previously, to foreshow, to typify  
**foreskin**, for-sē-kīn, *n* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation, the prepuce

**forest**, for-est, *n* [O Fr *forest*, Mod Fr *forêt*, fr L *forēsta*, a forest, fr L *foris* foras, out of doors, abroad, akin *forevīn*, *forevīn*] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees, a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase, a royal domain kept separate for purposes of the chase, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers, a tract that was once a royal forest — *a* Relating to a forest, sylvan rustic — *v t* pret & *pp* *forested*, for-est-ed, *pp* *foresting*, for-est-ing To convert into a forest  
**forestal**, for-es-tal, *a* [Forest and -al] Pertaining to a forest

**forestall**, for-stal, *v t* pret & *pp* *fore-stalled* for-stald, *pp* *forestalling*, for-est-al-ing [From *fore* and *stall*, lit to intercept and buy up corn or provisions before they arrive at the market stalls, with intent to sell them at higher prices] To anticipate, to hinder by pre-occupation, to take action regarding, so as to be before someone else, to realize beforehand — To forestall the market, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it at a gain at a higher price formerly an offence at law in England — **forestaller**, for-stal'er, *n* One who forestalls

**forester**, for-est'er, *n* An officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game, one who has the charge of a forest or forests, one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate, an inhabitant of a forest  
**forestine**, for-es-tīn, *a* Pertaining to forests living in forests

**forest-ork**, for-est-ōk, *n* The commercial term for the timber of the beech-wood trees of Australia

**forestry**, for-est-ri, *n* The art of cultivating or of forming forests, the art of managing growing timber

**forest-tree**, for-est-trī, *n* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree, a timber tree  
**foretaste**, for-tāst, *n* A taste beforehand

anticipation, enjoyment in advance — *v t* for-tāst, pret & *pp* *foretasted*, for-tāst-ed, *pp* *foretasting*, for-tāst-ing To taste before possession, to have previous enjoyment or experience, as of something, to anticipate  
**foretell**, for-tel, *v t* pret & *pp* *foretold* for-tōld, *pp* *foretelling*, for-tel-ing To tell beforehand, to tell before it happens to foretoken, to foreshow, to predict, to prophesy — *v i* To utter prediction or prophecy

**foreteller**, for-tel'er, *n* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies

**forethought**, for-thāt, *n* A thinking beforehand, premeditation, foresight, provident care

**foretoken**, for-tō'kn, *v t* pret & *pp* *foretold* ened, for-tō'knd, *pp* *foretelling*, for-tō'kn-ing To betoken beforehand, to foreshow, to prognosticate — *n* A previous sign, a prognostic

**foretooth**, for-tōth, *n*, pl. **foreteeth**, for-tēth One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth an incisor

**foretop**, for-tōp, *n* Hair on the forepart of the head, *naut* the platform erected at the head of the foremast — **foretop-mast**, for-tōp-mast, *n* The mast above the foremast and below the foretop-gallant mast

**forever**, for-er'er, *adv* [For and *et* often as two words] At all times, to eternally constantly, continually always, everlasting, endlessly, eternally

**forewarn**, for-war'n, *v t* pret & *pp* *forewarned*, for-war'nd, *pp* *forewarning*, for-war'ning To warn or admonish beforehand, to inform previously, to give previous notice to, to caution beforehand

**forewoman**, for-wū man, *n*, pl. **forewomen**, for-wū-men A woman who superintends others in a workshop or other establishment

**foreword**, for-wōrd, *n* A preface

**forfeit**, for-fīt, *v t* pret & *pp* *forfeited*, for-fīt-ed, *pp* *forfeiting*, for-fīt-ing [Fr *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, fr *forfaire* to transgress, L *for* facere, to offend — L *foris*, out of doors, beyond (seen also in *forlece* *forlece*), and *facere*, to do] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life) — *n* That which is forfeited, or the right to which is alienated by a crime or offence, a fine a penalty, a sportive fine or penalty, whence the game of *forfeits*

**forfeitable**, for-fīt-ā-ble, *a* Liable to be forfeited, subject to forfeiture

**forfeiter**, for-fīt'er, *n* One who forfeits  
**forfeiture**, for-fīt-ū'r, *n* [O Fr *forfeiture*, Fr *forfeiture* FORFEIT] Act of forfeiting, the losing of some right, privilege, estate honour, &c, by an offence, crime, breach of condition, &c, a fine a penalty

**forfend**, for-fend', *v t* pret & *pp* *forfended*, for-fend'-ed, *pp* *forfending*, for-fend'-ing [Prefix *for*, and *fend*] To fend or ward off, to avert

**forgather**, for-gath'er, *v i* pret & *pp* *for-gathered*, for-gath'-ed, *pp* *for-gathering*, for-gath'-er-ing [Prefix *for*, intens., and *gather*, comp O Frs. *gatherna*, to assemble] To meet, to convene, to come or meet together accidentally

**forgave**, for-gāv, pret of *forgive*

**forge**, forj, *n* [Fr *forge* = It *forgia*, Sp and *forja*, fr L *fabrica*, a workshop, fr *for*, a workman, a smith So that *forja* = fabric *fabric*] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form, a workshop for this purpose, a smithy, any place where anything is made or shaped a workshop — *v t* pret & *pp* *forged*, forjd, *pp* *forging*, forj-ing To frame, construct, or fabricate to form by heating and hammering to make by any means, to make falsely, to counterfeit, as a signature or document — *v i* To counterfeit

**forge**, forj, *v t* pret & *pp* *forped* forjd, *pp* *forging*, forj-ing [Perhaps fr. Ital. *farga* to press] Naut to move on slowly and laboriously, to work one's way usually with *ahad, off, past, &c*

**forger**, forj'er, *n* One who forges, one who is guilty of forgery

**forgery**, forj'e-ri, *n* Act of forging, the act of fabricating or producing falsely, the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document, that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited

**forget**, for-ge't, *v t* pret *forgot*, for-got', *pp* *forgot*, forgotten, for-got', for-got'n, *pp* *forgetting*, for-ge't-ing [A Sax. *for-gatan*, to forget — for, priv or neg, and *gatan*, to get = D *vergeten*, G *vergessen*, Ger] To lose the remembrance of, to let go from the memory, not to remember, to slight, to neglect

**forgetful**, for-ge't-ful, *a* Apt to forget, neglectful inattentive, oblivious  
**forgetfully**, for-ge't-ful-ly, *adv* In a forgetful manner

**forgetfulness**, for-ge't-ful-nes, *n* Quality of being forgetful, oblivion, obliviousness, careless omission, inattention

**forget-me-not**, for-ge't-me-not, *n* A well-known plant of the boragin family, with a bright blue flower and yellow eye

**forging**, forj-ing, *n* The act of one who forges, an article of metal forged

**forgivable**, for-giv'-a-ble, *a* Capable of being forgiven, pardonable

**forgive**, for-giv', *v t* pret *forgave*, for-gāv', *pp* *forgiven*, for-giv'n, *pp* *forgiving*, for-giv'-ing [A Sax. *for-gifan*, to forgive — for away, and *gifan*, to give similarly D *vergeven*, G *vergeben*] To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of a crime, to pardon, as an offence, to overlook

**forgiveness**, for-giv'-nes, *n* [A Sax. *for-gifnes*, forgiveness, that is, *for-gifnes*, the state of being forgiven] Act of forgiving, the pardon of an offender, or of an offence or crime disposition to pardon, willingness to forgive, remission

**forgiving**, for-giv'-ing, *a* Disposed to forgive, element, merciful, compassionate  
**forgo**, for-gō, *v t* pret *forwent*, for-vent', *pp* *forborne*, for-gōn, *pp* *forgoing*, for-gō-ing [Also spelled less correctly *forgo*, fr prefix *for*, with sense of away, and *go*, A Sax. *gōrjan*, to forgo, pass over, neglect] To forgo to enjoy or possess, to voluntarily avoid enjoying or possessing, to give up, renounce, resign — **forgoer**, for-gō'er, *n* One who forgoes

**forgot**, for-gotten, *pp* or *a* from *forget*  
**forsoffiliate**, for-sa-fa-mīl'-i-āt, *v t* pret & *pp* *forsoffiliated*, for-sa-fa-mīl'-i-āt-ed, *pp* *forsoffiliating*, for-sa-fa-mīl'-i-āt-ing [L *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family] To free from parental authority, to put in possession of property his father's lifetime — **forsoffiliation**, for-sa-fa-mīl'-i-ā'shon, *n* The act of forsoffiliating

**fork**, fork, *n* [A Sax. *for*, sure, fr L *furca*, a fork, which is also the parent of D *vor*, LG and Dan *fork*, Ice] *fork*, fr *fourche*, &c The L word is by some derived fr *fur*, a thief, as originally the instrument for punishing thieves) An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, and used for lifting or pitching anything, something resembling a fork, a branch or division striking off, one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated a prong — *v t* pret & *pp* *forked*, forkt, *pp* *forking*, forkt-ing To shoot into forks or branches, to divide into two — *v t* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c  
**forked**, forkt, *a* Having prongs or divisions like a fork, opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots, furcated

**forky**, forkt, *a* Forked, furcated

**forlorn**, for-lōrn, *a* [A Sax. *forloren*, *pp* of *forleagan* to lose, prefix *for*, intens., *leagan*, to lose, comp D and G *verloren*, forlorn, lost] Described, left with out resource abandoned, forsaken, solitary, friendless, wretched — *Forlorn* hope [From D *verloren hoop* lost troop — *hoop*, a troop akin to *trap*] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform some service attended with special peril — **forlornly**, for-lōrn-ly, *adv* In a forlorn manner







estate, possessions, great wealth, destiny, the personified or deified power regarded as determining the lots of life.

**fortune-hunter**, fôr'tün-hunt-er, *n*. A man who hunts after, or seeks to marry, a woman with a large fortune.

**fortune-teller**, fôr'tün-tel-er, *n*. One who tells or pretends to foretell the fortunes or events of one's life.

**fortune-telling**, fôr'tün tel-ing, *n*. The act or practice of telling fortunes.

**forty**, fôr'ti, [*A. Sax. fôrtig* = *fôrtir*, *four*, and *tig*, *ten*] Four times ten — *n*. The number which consists of four times ten, or a symbol expressing it.

**forum**, fôr'm, [*L. forum*, a market-place, a forum, allied to *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, akin *forest*, *foreign*, and *forerise*] A public or market place, a public place in ancient Rome, where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people, a tribunal, a court jurisdiction.

**forward**, fôr'wârd, *adv.* [*A. Sax. fôrweard*, *fôrweard*, *fore*, before, and *weard*, used to signify direction. Comp. *G. vortwärts*, *D. voortwaarts*] Toward a part or place before or in front, onward opposed to *back* *ward* — *a*. Near or towards the fore-part, in advance of something else anterior, fore, ready, prompt, strongly inclined, ardent, eager, confident, less reserved or modest than is proper, bold, pert, saucy, advanced beyond the usual degree, advanced for the season, quick, hasty, too ready — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *forwarded*, *fôr'wârd-ed*, pp. *forwarding*, *fôr'wârd-ing*. To advance, to help onward, to promote to accelerate, to quicken, to hasten, to send forward, to transmit, as a letter.

**forwarder**, fôr'wârd-er, *n*. One who forwards, one who promotes or advances.

**forwardly**, fôr'wârd-lî, *adv.* In a forward manner, eagerly, hastily, quickly, pertly, saucily.

**forwardness**, fôr'wârd-nês, *n*. State or quality of being forward cheerful readiness, promptness, eagerness, want of due reserve or modesty, pertness a state of advance beyond the usual degree, earliness.

**forwards**, fôr'wârdz, *adv.* [*An adverbial genitive of forward*] Same as *forward*.

**fossa**, fôs'a, *n*. Same as *Fosse*.

**fossa**, fôs'a, *n*, pl. **fossae**, fôs'ê [*FOSSE*] A name for cavities, pits, or hollows of some kind in animal structures, especially in bones.

**fosse**, fôs, *n*. [*Fr. fosse*, *L. fossa* a ditch, a trench, *fr. fodio*, *fossim* I dig whence also *fossil*] A ditch or moat, commonly full of water, outside a castle or fortified place, *anal.* a kind of cavity in a bone.

**fossil**, fôs'îl, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *fossilized*, *fôs'îl-îz*, pp. *fossilizing*, *fôs'îl-îz-ing* [*Etymol. unknown*] In old digging, to search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, &c.

**fossil**, fôs'îl, *a*. [*Fr. fossile* *fr. L. fossilis*, dug up, *fr. fodio*, I dig. *Fossil*] Dug out of the earth, petrified and preserved in rocks — *n*. Originally, any substance dug out of the earth, now applied to the petrified remains of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe — *Fossil* *cork*, *Fossil* *flax*, popular names for special varieties of asbestos — *Fossil* *ivory*, the ivory from mammoths preserved in parts of Northern Siberia.

**fossiliferous**, fôs'îl-îf'êr-us, [*L. fossilis*, fossil, and *fero*, I bear] Producing or containing fossils, or the petrified remains of animal or vegetable substances.

**fossilization**, fôs'îl-î-zâ'shon, *n*. The act or process of fossilizing, the state of being fossilized.

**fossilize**, fôs'îl-î-z, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *fossilized*, *fôs'îl-îz*, pp. *fossilizing*, *fôs'îl-îz-ing* [*Fossil* and *-ize*] To convert into a fossil or petrified state, *fig.* to render permanently antiquated, to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances — *v. i.* To be changed into a fossil state, to become antiquated, rigid, and fixed.

**fossorial**, fôs'sô'ri-âl, *a*. [*From L. fossor*, a digger, *fr. fodio*, I dig. *Foss*] Digging, burrowing pertaining to animals which dig dwellings and seek their food in the earth.

**fostrer**, fôs'têr, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *fostered*, *fôs'têr-ed*, pp. *fostring*, *fôs'têr-ing* [*A. Sax. fôstrian*, to nourish, *fr. fôster* food, *fr. fôda*, food. *Food*] To nurse, to nourish, to bring up, to cherish, to forward, to promote the growth of, to harbour or indulge, to encourage to sustain and promote.

**fostrer-brother**, fôs'têr-brûth-er, *n*. A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

**fostrer-child**, fôs'têr-child, *n*. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

**fostrer-daughter**, fôs'têr-dâ-ter, *n*. A female brought up like a daughter, though not one by birth.

**fostrer**, fôs'têr-er, *n*. One who fosters.

**fostrer-father**, fôs'têr-fâth-er, *n*. One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child.

**fostrling**, fôs'têr-lîng, *n*. [*Foster* and *-ling*] A foster-child.

**fostr-mother**, fôs'têr-mûth-er, *n*. A female who nurses and acts as a mother.

**fostr-parent**, fôs'têr-pâ-rent, *n*. A foster-father or foster-mother.

**fostr-sister**, fôs'têr-sis-ter, *n*. A female brought up as a sister, though not of the same parents.

**fostr-son**, fôs'têr-sun, *n*. One brought up like a son, though not a son by birth.

**foth**, fôr'th, *v. t.* [*From Icel. fôthra*, to line, *fr. fôthra*, lining = *A. Sax. fôdher*, a covering or case, *G. Futter*, lining] To stop a leak by letting down a sail over it lined with oakum, spun yarn, &c.

**fother**, fôr'th-er, *n*. [*A. Sax. fôther*, a cart-load = *G. fôder*, *D. vorder*, *G. Jüder*] A weight for lead = 104 cwt.

**fought**, fâ't, *pret* and *pp* of *fight*.

**foul**, fôul, *a*. [*A. Sax. ful*, *foul* = *Icel. full*, *Dan. fuld*, *D. vul*, *G. faul*, *Goth. fuls*, putrid, corrupt, same root as that in *pus*, *putrid*, *Skr. pây* to be putrid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive, filthy, dirty, impure, not clean, turbid, muddy, scurrilous, obscene or profane, abusive, coarse, stormy, raucous, or tempestuous [*foul* weather] detestable, vile, shameful odious, unfair not lawful or according to established rules or customs, *nauf* entangled or in collision — *To run* or *fall foul* of, to rush upon, to attack, to run against, to stumble over or upon — *v. t.* pret. & pp. *fouled*, *fôul-ed*, pp. *fouling*, *fôul-ing*. To make foul or filthy, to defile, to dirty, to blemish, to soil — *v. i.* To become foul or dirty, *nauf* to come into collision, to become entangled or clogged — *a*. A colliding or otherwise impeding due motion or progress.

**foulard**, fô-lârd', *n*. [*Fr.*] A kind of thin silk fabric, soft and without twill, a silk handkerchief.

**foully**, fôul-lî, *adv.* In a foul manner, filthily, hatefully, disgracefully, shamefully, unfairly, not honestly.

**foul-mouthed**, fôul-mûnd, *a*. Using foul, scurrilous, opprobrious, or abusive language.

**foulness**, fôul-nês, *n*. Quality or state of being foul or filthy, filthiness, hatefulness, wickedness, unfairness, treachery.

**foul-spoken**, fôul-spôk-n, *a*. Using foul, scurrilous, abusive, or obscene language.

**foumart**, fô-mart, *n*. [*Lit* foul martin, *fr. foul*, and *fr. mart*, a martin, comp. *G. stinkmarder*, stinking martin.] A name for the polecat.

**founded**, fôund, *pret* & *pp* of *find*.

**found**, fôund, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *found*, *fôund-ed*, pp. *founding*, *fôund-ing* [*Fr. fonder*, *fr. L. fundare* to found or lay the foundation of, *fr. fundus*, bottom or base, same root as *bottom* (*q. v.*)] To lay the base or foundation of and begin to build, to base, to establish, as on something solid or dur-

able, to form or lay the basis of, to institute, to give birth to, to originate — *v. i.* To rest or rely followed by *on* or *upon*.

**found**, fôund, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *found*, *fôund-ed*, pp. *founding*, *fôund-ing* [*Fr. fôundre*, to melt, *fr. L. fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out, whence *fuse*, *fusion*, *infuse*, &c.] To form by melting metal and pouring it into a mould, to cast.

**foundation**, fôund-â'shon, *n*. [*Fr. fundation*, *L. L. fundatio*, *fr. fundare*, to found or base. *FOUND* (*l.*)] Act of founding or laying the base of, the base of an edifice, the masonry or the solid ground on which the walls of a building rest, the base or ground work of anything, origin, fund invested for a benevolent purpose, endowment, an endowed institution or charity, institution.

**foundationer**, fôund-â'shon-er, *n*. One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or endowed school.

**foundation-stone**, fôund-â'shon-sôn, *n*. A stone in the foundation of a building, a stone of a building laid in public with some ceremony.

**founder**, fôund-er, *n*. One who founds or lays a foundation; one who institutes or establishes, an originator, an endower.

**founder**, fôund-er, *n*. One who founds or casts metals.

**founder**, fôund-er, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *foundered*, *fôund-er-ed*, pp. *foundering*, *fôund-er-ing* [*O. Fr. fôunder*, *fôunder*, to founder, *fr. fôund*, ground, bottom, *fr. L. fundus*, bottom. *FOUND*, to establish] To fill with water and sink, to go down at sea, said of a ship to fail, to miscarry, to go lame, as a horse — *a*. A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse.

**foundery**, fôund-ê-ri, *n*. [*Fr. fonderie*] The art of founding or casting, a foundry.

**founding**, fôund-ing, *n*. [*From found*, *pp. of find*, and *dim. term. -ing*, so *D. con-founding*, *G. findung*] A child found without a parent or any one to care for it, a deserted or exposed infant.

**foundress**, fôund-rês, *n*. A female founder, a woman who founds or establishes.

**foundry**, fôund-ri, *n*, pl. **foundries**, fôund-ri-z [*Fr. fônderie* *fr. fôndre*, to found. *FOUND* (*2*)] An establishment for casting metals the buildings and appliances through which the casting of metals is carried on.

**font**, fôunt, *n*. [*From L. fontis*, *fontis*, a spring of water, a fountain. [*Poetical*]

**font**, fôunt, *n*. A complete stock of printing type, a font (which see).

**fontain**, fôunt'ân, *n*. [*Fr. fontaine*, *L. L. fontana*, a fountain, *fr. L. fontis*, *fontis*, a fountain, a spring of water. root doubtful] A spring or source of water, the head or source of a river or other stream, an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water, a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or ornament, the origin or source of anything, original, source.

**fontain-head**, fôunt'ân-head, *n*. The head or source of a stream, primary source, original, origin.

**fontain-pen**, fôunt'ân-pen, *n*. A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

**four**, fôr, [*A. Sax. fôurer* = *Fr. fôurer*, *Icel. fôrr*, *Dan. fire*, *G. and D. vier*, *Goth. fôur*, *L. quatuor* (whence *Fr. quatre*), *Gr. tetartês*, *Russ. cetero* *V. pedvar*, *fr. cat-hair*, *skr. catârî*] Twice two, three and one — *a*. This number, the symbol representing this number — *On all fours*, originally on hands and knees, now, similar, consistent, of like kind.

**fourchette**, fôr'shet', *n*. [*Fr. dim. of fourche*, a fork. *FOURCH*] A small fork shaped piece or implement, a bird's merrythought.

**fourfold**, fôr'fôld, *a*. Four times told; quadruple — *n*. Four times as much.

**four-footed**, fôr'fô-ted, *a*. Having four feet.

**fourgon**, fôr'gon, *n*. [*Fr.*] An ammunition wagon, a baggage cart.

**four-in-hand**, fôr-in-hand, *n*. A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.















**frighten**, frī'th, *v* pret & pp *frighten-d*, frī'tnd, ppr *frightening*, frī't'n'ng [From *fright* and -en] To strike with fright or fear to affright, to terrify to scare, to alarm

**frightful**, frī't'f'ul, *a* Causing fright, exciting alarm, terrible, dreadful, alarming, fearful awful, horrible

**frightfully**, frī't'f'ul-ly, *adv* In a frightful manner terribly, dreadfully, very disagreeably shockingly

**frightfulness**, frī't'f'ul-nes, *n* The quality of being frightful, or of impressing terror

**frigid**, frī'j'd, *a* [L *frigidus*, fr *frigo* I am cold, akin to *rigor*, I am numb or stiff *Fr rigos*, cold *Fr ill* is of same origin] Cold, chill, wanting heat or warmth, wanting warmth of affection, unfeeling, wanting vivacity or spirit, wanting the fire of genius or fancy, stuff, formal wanting zeal, dull, lifeless—**Frigid** zones, in *geog* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° from the poles

**frigidity**, frī'j'd-i-tē, *n* [Fr *frigiditas*, L.L. *frigiditas*] State or quality of being frigid, coldness, coldness of affection dulness, want of animation or intellectual fire

**frigidly**, frī'j'd-ly, *adv* In a frigid manner, coldly, dully, without affection

**frigidness**, frī'j'd-nes, *n* Frigidity

**frigorific**, frī-go-rī'f'ik, *a* [Fr *frigorificus*, L.L. *frigus*, *frigor*, cold, and *facio*, I make] Causing cold, producing or generating cold, cooling

**frill**, frī'l, *n* [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when quivering with cold, fr *Fr friller*, to shiver, fr L *frigidulus*, dim fr *frigidus*, cold. **FRIGID**] A crisped or plaited edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing, a ruffle—*v* pret & pp *frilled* frī'lld, ppr *frilling*, frī'll'ng To decorate with frills or ruffles

**frilling**, frī'll'ng, *n* Frills collectively, ruffles, gathers, &c

**fringe**, frī'ng, *n* [Fr *frange*=Sp *frange*, It *frangia*, G *franse*, L.L. *frangia*, fr L *ambria*, *ambria*, fibres, threads, fringe] An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of short hanging threads, something resembling a fringe, an open, broken border, an edge, margin, extremity—*v* pret & pp *fringed*, frī'ngd, ppr *fringing*, frī'ng'ng To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging

**fringed**, frī'ngd, *p* *a* Bordered with fringe, having something resembling a fringe, having a certain kind of border or margin

**fringillaceous**, frī'ng-il-lē's, *a* [L *fringilla*, a finch] Pertaining to the finches

**fringy**, frī'ng-i, *a* Adorned with or of the nature of fringes

**frillery**, frī'p'e-n, *n* [Fr *frillery*, old clothes, fr *friper*, to rumple to spoil, fr *O Fr frepe*, rag, tatter] Old worn-out clothes, waste matter, useless things, tridies

**trumpery**—*a* Trifling, contemptible

**Friesian**, frī'z-i-an, *a* Belonging to Friesland—*n* A native of Friesland, the language of Friesland

**frisk**, frīsk, *v* pret & pp *frisk-d*, frīskt, ppr *frisking*, frīsk'ng [O *Fr frisque*, brisk, lively, fr the Germanic adjective corresponding to E. *fresh* FRFSH] To dance skip, and gambol in frolic and gaiety—*n* A frolic, a fit of wanton gaiety

**frisket**, frīsk'et, *n* [Fr *frisque*, fr *frisque* gay, frisky, so named from the velocity of its motion **FRISK**] A light frame by which the sheets of paper are kept in position while printed by the hand press

**friskily**, frīsk-i-ly, *adv* In a frisky manner

**friskiness**, frīsk-i-nes, *n* The state or quality of being frisky

**frisky**, frīsk-i, *a* [Frisk and -y] Apt to frisk, jumping with gaiety, gay, frolicsome, lively

**fril**, frī'l, *n* [Fr *frille*, fr *fril*, frīd, pp of *frure*, fr L *fringere*, frictum, to rouse *FRY*] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calined or baked in a furnace

**fril**, frī'l, *n* Same as *Fril*

**frillular**, frī'l-lā-r, *n* [L *frillula*, a dice-box fr chequered markings] The

popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions, also of several British butterflies

**fritter**, frī't'er, *n* [Fr *friture*, lit a frying fr L *frigo*, frictum, I fry *FRY*] A kind of small cake fried, a small piece of meat fried, a shred, a small piece—*v* pret & pp *frittered*, frī't'erd, ppr *frittering*, frī't'er'ng To cut into small pieces to be fried, to break into small pieces or fragments—To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little, to spend frivolously or in trifles

**frivolity**, frī-vol-i-tē, *n* [Fr *frivolité*, See next] The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling, acts or habit of trifling, unbecoming levity

**frivolous**, frī-vol-us, *a* [L *frivolus*, frivolous, silly, trifling same root as *ficio*, I rub (whence *friction*)] Trivial, trifling, petty, given to trifling, characterized by unbecoming levity, silly, weak

**frivolously**, frī-vol-us-ly, *adv* In a frivolous or trifling manner

**frivolousness**, frī-vol-us-nes, *n* Quality of being frivolous, frivolity

**frizz**, frī'z, *v* pret & pp *frizzed*, frī'z'd, ppr *frizzing*, frī'z'ng [Fr *friser*, O *Fr frizer*, to curl (=Sp and Pg *frisar*) fr *Frise*, freeze cloth, cloth with a rough curly nap **FRIZE**] To curl, to crisp, to form into small curls, to form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, promunces, or knobs

**frizzle**, frī'z-l, *v* pret & pp *frizzled*, frī'zld, ppr *frizzling*, frī'z'ng [Dim or frequent fr *frizz*] To curl, to crisp, as hair, to make crisp or curled by cooking—*n* A curl, a lock of hair crisped—**frizzly**, **frizzly**, frī'z-ly, *a* Curly

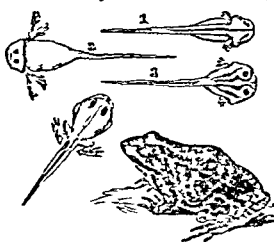
**fro**, frō, *adv* [Ice] *frd*, from short form of *FROM*] From away, back or backward, in phrase to and fro

**frock**, frōk, *n* [Fr *froc*, a monk's habit, fr L *frocus*, *frocus*, *flocus* a monk's habit, so called because woolly, fr L *flocus*, a flock or lock of wool] Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks, a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by females and children, a loose garment worn by working men over their other clothes, a frock-coat

**frock-coat**, frōk'kōt, *n* A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind, a surcoat

**frocked**, frōk't, *a* Clothed in a frock

**frog**, frōg, *n* [A Sax *froga*, a frog akin to *froa*, fr *frosce*, D *frosch*, G *frosch*, Dan *frø*, IceL *froskr* a frog, farther connections unknown In last sense may be a different word.] The name of various web-



Frog and its metamorphoses. 1, 2, 3 show the tadpole with gills.

footed amphibians, remarkable for their activity in swimming and leaping and for the metamorphosis they undergo before arriving at maturity, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot

**frog**, frōg, *n* [Comp Pg *froco* a frog or tag on a coat] A fastening for a coat to be passed through a loop the loop of a scabbard—**froged**, frōg'd, *a* Having frogs

**frog-fish**, frōg-fīsh, *n* See **ANGLER**

**frog-hopper**, frōg'hōp-er, *n* See **ANGLER**

**frog-hopper**, frōg'hōp-er, *n* A small leaping insect the larva of which are found on plants enclosed in a

frothy liquid known as cuckoo-spit—**frog-spit**, frōg'spīt, *n* The frothy liquid of the larva of the frog hopper

**frolic**, frō'lik, *a* [From D *vroliji*, fr *vro*=O *fris* fro, Dan *fro*, glad, and *liji*=E. *li*, so G *fröhlich*, fr *fro*, joyful, and *lich*, like *Joyous*, gay, merry, frisky, full of pranks [Poetic]—*n* A merry prank, merry-making, a flight of gaiety and mirth, a gambol, a freak—*v* pret & pp *frolicked*, frō'lik't, ppr *frolicking*, frō'lik'ng To play merry pranks, to indulge in mirth and gaiety, to gambol

**frolicsome**, frō'lik-sūm, *a* [Fr *frôle* and -some] Full of frolics, or of gaiety and mirth, given to pranks—**frolicsomenly**, frō'lik-sūm-ly, *adv* In a frolicsome manner, with wild gaiety—**frolicsomeness**, frō'lik-sūm-nes, *n* Quality of being frolicsome

**from**, frōm, *prep* [A Sax *fram*, fram=O Sax O H G and Goth *fram*, from, IceL *fram*, forward, *fra*, from, Dan *fram*, *fra*, from, from cog with L *peren* in *perende*, the day after to-morrow, *Fr peran* *Fr param*, beyond. *Fr* is a shortened form, and *fram* is a derivative, allied also to *far*, *forth*, &c.] Out of the neighbourhood or presence of, by reason of, by aid of, denoting source, beginning distance, absence departure, &c., sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively, its antithesis and correlative being *to* In certain phrases it is followed by an adverb denoting place or position indefinitely, as *from above*, *from beneath*, *from before*, *from behind*, &c., and it often precedes another preposition, followed by an object, as *from amid*, *from among*, *from beneath*, &c

**frond**, frōnd, *n* [L *frons*, *frondis*] The leaf of a fern or cryptogamic plant, a stem and leaf combined

**frondescence**, frōnd-es-sens, *n* [From L *frondescens*, ppr of *frondescere* to become leafy, fr *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf] The time or state of unfolding leaves, the act of bursting into leaf

**frondiferous**, frōnd-i'fer-us, *a* [L *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf, and *fero*, I bear] Producing fronds

**front**, frōnt, *n* [Fr *front*=It and Pg *fronte*, Sp *fronte*, fr L *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.] The forehead or part of the face above the eyes, the whole face, boldness of disposition impudence, the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward, the fore part of anything, the van, position before the face, a set of false hair or curls for a lady—To come to the front, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c—*a* Relating to the front or face—*v* pret & pp *fronted*, frōnt'ed, ppr *fronting*, frōnt'ng To stand with the front or face toward or opposed to to oppose face to face, to face, to confront, to stand opposed or opposite, or overagainst, to supply, with a front, to adorn in front—*v* pret & pp *fronted*, frōnt'ed, ppr *fronting*, frōnt'ng To have the face or front toward some direction

**frontage**, frōnt'ā-j, *n* [Front and -age] The front part of an edifice, structure, quay, &c

**frontal**, frōnt'al, *a* [Fr *frontal*, fr L *frons*, forehead. **FRONT**] Belonging to the forehead—*n* An ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, a small pediment

**fronted**, frōnt'ed, *p* *a* Formed with a front, having a front

**frontier**, frōnt'i-er, *n* [Fr *frontiere* L.L. *frontaria*, fr L *frons*, *frontis* **FRONT**] That part of a country which fronts another country, the marches, the border or extreme part of a country bordering on another country—*a* Pertaining to a frontier, bordering, bordering

**frontispiece**, frōnt'is-pēs, *n* [O *Fr frontispicium*, fr L.L. *frontispicium*, fr L *frons*, *front* and *specio* I view **FRONT SPECIES**] The principal face of a building, an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the title page of a book

**frontless**, frōnt'les, *a* Wanting shame or modesty, not diffident







citement — v t. pret. & pr. *fuelled*, *fù'eld*, *pr fuelling*, *fù'el'ing*. To feed with fuel, to store or furnish with fuel

**fugacious**, *fù-gà'shùs*, n. [*Fr fugace*, fr *L fugax*, *fugacis*, fleeing, fleeting, swift, fr *fugio*, I flee, cog with *Gr pheugō*, I flee, *Skir bhv*, to bend.] Flying or fleeing away, volatile, transitory, soon shed or dropped, as some appendage of a plant or animal

**fugacity**, *fù-gà'si-ti*, n. [*Fr fugacité*, *L L fugacitas*, fr *L fugax*, *fugacis* FUGACIOUS] The quality of being fugacious, volatility, instability, transiency

**fugitive**, *fù-gi-tiv*, a. [*Fr fugitif*, *L fugitivus*, fr *fugio*, *fugitivus*, I flee FUGACIOUS] Apt to flee away or dissipate, volatile, unstable, unsteady, fleeting, not fixed or durable (as dyes), fleeing, running from danger or pursuit, eloping, escaping, wandering, vagabond, fleeting, temporary, as a literary term, applied to compositions which are short, unimportant, and published at intervals — n. One who flees away, one who flees from his station or duty, a deserter, one who flees from danger, a refugee

**fugitively**, *fù-gi-tiv-l*, adv. In a fugitive manner

**fugitiveness**, *fù-gi-tiv-ness*, n. The state or quality of being fugitive

**fugleman**, *fù-gi-man*, n. [*G flügelmann*, a man at the head of a file or a wing, fr *flügel*, a wing, same root as to fly] A soldier who stands in front of a line of soldiers when under drill, and whose movements, in the manual exercise, they are all simultaneously to follow, hence, any one who sets an example for others to follow

**fugue**, *fùg*, n. [*Fr fugue*, fr *L fuga*, a fleeing, flight FUGACIOUS] A musical composition in which the different parts seem to chase or follow each other successively — *fugale*, *fù-gà'l*, a. *Mus* like a fugue, containing repetitions or imitations of a given theme or melody — *fugalist*, *fù-gi'st*, n. One who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously

**fulcrum**, *fùl-k'rum*, n. pl. *fulcra* or *fulcrums*, *fùl-k'ra*, *fùl-k'rumz*. [*L* the post or foot of a couch, a prop, fr *fulcio*, I prop up, I support] A prop or support, that on which anything rests, that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves

**fulfil**, *fùl-fil*, v t. pret. & pp. *fulfilled*, *fùl-fild*, ppr. *fulfilling*, *fùl-fil'ing*. [*A* compound of *ful* and *fil* = *A. Sax fulfilan*] To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, desire, &c., to perform, bargain, &c., to give a result in accordance with, to answer in execution or event, to answer, as a law by obedience, to bring to pass, to perform, to complete

**fulfilment**, *fùl-fil'ment*, n. The act of fulfilling, accomplishment, completion, execution, performance

**fulgency**, *fùl-gen-si*, n. State of being fulgent, brightness, splendour, glitter

**fulgent**, *fùl-gent*, a. [*L fulgens*, *fulgentis*, ppr of *fulgere*, to flash, to glitter, same root as *flagro* FLAGRANT] Glittering, shining, dazzling, exquisitely bright

**fulgid**, *fùl-gid*, a. [*L fulgidus* FULGENT] Shining, splendid

**fulguration**, *fùl-gùr-à'shon*, n. [*L fulguratio* fr *fulgur*, lightning, fr *fulgere*, to flash. See *prec*] The flashing of lightning, the sudden brightening of a fused globe of gold or silver in a cupel when it is assayed

**fulgurite**, *fùl-gùr-it*, n. [*L fulgur*, lightning, and *-ite*] Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning

**fulgurous**, *fùl-gùr-us*, a. [*L fulgur*, lightning, and *-ous*] Flashing like lightning

**fuliginous**, *fù-lj'iv-in-us*, a. [*From L fuligo*, *fuliginis*, soot] Pertaining to soot, sooty, dark, dusky, pertaining to smoke, re-embelling smoke

**full**, *fùl*, a. [*A. Sax. full* = *O. Sax. O. Fris. fôl*, *L. G. full*, *D. vol*, *Icel. fullr*, *Sw. full*, *Dan. fuld*, *Goth. fulla*, *G. roll*, all fr an older form with *n*, seen in *Lith. pilnas*, *L.*

*plenus* (whence *plentitude*, *plenty*), *Skir pârna*, full, same root as *L. pléo*, I fill (as in *complete*), *Gr piêrês*, full. *Fill* is a derivative. Having within its limits all that it can contain, abounding, replete, well supplied, plump, saturated, sated, crowded, having the mind or memory filled complete, entire, not partial, not deficient, that fills, as a meal, not faint or low, but loud, clear, distinct, as a voice, mature, perfect, denoting the completion of a sentence, as a stop, exhibiting the whole disc or surface illuminated, abundant, pteous, sufficient, adequate, abounding, copious, ample, giving ample details or arguments. — n. Complete measure, utmost extent, the highest state or degree usually with the — Full brothers or sisters, children of the same father and the same mother — Full count, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle — Full cry, when all the hounds have caught the scent and gave tongue in chorus, hence, hot pursuit, hard chase — Full dress, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like — Full moon, the moon with its whole disc illuminated also the time when the moon is in this condition — adv. Quite, equally, completely, altogether, straight, to satiety, exactly, directly

**full**, *fùl*, v t. pret. & pp. *fulled*, *fùld*, ppr. *fulling*, *fùl'ing*. [*Partly* fr *A. Sax. fullere*, a fuller, a bleacher, fr *L. fullio*, a fuller, partly fr *Fr fouler*, to tread, to full or felt, fr *L. L. fullare*, to full, also fr *L. fullio*, fr a root implying whiteness] To thicken and condense the fibres of (woollen cloth) by wetting and beating, to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill

**full-blooded**, *fùl-blud-ed*, a. Having a full supply of blood, of pure blood or extraction, thorough-bred

**full-blown**, *fùl-blôn*, a. Fully, expanded, as a blossom, fully developed, in mature condition

**full-bodied**, *fùl-bo-did*, a. Having a large stout body

**full-bottomed**, *fùl-bot-tum-d*, a. Having a large bottom, as a vessel

**fuller**, *fùl'er*, n. [*A. Sax. fullere*, *L. fullio*. See verb to FULL] One who fuls cloth

**fuller's-earth**, *fùl'er-erth*, n. A soft, friable clay, which absorbs grease, and is much used in fulling cloth

**fuller's-thistle**, *fùl'er-this-l*, n. A common name of the teasel

**full-eyed**, *fùl'id*, a. Having large, prominent eyes

**full-faced**, *fùl-fast*, a. Having a broad face, having the face shown in full

**full-fed**, *fùl-fed*, a. Fed to fullness, plump with fat

**full-grown**, *fùl-grôn*, a. Grown to full size, accompanying fullness of growth

**full-handed**, *fùl-hand-ed*, a. Bearing something valuable, especially a gift

**fulling**, *fùl'ing*, n. The art or practice of fulling cloth, and making it compact and firm, in a fulling-mill

**fulling-mill**, *fùl'ing mil*, n. An apparatus with rollers and beaters for the purpose of fulling cloth

**full-length**, *fùl-length*, a. Embracing the whole length, extending the whole length, as a full-length portrait Also as n

**full-manned**, *fùl-mand*, a. Completely furnished with men

**fullness**. See FULNESS.

**full-orbed**, *fùl-orb-d*, a. Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon, like the full moon

**fully**, *fùl'ly*, adv. [*Full* and *-ly* = *A. Sax. fullier*] In a full manner, extent or degree, with fullness, completely, entirely without lack or defect, maturely, abundantly, copiously, amply, sufficiently, clearly, distinctly, perfectly

**fulmar**, *fùl-mar*, n. [*Icel. fulmar*, lit. foul mer, from its feeding on putrid substances] A kind of petrel of the northern seas valued for its feathers, down, and the oil it yields

**fulminate**, *fùl-min-àt*, v t. pret. & pp. *fulminated*, *fùl-min-àt-ed*, ppr. *fulminating*,

*fùl-min-àt-ing*. [*L fulmino*, *fulminatim* — fr *fulmen*, *fulminis*, lightning, contracted for *fulgurmen*, fr *fulgeo*, I flash FULGENT] To lighten and thunder, to explode, to detonate, to issue thunders, denunciations, censures, and the like — v t. To utter or send forth as a denunciation or censure, to cause to explode — n. A compound substance which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat — **fulminating**, *fùl-min-àt-ing*, a. Thundering, detonating — **fulminating powder**, an explosive mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash

**fulmination**, *fùl-min-à'shon*, n. [*L fulminatio*] The act of fulminating, that which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure, anathema excommunication, the explosion of certain chemical preparations, detonation

**fulmine**, *fùl-min*, v t. and v i. pret. & pp. *fulminned*, *fùl-min*, ppr. *fulminating*, *fùl-min-ing*. To fulminate [*Poetic*]

**fulminic**, *fùl-min'ic*, a. Capable of fulmination or detonation applied to an acid.

**fulness**, *fùl-ness*, *fùl'nes*, n. State of being full or filled, state of abounding, abundance, copiousness, plenitude, completeness, perfection, repletion, satiety, plenty, wealth, affluence, largeness, extent, loudness — In the fullness of time, at the destined time, when the time comes

**fulsome**, *fùl-sum*, a. [*Partly* fr *full* and term *-some*, partly fr old *ful*, foul so that the word stands for *full-some* and *foul-some*] Cloying, surfeiting, offensive from excess of praise, gross (flattery, compliments), nauseous, disgusting — **fulsome-ly**, *fùl-sum-l*, adv. In a fulsome manner

**fulsome-ness**, *fùl-sum-ness*, n. Quality of being fulsome

**fulvous**, *fùl-vùs*, a. [*L fulvus*, deep or reddish yellow] Tawny, dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown

**fumarole**, *fù-mà-rôl*, n. [*It fumarola*, fr *L fumus*, smoke] A hole from which smoke or gases issue (in a volcanic locality)

**fumble**, *fùm-bl*, v t. pret. & pp. *fumbled*, *fùm-bl-d*, ppr. *fumbling*, *fùm-bl'ing*. [*From D. fommelien*, fr *G. fummelen*, to fumble = *Sw. fuma*, to handle feebly, *Dan. famle*, to grope, *Icel. fulma*, to fumble, akin to *A. Sax. folm*, the hand, cog *L. palma*, the palm.] To feel or grope with the hands to employ the hands awkwardly, to attempt or handle something awkwardly, inefficiently, or bunglingly, to act with unbecome efforts

**fumbler**, *fùm-bl'er*, n. One who fumbles, one who gropes or manages awkwardly

**fume**, *fùm*, n. [*L fumus*, smoke, vapour, fume, cogn. with *Skr dhûma*, smoke, the root being that of *E. dust*] Smoky or vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing remarkable properties, vapour, volatile matter, exhalation from the stomach, as of liquor, mental agitation, rage, heat, as of passion — v i. pret. & pp. *fumed*, *fùm-d*, ppr. *fuming* *fùm'ing*. To throw off fumes or vapours, to yield vapour or visible exhalations, to pass off in vapours, to be in a rage to be hot with anger — v t. To smoke, to perfume, to offer incense to, to disperse or drive away in vapours

**fumeless**, *fùm-less*, a. Free from fumes

**fumette**, *fù-m-è't*, n. [*Fr fumet*, fr *L fumus* smoke FUMIE] The scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long, the scent from meats cooking

**fumid**, *fù-m'id*, a. [*L fumidus* FUMIE] Smoky vaporous

**fumigate**, *fù-mi-gat*, v t. pret. & pp. *fumigated*, *fù-mi-gat-ed*, ppr. *fumigating*, *fù-mi-gat-ing*. [*L fumigo*, *fumigatio*, fr *fumus*, smoke, and *ago*, I do] To smoke to apply smoke to, to expose to smoke or vapour (as of sulphur) to purify from infection, &c.

**fumigation**, *fù-mi-gà'shon*, n. Act of fumigating to purify from infection, &c.

**fumitory**, *fù-mi-tô-ri*, n. [*O. E. fume-terre*, fr *fumisterre* fr *L fumus*, smoke and *terra*, the earth — 'smoke of the earth'] A common plant with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers, formerly used in medicine







necessary appendages in various employments or arts, euphage

**furor**, fū'ror, n [L *Fury*] *Fury*, rage, mania, *furore*

**furore**, fū'ror, n [It, fr *L. furor* *FURY*] Great enthusiasm or excitement, intense passion of admiration, commotion, mania, rage

**furrowed**, ferd, p, a Covered with fur, lined or ornamented with fur

**furrier**, fū'r-er, n [Fur and -er] A dealer in furs, one who dresses furs

**furriery**, fū'r-er-ry, n Furs in general, the trade in furs, dressing of furs

**furring**, fer-ing, n Fur collectively, fur trimming, fur on a person's tongue

**furrow**, fū'rō, n [A Sax *furh*, a furrow = *O Fris furh*, *L.G. fore*, *D. 1oor*, *Dan fure*, *G. furche*, cog with *L. porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk] A trench in the earth made by a plough, a long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal, a groove, a hollow made by wrinkles in the face

— v t pret & pp *furrowed*, fū'rōd, pp *furrowing*, fū'rō-ing To cut a furrow or furrows in, to plough, to make long narrow channels or grooves in, to wrinkle

**furrowy**, fū'rō-ry, a Furrowed, full of furrows

**furry**, fer-ry, a [Fur and -y] Pertaining to or consisting of fur, covered with fur, resembling fur, coated with a deposit similar to fur

**further**, fer'ther, adv [A Sax *furthor* *furthur*, further, more, besides, compar of *fore*, before with the same suffix as in *rather*, *whether*, *other*, &c. *FORE*, *FORTH*, *FARTHER*] More in advance, still onwards, moreover, besides farther This word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther* — a. More distant, farther

— v t pret & pp *furthered*, fer'thered, pp *furthering*, fer'ther-ing To help forward, to promote, to advance, to help or assist

**furtherance**, fer'ther-ans, n [Further (v) and -ance] A helping forward, promotion, advancement

**furtherer**, fer'ther-er, n One who further or helps to advance, a promoter

**furthermore**, fer'ther-mōr, adv [Further and more] More in addition, moreover, besides, in addition to what has been said

**furthestmost**, fer'ther-mōst, a Most remote

**furthest**, fer'thest, a and adv [Formed in imitation of *further*] Most advanced, farthest

**furtive**, fer'tiv, a [Fr *furtif*, *L. furtivus*, fr *furtum*, a theft, fr *fur*, *furus*, a thief] Obtained by theft, stolen, stealthy, like what belongs to a thief — **furtively**, fer'tiv-ly, adv In a furtive manner, by stealth

**fury**, fū'ry, n, pl *furies*, fū'ry-z. [Fr *furie*, *L. furia*, *fury*, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, fr *furor*, I rage] A raging or raving, rage a storm of anger, madness, a violent rushing, fierceness, frenzy, enthusiasm, a goddess of vengeance, in ancient mythology (with cap.), a violent woman

**furze**, fer-z, n [A Sax *fyrs*, connections unknown.] A prickly evergreen shrub, with yellow papilionaceous flowers, known also as *Whin* and *Gorse* — **furzy**, fer-z-ry, a Overgrown with furze, full of gorse

**fuscate**, fū'sā-tē, n [Fr *fuscate*, ultimately fr *L. fuscus*, a spindle] In arch a kind of moulding, an astragal

**fuscous**, fū'sk-us, a [L *fuscus* dark, dusky] Dark, swarthy, dusky, brown

**fuse**, fūz, v t pret & pp *fused*, fūzēd, pp *fusing*, fūz-ing [L *fundus*, *fusum*, I pour out, I melt, I cast, hence *fundus* to cast], the word entering also into *confound*, con-

*fuse*, *diffuse*, *refuse*, *funnel*, &c. akin perhaps *futile*] To melt, to liquefy by heat, to render fluid, to dissolve, to blend or unite as if melted together — v i To be melted, to become intermingled and blended

**fuse**, *fuzē*, fūz, n [A shortened form of *fusil*, *fusée*, a musket, a match] A tube or case filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, &c

**fusée**, fūzē, n [Fr *fusée*, a spindleful of thread, fr *L. fusus*, a spindle] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord

**fusée**, fūzē, n [From *Fr. fusil*, which is pronounced similarly *FUSIL*] A fusil, a kind of match for lighting a pipe, &c

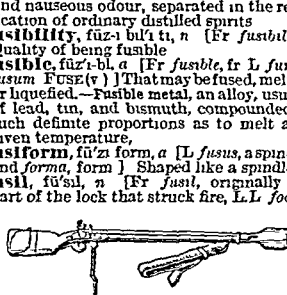
**fusel-oil**, fū-zel-oil, n [G *fusel*, coarse spirits] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits

**fusibility**, fūz-i-bil-ty, n [Fr *fusibilité*] Quality of being fusible

**fusible**, fūz-i-bl, a [Fr *fusible*, fr *L. fundo*, *fusum* *FUSE* (v)] That may be fused, melted, or liquefied — **fusible metal**, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature

**fusiform**, fū'z-ōr-m, a [L *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a spindle

**fusil**, fū'sil, n [Fr *fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, *L.L. foci*, *foculus*, a little hearth]



Fuzil for projecting Grenades

steel for striking fire, fr *L. focus*, a fire (whence also *fuel*) *Focus*] A light musket or firelock formerly in use

**fusile**, fūzil, a [L *fusilis*, fr *fundo*, *fusus*, I pour *FUSE* (v)] Capable of being fused or melted, fusible

**fusileer**, fū-sil-er, n [Fr *fusilier* = *fusil* and -er, -er] Originally a soldier armed with a fusil, an infantry soldier who bore firearms, now a title of several British regiments without distinctive meaning

**fusillade**, fū'z-lād, n [Fr *fr fusil*] A simultaneous discharge of musketry — v t pret & pp *fusilladed*, fū'z-lādēd, pp *fusillading*, fū'z-lād-ing To assail with by a fusillade

**fusion**, fū'zhon, n [Fr *fusion*, *L. fusio*, a fusing, fr *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour *FUSE* (v)] Act or operation of fusing or melting by heat, state of being melted or dissolved by heat, a blending or uniting as if melted into one, state of being blended or united, complete union or incorporation

**fuss**, fūz, n [Ongn doubtful, comp *A. Sax. fus*, ready, eager, nimble, *Ice. fass*, eager] Unnecessary haste or bustle, hurry, undue importance much ado about trifles — v t pret & pp *fussed*, fūzēd, pp *fussing*, fūz-ing To make much ado about trifles, to make a fuss or bustle

**fussily**, fūz-ly, adv In a fussy, bustling manner

**fussiness**, fūz-i-ness, n The state of being fussy, needless bustle

**fussy**, fūz-ry, a [Fuss and -y] Making a fuss, moving and acting with fuss, bustling

**fused**, fūzēd, a [Fussy] Mouldy, ill-smelling

**fusite**, fūz-it, n [Sp and Pg *fusite*, fr *L. fusil* a stick, staff] Venice sumach, a shrub which yields a fine orange dye

**fusitan**, fū'sh-an, n [O Fr *fustaine* *Fr. fustaine*, *It. fustagno*, fr *Fustat* or *Fostat*, a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first

brought.] A coarse cotton stuff with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as corduroy, moleskin, &c. mere stout, bombast, an inflated style of writing — a. Made of fustian, ridiculously tumid, bombastic — **fustianist**, fūst'yan-ist, n One who writes bombast

**fustic**, fūst'ik, n [Fr and Sp *fustoc*, fr *Sp fuste*, wood, timber, fr *L. fustis*, a stick, a staff] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow — Young *fustic*. Same as *Fustet*

**fustigate**, fūst'gāt, v t pret & pp *fustigated*, fūst'gātēd, pp *fustigating*, fūst'gāt-ing [L *fustigo*, fr *fustus*, a stick] To beat with a cudgel

**fustiness**, fūst-i-ness, n A fusty, stale or quality, an ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself

**fusty**, fūst-ry, n [O Fr *fuste*, tasting or smelling of the cask, fr *fuste*, a cask, fr *L. fustus*, a stick] Tasting or smelling of a foul or mouldy cask, mouldy, ill-smelling, rank, rancid

**futile**, fū'til, a [Fr *futile*, fr *L. futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, fr *fundo*, *fusus*, I pour out *FUSE* (v)] Serving no useful end, of no effect, answering no valuable purpose, worthless, trivial

**futility**, fū'til-ty, n In a futile manner

**futilitarian**, fū'til-tyā'n-an, a and n [Formed on the type of *utilitarian*] Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits or aims, one who is of this character

**futility**, fū'til-ty, n [Fr *futilité*, *L. futilitas*] Quality of being futile, unimportance, worthlessness, uselessness

**futtock-shrouds**, fū'tōk-shroudz, n pl [Probably for *foot-ho*] Small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the lower masts to those of the topmasts

**future**, fū'tur, a [Fr *futur*, fr *L. futurus*, future part corresponding to *fu*, pret of the verb *esse*, to be *BE*] That is to be or come hereafter, pertaining to time to come or to something yet to take place — *The time to come or subsequent to the present, all that is to happen after the present time, the future tense*

**future**, fū'tūr-ty, n [Future and -ty] The state of being future or yet to come time to come, the future state of the world, after ages

**fuzē**, fūz, n See *FUSE*

**fuzē**, fūzē, n See *FUSEE*

**fuzz**, fūz, v t pret & pp *fuzzed*, fūzēd, pp *fuzzing*, fūz-ing [Comp prov *E. fozy*, spongy, soft, and woolly, *D. roos*, spongy] To fly off in minute particles — a. Fine, light particles, loose, volatile matter

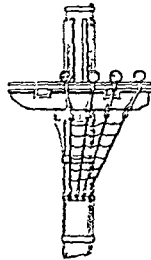
**fuzz-ball**, fūz-bāl, n A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust, a puff-ball

**fuzzy**, fūz-ry, a Like or covered with fuzz, rough and shaggy

**fy**, fī, intery Same as *Fie*

**fyfot**, fū'fōt, n [Ongn unknown] A rectangular cross with arms of equal length and each bent at right angles at the end

**fyrd**, ferd, n [A Sax] The military array or land force of England in Anglo-Saxon times



Futtock Shrouds



Fyfyot







**galbanum**, gal'ba-nūm, n. [L., fr. Heb. *chelebah* galbanum, fr. *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin brought from the East, used in making varnish, and also as a medicine.

**gale**, gāl, n. [Perhaps same as Gael. and fr. *gal*, a gale or puff of wind, or connected with Icel. *gól*, *gól*, a breeze, or Dan. *gál*, Icel. *gálm*, *Sw. gálm*, mad, furious.] A strong wind, a breeze, a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

**gale**, gāl, n. [O E. *gale*, A. Sax. *D* and *G. gale*, wild myrtle.] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths.

**gale**, gāl, n. [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, probably fr. W. *gafael*, fr. and Gael. *gabail*, a taking, a lease.] A periodical payment of rent.

**galea** gāl'ā, n. [L., a helmet.] Bot. parts of a calyx or corolla when the form of a helmet—*galeated*, *galeate*, *galeā* a tel. *gāl'āt*, a [L. *galeatus*] Covered as with a helmet, shaped like a helmet.

**galena** gal'ē-nā, n. [fr. *galena*, tranquillity—so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] The principal ore of lead—*galenic*, *galenical*, *galen'ūs*, *galen'ūs* kal, a. Pertaining to or containing galena.

**galilee**, gal'ī-lē, n. [Named after the scriptural Galilee.] A porch or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes.

**galimaffas**, gal'ī mā shi as, n. [Fr. origin doubtful.] Confused talk, nonsense, absurd mixture.

**gallingale** gal'īn-gāl-nā [GALANGA.] A species of aromatic sedge growing in England.

**galiot**, gal'ī-ōt, n. [fr. *galvite*, dim of *gale*, a gully (GALLEY).] A two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with rounded ribs and flatish bottom.

**gall**, gāl, n. [A. Sax. *galla*=O Sax. *galla*, Icel. *gall*, *Sw. galla*, *D. gall*, *G. gall*, gall, bile, cog with *Gr. cholē*, *L. fel* bile.] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals, bile, fig. bitterness, rancour, malignity, the gall bladder.

**gall**, gāl, n. [Fr. *gale*, *It. galla*, fr. *L. galla*, an oak-gall, a gall nut.] An excrescence



Oak Galls and Gall fly

produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant especially the oak.

**gall**, gāl, v. pret. & pp. *galled*, *gald*, *pp. galling*, *gāl'ing* [O Fr. *galler*, to gall or fret, fr. *galle*, an itching, scurf, perhaps fr. *L. galla*, the diseased vegetable excrescence.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, to excoriate to fret to vex, to chagrin, to excite to feelings of bitterness or annoyance, to wound, to hurt, to annoy—*n.* A sore place in the skin from rubbing.

**gallant**, galant, a. [Fr. *galant* ppr of O Fr. verb *galer*, to rejoice, fr. *gale*, mirth, show (It. *Sp. Pp. galar*) fr. the Teutonic, comp. *G. gal*, wanton, Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice, A. Sax. *gail*, merry, Arian *gala*.] Gay, showy, splendid in attire; handsome, fine, manifesting intrepidity or bravery; brave; daring, ch. valurous, showing polite-

ness and attention to ladies (in this sense also pron. *ga-lant*).—*n.* A gay sprightly man, a high spirited brave young fellow, a daring spirit, (in the following senses pron. also *ga-lant*) a man who is polite and attentive to ladies, a wooer, a suitor, a par amour—*v.* *t. galant* pret. & pp. *galanted*, *gal'ant'ed* ppr. *galanting*, *gal'ant'ing* To act the gallant towards, to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady).

**gallantly**, gal'ant-lī, adv. In a gallant manner, easily, splendidly, bravely, nobly, in the manner of a wooer or gallant.

**gallantry**, gal'ant-rī, n. [Fr. *galanterie* GALLANT.] Splendour of appearance, show, bravery, intrepidity, boldness, daring courage, polite attention to ladies, vicious love or pretensions to love, court paid to females for the purpose of winning, illicit favours.

**gall-bladder**, gal'blad-er, n. A small membranous sac which receives the gall or bile from the liver.

**galloon**, gal'ū-n, n. [Sp. *galoon* It. *galone*, aug. fr. *L. gala*, a gale, GALLEY.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America.

**gallery**, gal-ērī, n. pl. *galleries*, *gal-ērīz*. [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria* Sp. and Pg. *galeria* L. *L. galeria*, perhaps—connected with *gallant*, *gala*, or fr. *L. Gr. galē* a gallery.] An apartment of much greater length than breadth serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building or for the reception of pictures, statues, or curiosities, a platform projecting from the walls of a building and overlooking a ground floor, as in a church, theatre, and the like, a covered promenade, for any communication covered in both above and at the sides *naut* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship.

**galley**, gal'ī, n. pl. *galleys*, *gal'īz* [O Fr. *galie*, It. and L. *L. gala*—probably fr. *L. Gr. gala*, a kind of gallery, or *galos*, *gale*, a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift sailing vessel.] A ship propelled by oars, or by oars and sails, a low flat built vessel, with one deck, navigated with sails and oars, a rowing boat of no great size, the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use, the cook room or kitchen of a ship of war or other large ship, a frame in printing, which receives the types from the composing stick.

**galler-slave**, gal'ī-slāv, n. A person condemned to work on board a galley.

**gall-fly**, gall'flī, gal'flī, gal'flī, n. An insect that causes galls on plants. See *GALL*.

**galliard**, gal'yārī, n. [Sp. *gallardo*] A lively dance, originally Spanish.

**Gallie**, gal'īk, a. [L. *Gallicus* fr. *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

**gallic**, gal'īk, a. [Gall and ic.] Belonging to galls or oak apples, derived from galls.

**Galliean**, gal'ī-kan, a. [L. *Gallicus* fr. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France, and particularly to the R. Catholic Church in France.

**Gallieism**, gal'ī-izm, n. [Fr. *gallicisme*.] A Gallic or French idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

**galligaskins**, gal'ī-gas'kīnz, n. pl. [From Fr. *grecquesques*, O Fr. *gr. arguesques*, *garques* (through such forms as *grecquesques*, *galligaskins*), fr. It. *grecchesco*, Grecian, fr. *L. Græcus*, Greek.] Large open ho, leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

**gallimaufry**, gal'ī-mā'frī, n. [Fr. *gallimaufre*, a medley of uncertain origin.] A hash, a medley, aodge-podge.

**gallinaceous**, gal'ī-nā'shūs, a. [L. *gallinæus*, fr. *gallina* a hen, fr. *gallus*, a cock, cog with *to call*.] Designating or pertaining to that order of birds which includes the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c.

**galling**, gal'īng, n. a. Adapted to gall, fret, or chagrin, vexing. Leenly annoying.

**gallinule**, gal'ī-nul, n. [L. *gallinula*, dim of *gallina*, a hen. GALLINACEOUS.] The water hen or moor hen.

**galliot** See *GALLIOT*.

**gallipot**, gal'ī-pot, n. [Corrupted fr. O D

*gleypot* an earthen pot—*gley*, clay, and *pot*.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines.

**gallium**, gal'ī-um, n. [From *Gallia*, France.] A rare metal, of a grayish white colour and brilliant lustre.

**gallivant**, gal'ī-vaunt, v. i. pret. & pp. *gallivanted*, *gal'ī-vaunt'ed*, ppr. *gallivanting*, *gal'ī-vaunt'ing* [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant*.] To gad or run about to flirt.

**gall-nut**, gal'nut, n. A diseased excrescence in plants caused by an insect, a gall.

**gallon**, gal'lū-n, n. [O Fr. *galon*, *Sp. galón* English doubled.] A liquid measure of 4 quarts or 8 pints.

**galloon**, gal'lū-n, n. [Fr. and Sp. *galon*, It. *galone* fr. *gala*, show. GALLA.] A kind of narrow close l'ice made of cotton, wool, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c.

**gallooned**, gal'lōnd, a. Furnished or adorned with galloon.

**gallop**, gal'up, v. i. pret. & pp. *galloped*, *gal'up*, ppr. *galloping*, *gal'up'ing* [Fr. *galopier*, to gallop, *galop*, a gallop, fr. O Flem. *galop*, or O G. *galop*, a gallop, an extension of *gal*, A. Sax. *geallan*, to lead. W. *gall* (n).] To move or run with legs, as a horse, to move or move with speed, to ride at this pace, to move very fast, to scamper.

—*Gallop* consumption, a consumption that proceeds with great rapidity to a fatal termination.—*n.* The pace of a horse by springs or leaps.

**gallopade**, gal'up-ad', n. [Fr. *galopade*, fr. *galoper* GALLOP.] A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop, a kind of dance, and the music appropriate to it.

**galloped**, gal'up-ad', ppr. *galloping*, *gal'up-ad'ing* To gallop, to dance a gallopade.

**galloper**, gal'up-er, n. A horse or man that gallops.

**galloway**, gal'ū-wā, n. One of a breed of horses of small size, first raised in Galloway in Scotland.

**gallovglass**, gal'ūvglas, gal'ū-glas, n. [fr. *galloglas*=*gall*, a fore-gier, an Englishman, and *glas*, a youth, from being armed after the English model.] An ancient heavy armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

**gallows**, gal'ūz, n. *sing* or pl. also *gal-lowses*, gal'ūz-ez, n. pl. [A plural form A. Sax. *galga*, *galga* (sing.) a gallows=Dan. and Sw. *galge*, Icel. *galgi*, *D. galg*, Goth. *galga*, *G. galgen*, gallows.] A structure on which criminals are executed by hanging, a contrivance for suspending things, one of a pair of braces for the trousers (colloq. always with plural *gallowses*)—*gallows-bird*, gal'ūz-bērd, n. A person that deserves the gallows.

**galochie**, galosh gal'ō-hī, n. [Fr. *galochie*, fr. L. *calopodia* (through the corruptions *calopdia*, *calopdia*), fr. Gr. *talopodion*, a wooden shoe—*Pala*, wood, and *pod*, *podos*, a foot.] A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry.

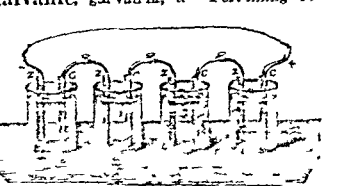
**galop**, gal'ōy, n. [Fr. *gallop*.] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a valse, the music for the dance.

**galore**, gal'ōr, n. [Fr. and Gael. *gal'ōr*, enough=go, to, and *leir*, enough.] Abundance, plenty [Colloq.]

**galvanic**, gal'van'īk, a. Pertaining to

*galvanism*, containing or exhibiting it, originating an electric current by chemical

*galvanism*, containing or exhibiting it, originating an electric current by chemical

Simple Galvanic Battery—*a*, Copper plates. *z*, Zinc plates.







**garbage**, garb'aj, *n* [Origin doubtful.] Waste or refuse matter that is foul or repulsive, offal, vegetable refuse, worthless, offensive matter, stuff that is morally repulsive.

**garble**, garbl, *v t* pret & pp **garbled**, garbl'd ppr **garbling**, garb'ing [O Fr **garbeller**, fr Sp **garbiller**, to sift, **garbillo** a coarse sieve, fr Ar **gharbil**, a sieve.] To sift or bolt, to pick out such parts from as may serve a purpose, to falsify by leaving out parts to mutilate or alter so as to give a false impression, to sophistificate, to corrupt.

**garbler**, garbl'er, *n* One who garbles.

**garbollo**, garb'olli, *n* [O Fr **garboul**, It **garboglio**] Tumbul, uproar.

**gard**, inf, gar'dant, *a* [Fr. ppr of **garder**, to look, to regard.] Her a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer.

**garden**, gar'den, *n* [O Fr **gardin**, Mod. Fr **garden**, a word of Teutonic origin comp L G **garden**, G **garden** a garden, Goth **gards**, A Sax **gard** O E **garth**, an inclosed place, a yard YARD.] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country, a delightful spot — a Pertaining to or produced in a garden — *v t* pret & pp **gardened**, gar'dnd ppr **gardenung**, gar'dn'ing To lay out and to cultivate a garden.

**gardener**, gar'dn-er, *n* One whose occupation is to tend or keep a garden.

**Gardenia**, gar-dē'n-a, *n* [After Dr **Garden**, an American botanist.] A genus of plants of Asia and Africa (madder family) with large flowers, often deliciously fragrant.

**gardenung**, gar'dn'ing, *n* The act or art of laying out and cultivating gardens, horticulture.

**garden-party**, gar'dn-par'ti, *n* A party held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.

**garfish**, gar, gar'fish, gar, *n* [A Sax **gar**, a dart, and **fish**.] A fish, the sea-needle, sea-pike sword fish, &c.

**gargarism**, gar-gar'izm, *n* [L **gar-garismus** Gr **gargazeo**, I wash my mouth.] A gargle.

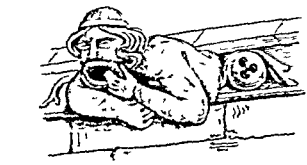
**garble**, gar'gl, *v t* pret & pp **garbled**, gar'gl'd, ppr **garbling**, gar'gl'ing [A word akin to **garble**, **gorge**, **gargle**, Fr **gargouiller**, to gargle, fr **gorgouille**, throat, fr L **gurgulo** the gullet, fr **gurgus**, a whirlpool.] To wash, as the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation — *n* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

**garzoi**, garzoi'le, garzoi'le, *n* [Fr **garzouille**, a gargol, mouth of a spout, the

throat. See prec.] A projecting spout on a building frequently representing a part of the human figure, or some animal, with the water issuing from the mouth.

**garish**, gar'ish, *a* [From O E **gare**, to stare, probably fr **gace** with change from *g* sound to *g*, as in **more**, **moose** from **frece**, &c.] Gaudy, showy, staring, overbright, dazzling — **garishly** gar'ish-ly, *adv* In a garish manner — **garishness**, gar'ish-ness, *n* The state or quality of being garish.

**garland**, gar'land, *n* [O E **garlond**, **garlond** fr Fr **guirlande** a garland, fr O H **guiera**, a coronet, through a verb **weiren**, to plait.] A wreath or chaplet, an ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, a sculptured representation of a wreath, a collection of little printed pieces of prose or verse — *v t* pret & pp **gar-**



Gargol

**land**, gar-land-ed, ppr **garlandung**, gar-land'ing To deck with a garland.

**garlic**, gar'lik, *n* [A Sax **garlic**, **gar**, a dart or spear — fr the spear-shaped leaves — and **lede**, a leek — 'spear-leek' GORE IV.] LEEK.] A plant allied to the onion leek, &c, having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, a favourite condiment in Southern Europe — **garlicky**, gar'lik-ly, *a* Like or containing garlic.

**garment**, gar'ment, *n* [Fr **garment**, O Fr **garment**, fr **garnir**, to garnish, to deck. GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat a gown, &c a vestment, a piece of dress — **garment-ed**, gar'ment-ed, *a* Covered with garments clothed.

**garner**, gar'ner, *n* [Fr **garner**, O Fr **garner**, a corn loft, fr L **granaria**, a granary fr **granum**, grain GPEANARY.] A granary, a storehouse or store — *v t* pret & pp **garnered**, gar'ner'd, ppr **garnering**, gar'ner'ing To store in a garner, to gather and store up.

**gar-net**, gar'net, *n* [Fr **grenat**, It **granata**, fr L **granum**, grain, seed, in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour. GRAFT.] A name for several precious stones the prevailing colour of which is red of various shades.

**gar-nish**, gar'nish, *v t* pret & pp **gar-nished**, gar'nish't, ppr **gar-nishing**, gar'nish'ing [Fr **garnir**, to provide or equip — It **guarnire**, **guernire**, to defend, to warn, to garnish, fr the German — comp O H G **war-nish**, G **war-nen**, A Sax **war-nian**, to take care to warn WAPN Akin **garment**, **garrison**.] To adorn, to decorate, to set off, to embellish (a dish) with something laid round — *n* Ornament, something added for embellishment, decoration, something round a dish at table as an embellishment — **gar-nisher** gar'nish-er, *n* One who gar-nishes. — **gar-nishing**, gar'nish'ing, *n* The act of garnishing, gar'nish ment, *n* That which garnishes, ornament.

**gar-niture**, gar'n-tür, *n* [Fr **gar-niture**, fr **garnir**, GARNISH.] Ornamental appendages, embellishment, furniture, dress.

**garrotte**, garrot'er, gar-rot', gar-rot'er GABROTTE.

**garret**, gar'et, *n* [O Fr **garite** a place of refuge or outlook, fr **garer**, to beware, fr O H **veryan** (G **wehren**), Goth **wearan** to defend. Akin **ward**, **guard**, **weary**, **warn**.] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof, an apartment in the highest story of a house.

**gar-rot**, gar-rot, *n* An inhabitant of a garret a hard-up author.

**garrison**, gar'n-shn, *n* [Fr **garrison**, fr **garnir**, to garnish, to furnish, to fortify GARNISH.] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops — *v t* pret & pp **garrisoned**, gar'n-sh'd, ppr **garrisoning**, gar'n-sh'ing To place a garrison in, to secure or defend by a garrison or garrisons.

**garrot**, gar-rot, *n* The common name given to several ducks, one of them called also the golden-eye.

**garrotte**, garrotte, gar-rot', gar-rot', *v t* pret & pp **garrotted**, garrot'ted, gar-rot't'ing ppr **garrotting**, garrot't'ing [Fr **garrotte**, fr Sp **garrote**, a mode of capital punishment by strangling the person by means of an iron collar attached to a post.] To rob by suddenly seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he became insensible, or at least helpless, usually carried out by two or three accomplices — **garrotter**, gar-rot'er, *n* One who commits the act of garrotting.

**gar-rulity**, gar-rul'i-ty, *n* [L **garrulus**, fr **garrulus**. See next.] The quality of being garrulous, talkativeness, loquacity, the practice or habit of talking much.

**garrulous**, gar'rul-us, *a* [L **garrulus**, fr **garrulo**, I prate, I chatter, allied to Gr **geryo**, **garvo**, I cry, fr **garim**, I bawl — L to call.] Talkative, loquacious, especially,

characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details — **garrulously**, gar'rul-us-ly, *adv* In a garrulous manner.

**gar-ter**, gar'ter, *n* [From O Fr **gartier** = **gar-tiere**, fr **garret** O Fr **garret**, ham, though, fr the Celtic Armor **gar** or **garr**, W gar, the leg, Gael **gar**, in **garran**, a garter.] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg, the badge of the highest order of Knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter, the order itself — *v t* pret & pp **gartered**, gar'ter'd ppr **gartering**, gar'ter'ing To bind with a garter.

**garth**, garth, *n* [Icel **garth(r)**, a yard or court — A Sax **gard**, a yard. GARDEN, YARD.] A yard, a small inclosed place, an area within the cloisters of a religious house, a dam or weir for catching fish.

**gas**, gas, *n* [A word formed by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644, probably suggested by D **geist**, spirit, G **geist** = ghost.] An elastic aeriform fluid, a substance the particles of which tend to fly apart from each other, thus causing it to expand indefinitely, coal-gas, the common gas used for lighting purposes, any similar substance — *v t* pret & pp **gassed**, gas't, ppr **gassing**, gas'ing To clear of loose threads or hair by burning with gas.

**gas-aller**, gas-aller, gas-a-ler, gas-e-ler, *n* [From **gas**, by an erroneous imitation of **chandeler**.] A hanging apparatus with branches for burning gas.

**gas-burner**, gas-burn'er, *n* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out the light.

**gas-coal**, gas-köl, *n* A coal employed for making gas.

**Gascon**, gas'kon, *n* A native of Gascony in France, the people of which are noted for boasting — **gasconade**, gas-kan'ad, *n* [Fr.] A boast or boasting, bravado, bragging — *v t* pret & pp **gasconaded**, gas-kan'ad-ed, ppr **gasconading**, gas-kan'ad'ing To boast, to brag.

**gaseity**, gas-e'i-ty, *n* State of being gaseous.

**gas-ell**, gas-ell, *n* See GASALIER.

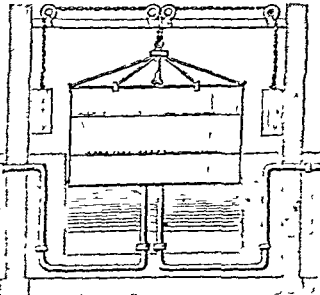
**gas-engine**, gas'en-jin, *n* An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power.

**gaseous**, gas'e-us, *a* [From **gas** and **-ous**.] In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

**gas-filter**, gas'fiter, *n* One who fits up the pipes, brackets, &c, for gas lighting.

**gas-furnace**, gas'fer-nis, *n* A furnace of which the fuel is gas.

**gash**, gash, *v t* pret & pp **gashed**, gasht, ppr **gashing**, gasht'ing [Perhaps fr O Fr **garser**, to scarify, to pierce with a lancet, fr L **garga**, scarification, origin doubtful.] To make a long deep incision in, to cut, to slash — *n* A deep and long cut, an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.



Gas holder

**gas-holder**, gas-höl-der, *n* A large vessel for storing ordinary coal-gas after purification, with its mouth dipping in water, a gasometer.







**gazet**, *gá'zer*, *n*. One who gazes  
**gazette**, *gá'zet*, *n*. It: *gazetta*, a gazette,  
or *gazetta*, a small Venetian coin, or  
rather *Paga*, (*gaza*, treasure), the price of the  
newspaper, or the name may have been  
equivalent to 'The Chatterer', *gazetta*  
being a dim. of *gazza* a magpie } A news-  
paper, especially an official newspaper, con-  
taining notices of appointments to civil or  
military posts, the names of persons de-  
clared bankrupt, &c — *vt* pret & *pt* *ga-  
zette'd*, *ga-ze'ted*, *pp* *ga-zette'd*, *ga-ze'ting*  
To insert in a gazette, to announce or pub-  
lish in a gazette

**gazetteer, ga-zet-tēr, n** [*Gazette* and *-er*]  
A writer or publisher of news, a journalist,  
a book containing geographical information  
alphabetically arranged, a geographical  
dictionary

**gazing-stock**, gā'zing stōk, n. A person gazed at, an object of curiosity or contempt.  
**gazogene**. See GASOGENE  
**gean**, gēn, n. [Fr *guigne*, O Fr *guine*, a word of Teutonic origin] The wild cherry of Britain.

**gear**, *ger*, *n* [*A. Sax. gearce*, habiliments, equipments, *graru*, *garu*, prepared, ready, whence also *garu*, ready, *\*kin garb*, dress.] That which is prepared provided, or supplied, dress ornaments, apparatus, harness of animals tackle, a frame of toothed wheels appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of mechanism—To throw into or out of gear, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings—*v t* pret. & pp *geared*, *gird*, *ppr gearing*, *girling* To put gear on, to dress, to harness.

**gearing**, *gér'ing*, *n* Gear, harness & train of toothed wheels working into each other, for transmitting motion in machinery  
**geek**, *gék*, *n* [Comp D *gél*, G *gecl*, Dan *gæl*, Sw *gäck*, a silly person] A dupe, a gull. [*Shal.*]

**gecko**, *gek'ō*, *n* [From the sound of the animal's voice.] A name of various lizards  
**geese**, *gēz*, *n*, *pl* of *goose*  
**Gehenna**, *ge-hen'nah*, *n* [*L. Gehenna*, Gr. *Gehenna*, fr the Heb *Ge hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch.] In the New Testament, the place of future punishment.

**gelatin**, *je-lat-in*, n. [*Fr. gélif*,  
*je-lip* *gelatived*, *je-lat-in* *ated*, *ppr* *gelat-*  
*inating*, *je-lat-in* *ating*. [*From* *gelatine*].  
 To convert or be converted into gelatine, or  
 into a substance like jelly.

**gelatination**, *je-lat-in* *z'hon*, n. Act or  
 process of gelatinizing.

**gelatine**, *gelatin*, *je-lat-in*, n. [*Fr. géli-*  
*fine*, *It.* and *Sp. gelatina*, *n.* *L. gelatus*,  
 frozen, *ppr* *gelare*, to freeze, to congeal.  
 See *COOL*]. A concrete, more or  
 less transparent substance obtained by boil-  
 ing from certain parts of animals, being  
 known in its coarser forms as *glue*, *size*, and  
*unglaze*, the principle of *jelly*, *glue*.

**gela'tinize**, *je-lat'in* *iz*, *tr* pret. & pp *gela'tinized*, *je-lat'in-izd*, *pp* *gela'tinizing*, *je-lat'in-iz-ing*. The same as *Gelatinize*.  
**gela'tinoid**, *je-lat'in-oid*, *a* [*Gelatin* and *-oid*] Resembling gelatine, gelatinous  
**gela'tinone**, *je-lat'in* *uz*, *a* [*Gelatin* and *-ous*=Fr *glatineux*] Of the nature or consistence of gelatine, resembling or containing jelly, viscous or moderately stiff

geld geld, vt pret & pp *gielded* or *gilt*,  
gielded, gelt, ppr *gielding* geld'ing. [From  
Icel. *gelda*, to castrate = Dan. *gilde*, Sw.  
*gilla*, to geld.] To castrate, to emasculate.  
late  
**gelder-rose**, **guelder-rose**, **gelder-rüz**,  
n. [Brought from *Guilderland* in Holland.]  
A shrub of the woodbine family with hand-  
some flowers.

**gelding**, *gĕld'ing*, *n*. Act of castrating, a castrated animal, but chiefly a horse  
**gelled**, *gĕld*, *a* [*l.* *gelidus*, fr. *gelare*, to freeze, seen also in *gelatine*, congeal jelly, the root being that of cool.] Icy cold, very cold, frosty or icy—**gell-ly**, *gĕld'ness*, *in-liq'id-ty*, *gĕld'ness*, *n*. The state of being

gclid, extreme cold.—**gelidly**, je'hid lī, adv. In a gelid manner  
**gelsemium**, jel-sē'mi-um, n. [It *gelsemium*, jasmīne] A twining shrub, the yellow jasmīne of the U States, a drug derived from it and used in various diseases.

**gem**, *gem*, *n* [*Fr* *gemme*, *fr* *L* *gemma*, a bud, a gem] A precious stone of any kind, a jewel anything resembling a gem or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness.  
—*v* *t*. *pret* & *pp* *gemmed*, *gemd*, *ppr* *gemming*, *gem'ing* To adorn, as with gems to bespangle, to embellish, as with detached beauties

**geminate**, jem'i-nāt, *t* pret & pp **geminated**, jem'i-nāt-ed, ppr **geminating**, jem'i-nāt-ing [*L. gemitio, gemitivum*, *I* double, *fr gemitus*, twin] To double — *a* **Esot** twin, combined in pairs, **binate** — **geminat**ion, jem'i-nā'shon, *n* A doubling duplication. repetition.

**Gemini**, *jem'i nī, n pl* [L., fr *geminus*, twin-born.] The Twins, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. (The exclamation *gemini!* [*je m'i ni*] is this word used as a kind of oath.)

**gemminal**, jem'in-us, *a* [*L. geminus*, two-fold, double] Double, in pairs  
**gemma**, jem'a, *n*, pl. **gemmae**, jem'e [*L. a bud. GEM*] A bud, in bot a leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud  
**gemmeaceous**, jem-i'shu:s, *a* [*L. gemma*, a bud, and *-aceous*] Pertaining to leaf-buds, gemmeous.

**gemmate**, jem'at, a [*L. gemmatus* GEM-MA] Having buds reproducing by buds  
**gemmation**, jem'a-shon, n [*L. gemmatio* GEM-MA] A budding state of budding, arrangement of parts in the bud, a reproductive process in animals of low type whereby a new individual is formed by outgrowth  
**gemmaceous**, jem't-us, a [*L. gemmeus* GEM-MA] Pertaining to gems, of the nature of gems, resembling gems

**gemmiparous**, jem'ip'a-rus, *a* [*L. gemma* a bud, *pario*, I produce] Producing buds, zoöl reproducing by buds  
**gemmule**, jem'ul, *n* [*L. gemmūla*, dim of *gemma* Germ] A little bud, an embryo, a reproductive growth.

**gemmy**, jem'ē, *a*. Full of gems, glittering with gems, brilliant, splendid.  
**gemshok**, gemz'boḥ, *n*. [*D* gemshol, fr *gms*, chamois, and *boḥ*, buck.] A fine large antelope inhabiting South Africa.

**gendarme**, zhan-dárm, jen'dárm, n [Fr, fr the pl *gens d'armes*, men at-arms] A private in the armed police of France — **gendarmérie**, **gendarmery**, zhan-dárm rí jen-dárm'e rí, n [Fr *gendarmérie*] The body of gendarmes

**gender**, /dendər, n. [*Fr.* *genre*, fr. L *genus*, *gennris*, kind or sort; gender, with d inserted as in *tender*, adj.] GENTS | Kind or sort, a sex, male or female, in grammar a distinction in words according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote [In English grammar words expressing males are all said to be masculine, those expressing females of the feminine gender, and words expressing things having no sex are of the neuter gender; but in other languages gender has a different basis, in French it has comparatively little to do with sex, all nouns being either masculine or feminine] — *v* t. pret. & pp *gendered* /dendəd, ppr *gendering*, /dendərɪŋ /to *gender* /dendə /to *gender*

—vi. To copulate, to breed.  
**genealogical**, jen'-a-lŏj'ĭ-kəl, *a*. Pertaining to genealogy, pertaining to or exhibiting the descent of persons or families.  
**Genealogical tree**, the genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree.

**genealogically**, jen'ē-a-lōj'ik al-il, *adv*  
In a genealogical manner  
**genealogist**, jen'ē-a-lō-jist, *n* [Fr *généalogiste*.] One who traces genealogies or writes on genealogy  
**genealogy**, jen'ē-a-lō-jī, *n* [Fr *généalogie*, L and Gr *gēnalogia*—Gr *gēnea*, family

(root *gen*, to beget), and *logos*, discourse. **GENUS**] An account or statement of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor, pedigree, lineage, the study of pedigrees or family history, the descent of an animal or plant from ancestral forms *genera*, *je-yé-ra*, *n-pl* See **GENUS** **GENERABLE**, *jen'-e-ra-bl* [*L. generabilis*, fr *generare*, to generate] That may be generated, begotten, or produced

**General**, *jén-er-al*, a [*Fr général*, fr L *generalis*, belonging to a genus, generic], general, fr *genus*, *gém-er-us*, a kind. **GENTS**. Of or belonging to a genus, kind, class, or order; comprehending many species of individuals — *A general officer*, not restricted or limited to a particular rank, but specific, public, common relating to or comprehending the whole community, common to many, or the greatest number; not directed to a single object, common to the whole; extensive, though not universal, usual; ordinary, taken as a whole, regarded in the gross, — *A general officer*, — *GEN-ER-AL*. — **General dealer**, a tradesman who deals in all the articles of daily use — **General officer**, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade — **The whole community**, a general or comprehensive notion — **military officer of the highest rank**, the commander of an army or of a division or brigade, the chief of an army, or of a corps, some similar body — **In general**, in the main for the most part, not always or universally, also in the aggregate, or as a whole.

generalissimo, jen'e ral is'si mō, n (It, a superl form fr generale, general) The supreme commander; the chief commander of an army or large military force

**general**, jen-e-ral'í-ti, n [Fr *généralité*, L *L. generalitas*, fr *L. generalis*, general] State of being general, the main body, the bulk, the greatest part

**generalization**, jen-e-ral-iz'áshon, n [Fr *généralisation*, L *dot of a generalization*]

[Fr generalisation] Act of generalizing, a general inference, an induction  
**generalize**, jen'e ral-iz, 1 t pret. & pp  
 generalized, jen'e ral-izd, ppr generalizing,  
 jen'e-ral-iz-ing [General and -ize=Fr  
 généraliser] To make general, to reduce or

bring under a general law, rule, or statement, to bring into relation with a wider circle of facts, to deduce from the consideration of many particulars.—v.t To form objects into classes, to bring or classify particulars under general heads or rules, to

**generally**, *jen'te ral li, adi* In general, most frequently, commonly, usually, chiefly; principally, in the main, without detail, in the whole taken together.

**generalship**, *jen' er al ship*, *n* The office, skill, or conduct of a general officer military skill in a commander management or judicious tactics generally

**generant**, jen'e-rant, a [*L. generans*,  
-antis ppr of *genero* **GENERARE**] Gene-  
rating, producing — *n.* That which gene-  
rates

**generate**, jen'e rät, vt pret. & pp **generated** jen'e rät-ed, ppr **generating**, jen'e-rät-ing [*L. genero generamus, to generate or beget, fr. genus, genus, race, kind. Grævus*] To beget, to procreate, to engender, to produce, to cause to be, to give

**generation** jen-er-ā'shon. n. [Fr *génération*, L *generatio* GENIATE] Act of generating, procreation, production, formation, a single succession in natural de-

arent, as the children of the same parents, average period of time between one succession of children and the next following, the people of the same period, or living at

generative jen'e-rât-iv, a [Generate and -iv=Fr. *génératif*] Having the power of generating, belonging to generation or the

**generator, gen'ér-àt-er, n.** [L. generator, Fr. *générateur*] One who or that which generates.

**generatrix**, jén'er-á-triks, *n* In math







**de'ti-k'al, a** Pertaining to geodesy or its measurements — **geodetically**, jé-o-de'ti-k'al-*adv*. In a geodetical manner  
**geogeny**, jé-o-yé-ni, *n* [Gr *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, &c.] Geogeny  
**geognostic, geognostical**, jé-o-gnost'ik, jé-o-gnost'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to geognosy  
**geognosy**, jé-o-gnós-ti, *n* [Fr *geognose*, fr Gr *gē*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge] The knowledge of the structure of the earth, geology, or a department of it  
**geogony**, jé-o-g'oni, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, generation, fr root *gen* (as in *genus*)] The doctrine of the origin or formation of the earth  
**geographer**, jé-o-gr'a-fer, *n* One versed in geography, or who writes on it  
**geographic, geographical**, jé-o-graf'ik, jé-o-graf'ik-al, *a* [Fr *geographique*, Gr *geographikos*] Pertaining to geography, containing information regarding geography  
**geographically**, jé-o-graf'ik-al-l*adv* In a geographical manner  
**geographical**, jé-o-gr'a-fi, *n* [Fr *geographie*, fr Gr *geographia*—*gē*, the earth, and *graphō*, I describe] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants and products, describing more especially the external features of the world, a book containing a description of the earth or part of it  
**geolatriy**, jé-o-la-tri, *n* [Gr *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects  
**geological**, jé-o-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to geology  
**geologically**, jé-o-loj'ik-al-l*adv* In a geological manner  
**geologist, geologian**, jé-o-lo-jist, jé-o-lo-j'i-an, *n* One versed in the science of geology  
**geologize**, jé-o-lo-jiz, *v* *pret* and *pp* **geologized**, jé-o-lo-jizd, *pp* **geologizing**, jé-o-lo-jiz-ing, *adv* [Geology and -ize] To study geology, to make geological investigations  
**geology**, jé-o-lo-j'i, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *logia*, discourse, doctrine] The doctrine or science of the formation and structure of the earth beneath its surface, as to its rocks, strata, soil, minerals, organic remains, the changes which it has undergone, and the causes of these changes  
**geomancer, jé-o-man-ser, n** One versed in or who practises geomancy  
**geomancy**, jé-o-man-si, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *mantia*, divination] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines made originally on the ground, but afterwards on paper — **geomantic**, jé-o-mán'tik, *a* Pertaining to geomancy  
**geometer, jé-o-m'et-er, n** [Gr *geōmetris*] One skilled in geometry, a geometrician  
**geometric, geometrical**, jé-o-met'rik, jé-o-met'rik-al, *a* [Fr *géométrique*, Gr *geōmetrikos*] Pertaining to geometry, according to the rules or principles of geometry  
**geometrically**, jé-o-met'rik-al-l*adv* In a geometrical manner, according to the rules or laws of geometry  
**geometrician**, jé-o-m'e-tr'ishau, *n* One skilled in geometry, a geometer  
**geometry**, jé-o-m'e-tri, *n* [Gr *geōmetria*—*gē*, the earth, and *metron*, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying] The science of magnitude in general, that science which treats of the properties and relations of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. A branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes  
**geophagism**, jé-o-fa-jizm, *n* [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *phagō* I eat] The act or practice of eating earth, as clay, chalk &c.  
**geophilist, jé-o-f'a-jist, n** One who eats earth — **geophilagous**, jé-o-f'a-gus, *a* Earth-eating  
**geoponic, geoponical** jé-o-pon'ik, jé-o-pon'ik-al, *a* [Gr *geoponikos*—the earth, and *ponos*, toil, labour] Pertaining to husbandry or agriculture — **geoponics**, jé-o-pon'iks, *n* The art of cultivating the earth  
**George, jór, n** [This proper name is fr Gr *georgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth,

and *ergon*, labour] A figure of St George on horseback, worn by knights of the Garter — **Georgian**, jór'i-an, *a* Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain  
**georgic, jór'ik, n** [Gr *geōrgios*, fr *georgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, work] A rural poem a poetical composition on husbandry or rural affairs  
**geoscientic, jé-o-si-en'tik, a** [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *sciēntē*, the moon] Relating to the mutual relations of the earth and moon  
**geothermit, jé-o-thér-mik, a** [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *thermos*, heat] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth  
**geotropism, jé-o-tr'opizm, n** [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, as in young plants  
**geranium, jé-rá-ni-um, n** [L *geranium*, fr *geranion*, fr *geranos*, a crane—being named from the projecting spike of the seed-capsule] The crane's bill, genus of plants, also the common name of garden plants of a different but allied genus (Pelargonium)  
**gerfalcon, jer-fa-kn, n** See GYRFALCON  
**germ, jerm, n** [Fr *germe*, fr L *germen*, an offshoot, a bud] The earliest form under which any animal or plant appears, the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism, origin, first principle, that from which anything springs — **Germ theory**, the theory that living matter cannot be produced from non-living matter, but is produced from germs — also the theory that many diseases are caused by germs or minute organisms that gain entrance into the system  
**german, jér'man, a** [L *germanus*, of the same parents, or at least the same father, probably fr *germen*, an offshoot] Come of the same parents, being brothers or sisters that have the same father and mother  
**Cousins german** are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters, first cousins  
**German, jér'man, n** [L *Germanus*, fr *germen*, *Germani*, the Germans, not a native German name, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts of doubtful origin The German word for German is *Deutsch* (=E *Dutch*)] Belonging to German — **German silver**, a white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel — **German theory**, another name for a native of Germany, the German language, in American an elaborate form of the dance called the cotillon — **High German**, the language of the southern and more elevated parts of Germany, and also the literary language of the whole — **Low German**, the vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany  
**germander, jer-man'd-er, n** [Fr *germandrée*, corrupted fr L *chamaedrys*, Gr *chamaedrus*, *germander*—*chama*, on the ground and *drys*, an oak] The common name of certain labiate plants, a few of which are British  
**germane, jér'mán, a** [L *germanus*, of same parentage, genuine] Closely akin, nearly related, allied relevant; pertinent  
**Germanic, jer-man'ik, a** [L *Germanicus*, fr *Germania*, Germany] Pertaining to Germany, a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*  
**germanium, jer-má-ni-um, n** [From German *Germany*] A metallic element discovered in 1855, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre  
**germen, jér'men, n** A germ See **GERM**  
**germicide, jér'mi-sid, n** [E *germ* and L *caedo*, I kill] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs  
**germinal, jér'mun-al, n** [From L *germen*, *germinus*] Pertaining to a germ  
**germinant, jér'min-ant, a** [L *germinans*, -antis, *ppr* of *germinare*, to bud See next] Sprouting budding  
**germinate, jér'min-it, v** *pret* and *pp* **germinated**, jér'min-it-ed, *ppr* **germinating**, jér'min-it-ing, *adv* [L *germinare*, *germinatum*, to bud, to sprout, fr *germen*, *germinus*, a

**bud, GERM.]** To sprout, to bud, to shoot, to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds  
**germination, jér-min-á'shon, n** [Fr *germination*, L *germinatio*] Act of germinating, the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant  
**germinative, jér'mi-ná-tiv, a** Of or pertaining to germination  
**gerontocracy, jér-on tok'r-a-si, n** [Gr *geron*, *gerontos*, an old man, and *kratos*, power] Government by old men  
**geropigia, jeropigia, jér-o-pi-yá, a, jér-u-pi-sa, n** [Sp *geropigia*, *geropigia*] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, and various matter, &c., used to sophisticate port-wine  
**gerry-mander, ge'r-man-der, v** *t* *pret* & *pp* **gerry-mandered**, ge'r-man-der-ing, *ppr* **gerry-mandering**, ge'r-man-der-ing, *adv* [A word that arose in the United States from the name of Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts in 1811] To arrange so as to get an unfair result from the distribution of voters in political elections  
**gerund, jér-rund, n [L *gerundium*, fr *gero*, I carry, or *per*, carrying, the gerund expressing the doing of something See **GERATI-ON**] A kind of verbal noun in Latin, a term adopted into other languages, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching' in 'fit for teaching boys'  
**gerundial, jér-run'di-al, a** Pertaining to or like a gerund  
**gerundive, jér-run'div, n** In Latin, the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund  
**gestion, jés-tá'shon, n** [L *gestatio*, fr *gesto*, *gestatum*, freq. fr *gero*, *gestum*, I carry, seen also in *gesture*, *gesticulate*, *congest*, *digest*, *suggestion*, &c.] The carrying of young in the womb from conception to delivery, pregnancy — **gestatory, jés'tá-to-ri, a** [L *gestatorius*] Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy  
**gestic, jés'tib, a** [From L *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, fr *gero* See **prec**] Pertaining to postures or to dancing  
**gesticulate, jés'tik'ú-lát, v** *pret* & *pp* **gesticulated**, jés'tik'ú-lát-ed, *ppr* **gesticulating**, jés'tik'ú-lát-ing, *adv* [L *gesticulator*, *gesticulatus*, fr *gesticulus*, mimic gesture, *dum* fr *gestus*, a gesture **GFSTURE**] To make expressive gestures or motions as in speaking, to use gestures — *v* *t* To represent by gesture, to act  
**gesticulation, jés'tik'ú-lá'shon, n** [Fr *gesticulation*, L *gesticulatio*] Act of gesticulating, a gesture  
**gesticulator, jés'tik'ú-lát-er, n** One who gesticulates  
**gesticulatory, jés'tik'ú-lá-to-ri, a** Pertaining to gesticulation or gestures  
**gestural, jés'tiir-al, a** Belonging to gesture  
**gesture, jés'tiir, n** [L *L gestura*, mode of acting, fr L *gestus*, posture, motion, fr *gero*, *gestum*, I carry, carry on **GERATION**] A posture or motion of the body or limbs, any action or posture intended to express an idea or a feeling, or to enforce an argument or opinion  
**get get, v** *t* *pret* **got, got (gat, gat, obs), pp** **got, gotten, got, got'n, pp** **getting, get'ing** [A Sax. *gitan*, to obtain=Icel *geta*, O H G *geran*, *githan*, probably of same root as Gr *chamandri*, I contain L *prehendo*, I catch, as in *comprehend* Hence *best forget*] To procure, to obtain, to gain possession of, to acquire, to attain, to reach, to realize, to win, to have, to beget, to procreate, to generate, to learn; to con as a lesson, to prevail on, to induce, to persuade, to procure or cause to be or occur, *rest* to carry or betake one's self To get in to collect and bring under cover To get off to put or be able to put off, to take off — To get on, to be able to put on, to draw or pull on — To get out, to draw or be able to draw forth — To get up, to prepare put in trim contrive, organize, study, equip — *v* *t* To arrive at any place, state, or condition by degrees, followed by some modifying word, to become followed by an adverb or adjective, to make gain or acquisition**











[illegible]



to glisten = O D glusteren, D glinsteren, to glisten, to glister, to shine, to be bright, to sparkle — n. Glitter, lustre

**glitter**, gl'it'er, v. pret & pp glittered, gl'it'erd, ppr glittering, gl'it'er-ing [A freq fr stem glit, seen in A. Sax. glitnian, to glitter = Sw glittra, Icel. glitra (fr glita, to shine), G glitzern, to shine, akin to gleam, glance, &c.] To glisten, to shine, to gleam, to sparkle with light, to be splendid, to be showy, specious, or striking — n. Brightness, brilliancy, splendour lustre

**gloaming**, glō'ming, n. [A. Sax. glōmung, twilight, equivalent to glooming, a verbal noun, fr glōm, E gloom.] The evening, the twilight, closing period, decline [Scotch, but adopted by English writers]

**gloat**, glō't, v. pret & pp gloated, glō't'ed, ppr gloating, glō't'ing [Akin to Sw glutta, glotta, to look at with prying eyes, Icel. glotta, to grin, G glotzen, to stare.] To look steadfastly or with eagerness, to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire, to feast the eyes to contemplate with evil satisfaction

**globate**, glō'bāt, glō'bāt-ed, a. [L globatus, fr globus a globe GLOBE.] Having the form of a globe, spheroidal

**globe**, glō'b, n. [Fr globe = It and Sp globo, fr L globus, a ball or globe, allied to glomus, a ball of yarn and to cluc or cluc.] A round or spherical solid body, a ball, a sphere, the earth, an artificial sphere on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens — v t pret & pp glōb'd, glōb'd, ppr glō'ing glō'ing To gather into a round mass, to congregate

**globefish**, glō'b'fish, n. A fish of a globular shape, or able to inflate itself so as to assume this shape

**globe-flower**, glō'b'f'lou-er, n. A European plant with a globular yellow flower

**globigerina**, glō'b'i-jer'i'na, n. [L globus, a ball, gerin, I bear.] A microscopic animal a foraminifer, both found fossil and still abundant in our seas

**globose**, glō'bōs, glō'b'ōs, glō'b'us, a. [L globosus, fr globus, a globe.] Globular, round, spherical — **globosity**, glō'b'ōs'i-ti, n. The quality of being globular, spheroidal. The quality of being globular, spheroidal. A little globe or ball, dim of globus, a. [From L globulus, a little globe or ball, dim of globus GLOBE.] Having the form of a globe or sphere, spherical, round — **globularity**, glō'b'ū-lar'i-ti, n. State of being globular, sphericity

**globularly**, glō'b'ū-lar-i-lī, adv. In a globular manner or form, so as to resemble a globe, spherically

**globule**, glō'b'ul, n. [Fr globule, L globulus, dim of globus.] A little globe, a small particle of matter of a spherical form, one of the red particles of the blood

**globulet**, glō'b'ul-et, n. [Globule and -et.] A small globular particle

**globulin**, glō'b'ul-in, n. [From globule and -in.] The main ingredient of blood globules and resembling albumen

**globulose**, glō'b'ulōs, glō'b'ū-lōs, glō'b'ū-lus, a. Having the form of a globule or small sphere, round globular

**glomerate**, glō'm-e-rāt, v. pret & pp glomerated, glō'm-e-rāt-ed, ppr glomerating, glō'm-e-rāt-ing [L glomer, glomeratum, fr glomus, glomeris a ball or cluc of yarn thread, &c GLOBE.] To gather or wind into a ball, to collect into a spherical form or mass — a Congregate gathered into a round mass or dense cluster

**glomeration**, glō'm-e-rā'shōn, n. [L glomeratio See prec.] Act of gathering into a ball or spherical body, a body formed into a ball, a conglomeration

**gloom**, glō'm, n. [A. Sax. glōm, gloom twilight, whence glōmung gloaming, allied to glum, glow, gleam, glimmer, &c.] Obscurity, partial darkness thick shade, cloudiness or heaviness of mind, sullenness, moroseness, melancholy, sadness, aspect of sorrow, darkness of prospect or aspect — v t pret and pp glō'ed, glō'ed, ppr glō'ming, glō'm'ing To shine obscurely or imperfectly, to be cloudy, dark or obscure, to be sullen, sad, or melancholy

**gloomily**, glō'm'i-lī, adv. In a gloomy manner, darkly, dunsally, with melancholy aspect, sulkily

**gloominess**, glō'm'i-nes, n. State or quality of being gloomy, darkness, dismalness, melancholy, sadness

**gloomy**, glō'm'i, a. [Gloom and -y.] Involved in or characterized by gloom, dark, dim, dusky, imperfectly illuminated, dismal, cloudy, melancholy, downcast, sad, heavy of heart, doleful

**gloria**, glō'r'i-a, n. [GLORY] A glory or aureole, a doxology

**glorification**, glō'r'i-f'i-kā'shōn, n. [L glorificatio] Act of glorifying, laudation

**glorify**, glō'r'i-f'i, v t pret & pp glorified, glō'r'i-f'i-ed, ppr glorifying, glō'r'i-f'i-ing [Fr glorifier, L glorificare, fr L gloria, glory, and facio, I make.] To make glorious, to exalt to glory, to ascribe glory or honour to, to praise, to magnify, to laud, to bless, to honour, to extol

**gloriette**, glō'r'i-ēt, n. [From glory, formed on type of aureole.] A circle, as of rays, in paintings surrounding the heads of saints

**glorious**, glō'r'i-ous, a. [Fr glorieux, L gloriosus, fr gloria, glory.] Full of glory, illustrious, of exalted excellence and splendour resplendent in majesty and glory eminent, noble, excellent renowned, celebrated, magnificent grand brilliant, splendid, hilarious or elated (colloq)

**gloriously**, glō'r'i-ous-lī, adv. In a glorious manner, splendidly, illustriously — **gloriousness**, glō'r'i-ous-nes, n. State or quality of being glorious

**glory**, glō'r'i, n. [L gloria, fame, glory comp O Slav glasu, voice, some connect it with Gr gloria, I praise, I celebrate, I glorify, I hear.] Praise, honour, admiration, distinction, awarded by the public to a person or thing, honourable fame, renown, celebrity, a state of greatness or renown splendour, magnificence, praise ascribed in adoration, the felicity of heaven celestial bliss, the divine presence, the divine perfections, distinguished honour or ornament, that of which one may boast or be proud, painting, the radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint, angel, &c. — v t pret & pp glō'ied, glō'ied, ppr glō'ying, glō'ying [O Fr glorier, L gloriar] To boast, to exult with joy, to rejoice, to be proud with regard to something

**glory-pea**, glō'r'i-pē, n. A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms

**gloss**, glōs, n. [Akin to Icel gloss, flame, brightness, glory, finery, whence glisling, showy or specious, G glanz, to shine, G glotzen to shine, to glance, allied to glass, glow, gleam, &c.] Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface, polish, sheen (the gloss of silk), a specious appearance or representation, external show that may mislead — v t pret & pp glossed, glōst, ppr glossing, glōst'ing To give gloss or superficial lustre to, to make smooth and shining, to give a specious appearance to, to render plausible, to palliate by specious representation

**gloss**, glōs, n. [L glossa, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation, latterly the explanation of such a word, fr Gr glossa, the tongue, an obsolete or foreign word.] A note or interlineation explaining the meaning of some word in a text, a remark intended to illustrate some point in an author, a comment, annotation, explanation — v t pret & pp glossed, glōst, ppr glossing, glōst'ing To render clear by comments, to annotate, to illustrate

**glossarial**, glōs-ār'i-al, a. [Glossary and -al] Pertaining to or consisting in a glossary, containing explanation

**glossarist**, glōs-ār-ist, n. [Glossary and -ist] A writer of glosses or comments

**glossary**, glōs-ār-i, n. [Fr glossaire, L glossarium, fr Gr glossa, the tongue, a language GLOSS (2).] A vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure antiquated, local, &c., a dictionary of difficult words and phrases in any language or writer

**glosser**, glōs'er, n. One who glosses, a writer of glosses, a commentator

**glossic**, glōs'ik, n. [Gr glossa, tongue.] A system of phonetic spelling, whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters

**glossily**, glōs'i-lī, adv. In a glossy manner

**glossiness**, glōs'i-nes, n. Quality of being glossy the lustre or brightness of a smooth surface

**glossographer**, glōs-ō-grā-fer, n. [Gr glossa a gloss, and graphō, I write.] A writer of glosses a commentator, a scholiast — **glossography**, glōs-ō-grā-f'i, n. The writing of glosses, a knowledge of glosses

**glossological**, glōs-ō-lōj'ik, a. Pertaining to glossology — **glossologist**, glōs-ō-lōj'ist, n. One versed in glossology

**glossology**, glōs-ō-lōj'i, n. [Gr glossa a tongue, a language, a gloss, and logos, discourse.] The science of language, glottology

**glossy**, glōs'i, a. [Gloss, lustre, and -y.] Having gloss, having a smooth and shining surface, reflecting lustre from a smooth surface, highly polished specious

**glottal**, glō't'al, a. Pertaining to the glottis

**glottic**, glō't'ik, a. Of or pertaining to glottology glottological

**glottis**, glō't'is, n. [Fr glottis, the glottis, fr glotta, glossa, the tongue, whence glossary, &c.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe and between the vocal chords, which contributes to the modulation of the voice

**glottology**, glōt-ō-lōj'i, n. [Fr glottis language, and logos, discourse.] The science of language, comparative philology, glossology — **glottologist**, glōt-ō-lōj'ist, n. One versed in glottology

**glove**, glōv, n. [A. Sax. glōf, probably fr. prefix gl, and lof (not found) — Goth lof, Ic. loof, Icel. lof the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger — To throw down the glove Same as to throw down the gauntlet, under GAUNTLET — v t pret & pp glō'v'd, glō'v'd, ppr glō'ring, glō'ring To cover with a glove

**gloved**, glō'v'd, a. Covered with a glove

**glover**, glō'v-er, n. One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves

**glow**, glō, v. pret & pp glowed, glōd, ppr glowing, glō'ing [A. Sax. glōvan, to glow = D gloriem, G glühen, to glow, Icel. glóa, to glitter, Sw glóa, to sparkle, allied to gloat, gleam, gleam, glowing, gloss &c.] To burn with an intense or white heat, and especially without flame, to exhibit incandescence, to give forth bright light and heat, to feel great heat of body, to be hot or flushed, to exhibit a strong, bright colour, to be red or fiery, to shine with brilliancy, to be ardent, to be animated, to burn or be vehement, to rage, as with passion — n. Shining heat, or white heat incandescence, brightness of colour, redness, vehemence of passion animation

**glowing**, glō'ing, a. Shining with intense heat, white with heat, exhibiting a bright colour, brilliant, ardent, vehement, animated, inflamed, fervent, fiery

**glowingly**, glō'ing-lī, adv. In a glowing manner, with ardent heat or passion

**glow-light**, glō'ing-lī, n. A form of the electric light in which the illumination proceeds from incandescence

**glowworm**, glō'ing-worm, n. The wingless female of a kind of beetle, emitting a shining green light to attract the male

**gloriana**, glō-r'i-ā-nā, n. [After Glorin a German botanist.] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell-shaped flowers, natives of tropical America

**glaze**, glōz, v. pret & pp glazed, glōz'd, ppr glazing, glōz'ing [From glaze, an old form of glass, an interpretation in the meaning being influenced by glass lustre Glass.] To use specious and plausible words, to flatter, to talk smoothly — v t To palliate by specious exposition, to gloss over — n. Flattery, specious words

**glucinum**, glō-si-nūm, n. [From Gr glük, or glukus, sweet, from its salts having a







intentional disregard or avoidance  
go-cart, gō'kart, n An apparatus with



god god, n. [A. Sax *god*=O Sax *O Fris* and D *god*, Icel. *goth*, *guth*, Dan and Sw *gud* Goth *guth*, G *gott* God, not connected with *good*. An Indo-European root meaning to call or invoke, or one meaning to sacrifice, has been suggested as the origin of the word.] The Supreme Being (in this sense with a capital), a being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be promiated by sacrifice, worship, and the

*L. guttur*, the throat] The diseased condition called bronchocele, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland forming a mass

Affected with Goutre

losh gū-losh', n    A galocle  
inbeen-man, gom ben man, n    In Ire



la, a money lender who exacts heavy interest from the poor  
**gomuti** gō-mu-ti, n. [MALAY] The sago-palm a fruitly tree with the oil from its gonola, gō-dola. [In Kinyol, uncertain.] A long and narrow pleasure boat.



G. DOLA

umiat tēd e n th, on la ha ing a cur  
 ned chamber n th m th—**gondu-**  
 lter gon-dul-er, n. [F—It gon-ter.]  
 A m n who roves a gonola

**gonf** gon, n. **gonfion** gō-ni-on, g n-fion, n. [Fr gonfion, OF gonfion, a  
 O G gonfion—gonf, a gonfion (= A  
 Sax. guth) and/or a banner.] An en-  
 zar, gonfion—gonfion inter gonfal o-  
 n, n. A chi f magi trane in medieval  
 li: ban etc.

**gong** gong, n. [Malay] A kind of metal-  
 drum, like a large rou d in a dish,  
 a similar article used instead of a bell.

**gonion** gon-ion, n. pl. gonidia  
 gon-ion, n. [Fr gonion, ON gonion, a  
 appearance.] A nam for certain reproduc-  
 e cells in the thallus of lichens

**gonometer** gon-i-on-m-e-t-e-r, n. [Fr gō m, a  
 angle and m from, measure.] An instru-  
 ment for measuring small angles, particu-  
 larly the angles of crystals

**gonophore** gō-nō-fō-r, n. [Gr gonos, seed,  
 and phero I bear.] A sh it stalk wh ch  
 bears the stems of a cleptan in some pla

**gonorrhea** gon-ō-r-rh-e-a, n. [Fr gonorrhoia  
 gonos, semen, and rho I flow.] An in-  
 flammatory inflow of the male urethra or  
 the female vagina, enter led with secreti-  
 on of mucus intermingled with pus.

**gonot** gon, n. [A. B. gōt gonot—O Sax.  
 and O Frus gōt gonot, Dan and Sw  
 gonot, gōt.] Gōt gōt, G. gonot not con-  
 nected with gon, probably fr a root imply-  
 ing fitness or suitability same as that of  
 gōt [v.] The opposite of bad or con-  
 duct in gōt to be, a useful end or per-  
 form serviceable advantageous, ben-  
 eficial wh become suitable useful fit proper  
 right possessing desirable or aluable  
 physical or moral qualities virtuous, right-  
 eous, d tful, pious, religious, estimable,  
 valuable, precious, kind, ven-  
 erable, n. a, merciful, or fri ndly; eufem r kiful,  
 o d tuous adequate sufficient o com-  
 petent v lid, of unimpaired credit able to  
 fulfil engagements, com forable more than  
 a little to defend i full o complete not  
 blemished unsullied immaculate honour-  
 able. Good Friday See FRIDAY.—To make  
 good to perform t make up fr defect to  
 be n ocratly successfully.—I stand  
 good, to be warant or security.—I think  
 good, to see good, to be pleased or satisfi-  
 ed to th to be expedient.—As good as th  
 same in effect as practically the same as  
 As good as his work, equalling in fulfil-  
 ment what was promised.—A. What is  
 good or desirable benefit advantage well-  
 fare prosperity pin ul advantage o im-  
 provement true righteousness a valu-  
 able possession or piece of property.—  
 I am away to the p al in a m m m m m  
 valent to wars, commodities, movable  
 household furniture, chattels, &c.—I  
 good, fr good and all, to close the whole  
 business for th last time finally.—Isay  
 W il right.

**good bye** gud bi, n. [Corrupt on of  
 good be with you.] A salutation at parting  
 An old Scottish phrase.—A farewell.  
**good day** gud-dā, n. or **etery** A term of  
 salutation at meeting or parting equivalent  
 to I wish you a favourable or prosperous  
 day farewell

**good for nothing** gud for nu thing, n.  
 An old Scottish phrase.—A worthless  
**good hummer** gud hū-mēr, n. A cheer-  
 ful temper or state of m nd.

**good humoured** gud hū-mēr-d, n. A lo-  
 ng of a cheerful temper

**good humouredly** gud hū-mēr-d l, ad.  
 With a cheerful temper In a cheerful way

**goodliness** gud-lī-nēs, n. Quality of being  
 goodly beauty of form, grace, elegance

**goodly** gud-lī, n. Good look ng be gōf a  
 man looks fine beautiful graceful pi as-  
 ant agreeable desirable larg

**good man** gud mæn, n. A familiar ap-  
 pellation of civility a rustic term of comph  
 geant a husband the master of a family

**good morning** gud mō-rn-ŋ, n. or **etery**  
 A form of morning salutation equivalent to  
 so I wish the morning may be happy or  
 favourable to you.

**goodness** gud-nēs, n. A natural  
 goodness and kindness as of duty action

**good natured** gud-nātū-r-d, n. Ha-  
 g or characterized by good nature naturally  
 mild in temper not easily provoked

**good naturedly** gud-nātū-r-d l, ad. In a  
 good natured manner with mildness of  
 temper

**goodness** gud-nēs, n. State o quality of  
 being and a cellence virtue be ole or  
 ge often as an euphemism to th I thank  
 thee

**good night** gud-nīt, n. or **etery** A form  
 of salutation in parting for the night, equi-  
 valent to I wish you a good, pleasant or  
 agreeable night

**goodly engine** gud-lī-ŋ-ŋ, n. A steam  
 engine or draw ng machine or one  
 carrying goods, n. passing r

**good sense** gud-sēs, n. Sound judg-  
 ment

**goods** gud-s, n. A railway  
 tra conveying goods

**goodly** gud-lī, n. A term of ad  
 A Sax. eud a du r. Dialect. A swim-  
 ing a heavy with entire with swan-  
 the business connection of some establish-  
 ment

**goodly** gud-lī, n. (Probably cont fr **good-**  
 ly.) A term of civility applied to m n  
 in b m l

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 the business connection of some establish-  
 ment

**goodly** gud-lī, n. A term of ad  
 A Sax. eud a du r. Dialect. A swim-  
 ing a heavy with entire with swan-  
 the business connection of some establish-  
 ment

of a prickly shrub of the same genus as the  
 current, and the shrub itself.  
**goose flesh** gōose-flēsh, n. go-flesh, gō-  
 kin, n. A peculiar roughness of the skin  
 produced by cold, fear and other causes, as  
 dyspepsia.

**goose grass** gōose-grass, n. A name given to  
 two British pla ts, especially to cleat n  
**goose neck** gōose-neck, n. A pipe shaped  
 like the letter S

**goose quill** gōose-quill, n. The largest ash r  
 or quill of a goose of a pen made with it

**goosey** gōose-ŋ, n. A place fr a goose  
 the quality of a goose fly

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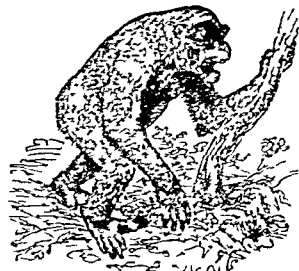
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**Gorgonzola**, gor gon zo'la, n. A kind of Italian ewe milk cheese named after Gor gonzo'la, a village not far from Milan  
**gor illa**, gor il'la, n. [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navi



Gorilla (*Troglodytes Gorilla*)

gator Hanno in the fifth century n c.] The largest animal of the ape kind, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa  
**gormand**, gor'mand, n. [Fr. *gormand*, origin unknown.] A gourmand, a glutton  
**gormandize**, gor'mand iz, v. pret. & pp. *gormandized*, gor'mand izd, pp. *gormandizing*, gor'mand iz'ing [Gormand and -ize]

To eat greedily or to excess, to swallow voraciously

**gormandizer**, gor'mand iz'er, n. One who gormandizes, a voracious eater, a glutton  
**gorse**, gors, n. [A Sax. *gorst* *gost*, furze, connections doubtful.] The shrubby plant known otherwise as furze or whin

**gorsy**, gors', a. Abounding in gorse  
**gory**, go ri, a. [Gore and -y] Covered with gore, or with congealed or clotted blood, bloody, murderous

**goshawk**, gos'hawk', n. [A Sax. *gōs*, *gōs*, that is, 'goose-hawk'] A large bird of the hawk family, formerly flown at geese, cranes, partridges, &c

**gosling**, gos'ling, n. [A Sax. *gōs*, goose, and the dim term *ling*] A young goose, a goose not full grown

**gospel**, gos'pel, n. [A Sax. *godspell*—*gōd*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—*swer ing* to the Gr. *euangelion*, L. *euangelium*, a good or joyful message, evangel, or comp. of A. Sax. *god*, God, and *spell*—lit. God's word.] The history of Jesus Christ, any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles, the scheme of salvation as taught by Christ and his apostles, system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth, any general doctrine (a political *gospel*), some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in church — a. Relating to the gospel, accordant with the gospel

**gospeller**, gos'pel'er, n. An evangelist, the priest or deacon who reads the gospel in the church service

**gossamer**, gos'a-mer, n. [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goss summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well known connection with Michaelmas, comp. the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer', 'flying summer', 'old wives' summer'] A fine filmy substance, a kind of delicate cobweb floating in the air in calm, clear, sunny weather, especially in autumn, a light or thin fabric — **gossamer**, goss'a-mer i. a. Like gossamer, flimsy, unsubstantial

**gossip**, gos'ip, n. [A Sax. *gōsib*, a spon sor—God, and *sib*, related, lit. related in the service of God.] A sponsor, a neighbour or companion, an idle tattler, mere tattle, idle talk — v. i. pret. & pp. *gossiped*, gos'ipt, pp. *gossiping* *gossiping* To prate, to chat, to talk much, to run about and tattle, to tell idle tales — **gossiped**, gos'

ip-red n. [Gossip and -red as in *indred*] Relation by baptism, gossip or tattle — **gossipy**, gos'ip-ri, n. Relationship by baptismal rites, idle talk or gossip — **gossipy**, gos'ip-i, a. Full of gossip

**got**, gotten, got, got'a, pp. of *get*

**Goth**, got, n. [L. *Gothus*, Gr. *Gothos*, a Goth, fr. the people's own name for themselves.] One of an ancient Teutonic race, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who took an important part in overthrowing the Roman empire, a rude or uncivilized person, a barbarian, one defective in taste — **Gothic**, got'h'ik, a. Pertaining to the Goths, rude, barbarous, the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch originally used in a depreciatory sense — n. The language of the Goths, a bold-faced printing type, the Gothic style or order of architecture — **Gothicism**, got'h'isizm, n. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture, rudeness of manners, barbarousness

**gouache**, gwash, n. [Fr.] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface

**gouda**, gwou'da, a. A kind of cheese from Gouda, a town in Holland

**gouge**, gouj, n. [Fr. *gouge*, L. L. *gura*, a gouge, origin uncertain.] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves — v. t. pret. & pp. *gouged*, gwou'd, pp. *gouging*, gwou'ing, gwou'ing To scoop out with a gouge, or as with a gouge

**gourd**, gourd, n. [Fr. *gourde*, O Fr. *gourde*, *gourde*, *gouharde*, fr. L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, &c, or for their fruits, a cup or other vessel made from the rind of a gourd

**gourmand**, gôr'mand, n. [Fr. origin unknown.] A glutton, a greedy feeder, a dandy, an epicure, a gourmet

**gourmandize**, gôr'mand iz, v. pret. & pp. *gourmandized*, gôr'mand izd, pp. *gourmandizing*, gôr'mand iz'ing [Gourmand and -ize] To gourmandize

**gourmet**, gôr'mâ or gôr'met, n. [Fr., a wine taster, formerly a groom or other servant, for *gourmet* fr. the O D word—*E groom*] A man of keen palate, a connoisseur in food, a nice feeder, an epicure

**gout**, gout, n. [Fr. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta*, a drop, a drop, old medical theory, that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part.] A painful disease, affecting generally the small joints, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints, a drop, a clot or coagulation

**gout** go, n. [Fr. *gout*, fr. L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste, relish

**goutily**, gout'i li, adv. In a gouty manner

**goutiness**, gout'i nes, n. State of being gouty or subject to the gout, gouty affections

**goutwort**, gout'weel, gout'wert, gout'wud n. A British plant formerly believed to be a specific for gout, bishop weed (q. v.)

**gouty**, gout'i, a. [Gout and -y] Diseased with the gout or subject to the gout, pertaining to the gout

**govern**, guv'ern v. t. pret. & pp. *governed*, guv'ernd, pp. *governing*, guv'ern'ing [Fr. *gouverner*, fr. L. *gubernare*, to govern, fr. Gr. *gubernan*, to govern, to steer a ship.] To direct and control, to regulate by authority, to keep within limits prescribed, to sway, to regulate, to influence, to direct, to control, to restrain, to keep in due subjection, to command, as the feelings, to steer or regulate the course of, to affect so as to determine, the case, mood, &c, in grammar — v. i. To exercise authority, to administer the laws, to maintain the superiority, to have the control

**governable**, guv'ern a bl, a. That may be governed, controllable

**governance**, guv'ernans, n. [Govern and -ance = Fr. *gouvernance*, L. L. *gubernantia*] Government, exercise of authority, control, management

**governess**, guv'ern-es, n. [Govern and -ess] A female who governs, an instructress, an educated woman who has the care of instructing children in their homes

**government**, guv'ern ment, n. [Govern and -ment = O Fr. *gouvernement*, Fr. *gouvernement*] The act of governing, regulation, control, rule, restraint, exercise of authority, administration of public affairs, system of polity in a state, the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised, a province or division of territory ruled by a governor, the council or persons who administer the laws of a kingdom or state, the administration or ministry, the executive power, the influence of a word in grammar in regard to construction

**governmental**, guv'ern men't al, a. Pertaining to government, made by government, sanctioned by government

**governor**, guv'ern er, n. [Fr. *gouverneur*, a governor, fr. L. *gubernator*, a governor, a pilot GOVERN'] One who governs, rules, or directs, one invested with supreme authority, the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c, a ruler, a tutor; a contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance or power, a contrivance in a steam-engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder

**governor-general**, guv'ern er jen' er al, n. A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors, a viceroy

**governorship**, guv'ern-er ship, n. The office of a governor

**gowan**, gou'an, n. [Gael. & Ir. *gugan*, a bud, a flower] The Scotch name for the common daisy

**gown**, gown, n. [Probably of Celtic origin comp. W. *gwn*, Ir. *gunn*, Gael. *gun*, a gown or robe.] A woman's outer garment, a long, loose, type garment or robe, worn by certain professional men, divines, professors, students, &c the dress of peace or of the civil magistracy — v. i. pret. & pp. *gowned*, gown'd, pp. *gowning*, gown'ing To put on a gown

**gownman**, gown'zman, n. One whose professional habit is a gown as a divine or a lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university

**Graaf**, graaf, n. [From *Regner de Graaf*, a Dutch physician.] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals

**grab**, grab, v. t. pret. & pp. *grabbed*, grab'd, pp. *grabbing* *grabbing* [Same as *grabb*, to grasp, akin to D. *grabelen* to snatch, E. *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *prop*, &c.] To seize, to snatch, to gripe suddenly [Colloq.]

— n. A sudden grasp or seizure, a catch, an advantage [colloq.] an implement for clutching objects — **grabber**, grab'er, n. One who or that which grabs

**grace**, grās, n. [Fr. *grace*, fr. L. *gratia*, favour, gratitude (in pl. the Graces), fr. *gratus*, pleasant, thankful (seen also in *grateful*, *gratitude*, *agree*, *ingrate*, &c.), fr. a root seen in Gr. *chairō*, I rejoice, and perhaps in E. *yearn*] Favour, favourable regard, good will, or kindness, disposition to oblige another, the love and favour of God, divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin, a state of reconciliation to God, pious disposition proceeding from divine influence, mercy, pardon, favour conferred, a license dispensation or peculiar privilege, a short prayer or expression of thanks before or after meals, (to his possessors pronouns) a title used in addressing or speaking of a duke or duchess or an archbishop, that external element in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable, elegance with appropriate dignity, a beauty or element in what makes the eye, an embellishment, an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's *grace* and *graces*), beauty or elegance denoted one of three ancient goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and







**gramme**, gram, *n.* [Fr., fr Gr *gramma*, a letter, also the weight of a scruple, fr *graphé*, I write] The French unit of weight, equal to 15 43 grains Troy

**grampus**, grampus, *n.* [Sp *gran pec*; fr *L. grandis*, great, and *piscis*, a fish, comp *porpiscus*, porpus] A large marine mammal of the dolphin family

**granddilla**, grand-dilla, *n.* [Sp, dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate] The fruit of a species of passion-flower much esteemed in tropical countries, also the plant

**granary**, gran-a-ry, *n.* [L. *granarium*, fr *granum*, grain, GRAIN] A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house

**grand and**, a [Fr *grand*, fr *L. grandis* large, great, a word of doubtful connections] Great, figuratively, majestic, high in power or dignity, splendid, magnificent, noble, sublime, lofty, elevated, advanced in age, implying an additional or second generation, as in *grandfather*, *grandchild*, &c

**grandam**, grand'am, *n.* [Grand and dame] An old woman, a grandmother

**grandchild**, grand'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child

**grand-daughter**, grand'da-ter, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter

**grand-duke**, grand'duk, *n.* The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany, also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia

**grandee**, gran-dé, *n.* [Sp *grande*, a nobleman, fr *L. grandis* grand] In Spain, a nobleman of the highest rank, hence, a nobleman, a man of elevated rank or station

**grandeur**, grand'yur, *n.* [Fr, fr *grand* (q v)] State or quality of being grand, greatness, sublimity, loftiness, splendour, magnificence, elevation; sublimity

**grandfather**, grand'fa-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father

**grandiloquence**, gran-dil'ô-kwens, *n.* [See next] Lofty speaking, pompous language, bombast

**grandiloquent**, gran-dil'ô-kwent, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens*, -quens—*grandis*, great, and *loquens*, loqui, I speak, I speak] Speaking in a lofty style, expressed in high-sounding words, bombastic, pompous

**grandiose**, gran-di-ô-s, *a.* [Fr] Impressive from grandeur, imposing, aiming at or affecting grandeur, grandiloquent, bombastic, turgid—*grandiosity*, gran-di-ô-s-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being grandiose

**grand-jury**, grand'jor-er, *n.* A member of a grand jury

**grand-jury**, grand'juri, *n.* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them

**grandly**, grand'ly, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner splendidly, sublimely

**grandmother**, grand'mur-er, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother

**grandmotherly**, grand'mur-er-li, *a.* Like or pertaining to a grandmother

**grandnephew**, grand'nev'ô, *n.* The son of one's nephew or niece

**grandness**, grand'nes, *n.* State of being grand, grandeur, greatness, magnificence

**grandniece**, grand'ni-s, *n.* The daughter of one's nephew or niece

**grand-piano**, grand'pi-a-nô, *n.* A large kind of piano, having great compass and power

**grand sire**, grand'sir, *n.* A grandfather, any ancestor

**grandson**, grand'sun, *n.* The son of a son or daughter

**grand-stand**, grand'stand, *n.* An elevated erection on a race course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained

**granduncle**, grand'ung-kli, *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother

**grange**, grânj, *n.* [Fr *grange*, barn, fr *L.L. grana*, fr *L. granum* grain, GRAIN] A farm with the buildings, stables, &c. the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer in the United States a kind of trades-union or secret association among farmers

**granger**, grân'jer, *n.* A member of a farmers grange in the United States

**grangerism**, grân'jer-izm, *n.* [After the Rev James Granger, who in 1769 published a *Biographical History of England* that was often illustrated in this way] The practice of illustrating books by prints or other illustrations from various sources, the mutilation of books for this object Similarly *grangerize*

**graniferous**, gran-if-er-us, *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, *fero*, I bear] Bearing or producing grain or seeds of similar character

**granite**, gran'it, *n.* [Fr *granit*, fr *It granito*, lit. grained stone, fr *L. granum*, a grain, GRAIN] An unstratified rock, composed of grains of quartz, felspar, and mica, or at least of two of these substances, confusedly crystallized together

**granitic**, gran-it'ic, *a.* Pertaining to granite, like granite having the nature of granite, consisting of granite

**granitiform**, gran-it'i-form, *a.* [Granite and form] Resembling granite in structure or shape

**granitoid**, gran'toid, *a.* [Granite and -oid] Resembling granite

**granivorous**, gran-ô-vô-rus, *a.* [L. *granum*, and *oro*, I eat] Feeding on grain or seeds

**grant**, grant, *vt* pret & pp *granted*, *grant'ed*, ppr *granting*, *grant'ing* [From O Fr *granter*, *grauter*, *creanter*, *creanter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) *L.L. credentare*, to make to believe or trust, fr *L. credens*, pp. of *credo* I believe CREED] To bestow, as a gift, to give, to bestow or confer on, without compensation, in answer to request, to admit as true what is not proved, to allow, to yield, to concede, to transfer, as the title of a thing to another, to convey by deed or writing, to cede—*n.* Act of granting, bestowing, or conferring, the thing granted or bestowed, a gift, a boon, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c., the thing conveyed by deed or patent

**grantable**, grant'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being granted or conveyed

**grantee**, grant'é, *n.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made

**granter**, grant'er, *n.* One who grants

**granitor**, grant'or, *n.* The person who grants or conveys lands, rents, &c

**granular**, gran'u-lar, *a.* [From *granule* and -ar] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains—*granularity*, gran'u-lar-i-ty, *adv.* In a granular manner

**granulate**, gran'ü-lät, *vt* pret & pp *granulated*, gran'ü-lät-ed, ppr *granulating*, gran'ü-lät-ing [Fr *granuler*, fr *granule*, dim fr *L. granum*, grain] To form into grains or small masses, to raise into small asperities to make rough on the surface—*v* To collect or be formed into grains

**granulation**, gran-ü-lä'shon, *n.* [See prec] Act of granulating or forming into grains, a process by which minute grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing, the fleshy grains themselves

**granule**, gran'ül, *n.* [Fr *granule*, *L.L. granulum*, dim fr *L. granum* grain, GRAIN] A little grain, a small particle

**granulite**, gran'ül-it, *n.* [Granule and -ite] A fine grained granitic rock

**granulations**, gran'ül-us, *n.* [Fr *granuleux*] Full of granules or little grains

**grape**, grâp, *n.* [O Fr *grape* grape Mod Fr *grappe*, a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a cluster of grapes being hooked or hung together), fr O G *grape*, a hook, akin to *grab*, *grapple*, *grape* &c.] A single berry of the vine, the fruit from which wine is made grape shot—Sour grapes, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach from Æsop's fable of The Fox and the Grapes

**grapery**, grâp'ê-ry, *n.* [Grape and -ery] A place for the rearing of grapes

**grape-shot**, grâp'shot, *n.* A cluster of small balls, confined in a canvas bag, to be fired from ordnance

**grape-stone**, grâp'stôn, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape

**grape-sugar**, grâp'shug'er, *n.* A variety of sugar from grapes, glucose

**grape-vine**, grâp'vin, *n.* The vine that bears grapes

**graphic**, graphical, graf'ik, graf'ik-al, *a.* [Fr *graphique*, *L. graphicus*, fr Gr *graphein*, I write] I write—the origin also of *grammar*, -gram, -graphy, as in *diagram*, *geography*, &c., *graph* GRAVE (to carve)] Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineating written, pictorial describing with accuracy or vividly vivid, portraying in vivid and expressive language—*Graphic* granite, a variety of granite which when cut in one direction exhibits markings resembling Hebrew characters

**graphically**, graf'ik-al-i, *adv.* In a graphic manner; in a vivid, forcible, and striking way

**graphite**, graf'it, *n.* [From Gr *graphô*, I write being made into pencils GRAPHIC] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Black-lead*

**graphology**, graf-ô-lô-jî, *n.* [Gr *graphê*, writing, *logos*, discourse] The study of handwriting as an index of character

**graphotype**, graf-ô-tip, *n.* [Gr *graphê*, writing, and *typos*, type] A process by which a drawing made on a chalky surface with a special ink is produced in relief, and suitable for printing from

**grapnel**, grap'nel, *n.* [Dim fr Fr *grappin*, a grapnel, of same origin as *grape*] A



Grapple.

small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels, a grappling-iron

**grapple**, graf'l, *vt* pret & pp *grappled*, *graf'ld*, ppr *grappling*, *graf'ling* [From O Fr *grappin*, *grappin*, a grapnel, akin to *grab* or *grape*] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks—*v* To contend or struggle in close fight as wrestlers—To grapple with, to contend with, to struggle with, to confront boldly—*n.* A seizing, close hug in contest, close fight a grappling-iron

**grappling-iron**, graf'ling-î-ern, *n.* An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast, a grapnel (which see)

**graphtolite**, graf'tô-lit, *n.* [Gr *graphtos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone] A



Block of Stone containing Graptolites

form of various species presenting a general resemblance to pens or quills

**grapy**, grâp'i, *a.* [Grape and -y] Like grapes, full of grapes, made of grapes

**grasp**, grâsp, *vt* pret & pp *grasped*, *grâsp't*, ppr *grasping*, *grâsp'ing* [Probably from *grape* =G *grape* to snatch, same stem as *grape*, *grab*, *grape* Comp *clasp*, for *clasp*] To hold or clasp in the hands, to grasp, to seize and hold by the fingers or arms, to seize to lay hold of, to take possession of, to seize by the intellect to comprehend—*v* To make a clutch or catch—To grasp at to catch at, to try to seize—*n.* The gripe or seizure of the hand, reach of the arms, and fig. the power of seizing and holding power of the intellect to seize and comprehend, wide reaching power of intellect







dyed cotton cloth — *n.* A gray colour, an animal of a gray colour, as a horse or a badger; early morning twilight

**GRAY-BEARD**, grā'berd *n.* A man with a gray beard, an old man, a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor

**GRAYHOUND** GREYHOUND

**GRAYISH**, grā'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray, gray in a moderate degree

**GRAY-LAG**, grā'lag, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name of the common wild goose of Europe

**GRAYLING**, grā'ling *n.* [From the silvery gray of its back and sides.] A fish of the salmon tribe, much esteemed for its flavour

**GRAYLY**, grā'ly, *adv.* With a gray colour or colours, with a gray tinge

**GRAYNESS**, grā'nes, *n.* Quality of being gray

**GRAY-OWL**, grā'oul, *n.* The tawny owl, a common British species

**GRAYWACKE**, graywacke, grā-wak'e, grōu wak'e, *n.* [G. *grauwacke* = gray, wacke, a kind of rock.] A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in a hard matrix

**GRAY-WETHER**, grā'wethr *n.* [From resembling sheep at some distance.] A large boulder of siliceous sandstone

**GRAZE**, grāz, *v. t. pret. & pp.* grazed, grāzd, *ppr.* grazing, grāz'ing. [Perhaps fr. the combined inflections of *grate*, to rub, and *rase*, or perhaps originally meaning to skim along the grass, fr. *grass*, like *graze*, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly in passing, as a missile, to brush lightly the surface of in passing, to lacerate slightly by rubbing

— *v. i.* To pass so as to touch or rub lightly

— *n.* The act of grazing, a slight rub or brush

**GRAZE**, grāz, *v. t. pret. & pp.* grazed, grāzd, *ppr.* grazing, grāz'ing. [A. Sax. *grasan*, to graze or feed; fr. *gras*, grass; similis D. *grazen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, G. *grasen* and *gras* GRASS.] To feed or supply with growing grass, as cattle, to furnish pasture for, to feed on, to eat from the ground, as growing herbage, to tend, as grazing cattle

— *v. i.* To eat grass, to feed on growing herbage, to supply grass

**GRAYER**, grāzer, *n.* One that grazes

**GRAZIER**, grāzher, *n.* One who pastures cattle and who rears them for market, a farmer who raises and deals in cattle

**GRAZING**, grāz'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass, pasture, growing herbage for cattle

**GREASE**, grās, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*, O Fr. *greisse*, fr. L. *crassus*, fat, gross, whence E. *crass*, akin Gael *creis*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft state, the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs with secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin — *v. t. pret. & pp.* greased, grēd, *ppr.* greasing, grās'ing. [To smear, to mount, or daub with grease or fat]

**GREASILY**, grēz'ly, *adv.* In a greasy manner

**GREASINESS**, grēz'nes, *n.* State of being greasy, oiliness, unctuousness

**GREASY**, grēz'y, *a.* [Grease and *y*.] Smeared or defiled with grease, fatty unctuous, like grease unctuous to the touch as some minerals indecently, affected with the disease called greasy

**GREEN**, grāt, *a.* [A. Sax. *grēdi* = L. G. and D. *grāt*, O Sax. *grāt*, O Fris. *grāt*, G. *grōs*, great, not allied to L. *grandis*, great.] Large in bulk surface or dimensions generally big being of extended length or breadth, large in number, expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything long continued important, weighty, momentous holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of moral endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice rank office, power, or the like, of vast power and excellence, illustrious extensive, wonderful admirable eminent, pre-eminent, elevated noble dignified, grand, august, majestic magnanimous, rich, sumptuous, magnificent, sublime; pregnant, teeming, filled, distinct by one more generation in the ascending or descending line, as *great-grandfather*, &c. — The great, pl. the powerful, the rich, the distinguished, persons of rank and position

**GREENTOOT**, grāt'kōt, *n.* An overcoat, a topcoat

**GREAT-HEARTED**, grāt'hārt-ed, *a.* High-spirited, magnanimous noble

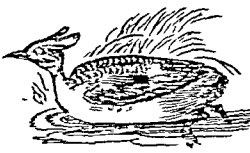
**GREATLY**, grāt'ly, *adv.* In a great degree, much, nobly, illustriously, magnanimously, generously bravely

**GREATNESS**, grāt'nes, *n.* Quality of being great, magnitude, extent, high degree, high rank, dignity, eminence, nobleness, grandeur

**GREAVE**, grēv, *n.* [Fr. *grève*, armour for the leg, Sp. *grēva*, Pg. *grēva*, probably of Ar. origin.] A piece of armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg generally in pl.

**GREAVES** See **GRAVES**

**GREBE**, grīb, *n.* [Fr. *grèbe*, from Armor. *Lrb*, W. *crb*, a comb, a crest, one variety

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*)

having a crest.] An aquatic bird (genus *Podiceps*) having no tail, toes fringed by a membrane, and legs set very far back.

**GRECIAN**, grē'shan, *a.* [From L. *Græcia*, Greece GREEK.] Pertaining to Greece

**GREEK** — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Greece — *a.* Greek, one well versed in the Greek language

**GREED**, grēd, *n.* [See **GREEDY**.] An eager desire or longing, greediness

**GREEDILY**, grēd'ly, *adv.* In a greedy manner, voraciously, ravenously, with keen or ardent desire eagerly

**GREEDINESS**, grēd'nes, *n.* Quality of being greedy, voracity, eagerness, avidity

**GREEDY**, grēd'y, *a.* [A. Sax. *gredig* *grædig* = O Sax. *grādīg*, Goth. *grādīg*, Icel. *grāðingr*, Dan. *grådīg*, D. *grätig*, greedy.] Hence *greed*, which is a modern word in English, though a corresponding noun probably existed in A. Sax. = Icel. *grāðr*, Goth. *grædis*, hunger.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink, ravenous voracious, gluttonous, vehemently desirous, covetous, avaricious

**GREEK**, grēk, *a.* [Fr. *grec*, L. *græcus* Greek, from the *Græci*, a tribe of ancient Greece.] Pertaining to Greece — Greek architecture, that style which embraces the three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. (See these.)

— Greek Church, the Eastern church which separated from the Roman or Western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, &c. — *Green cross* See **CROSS** — Greek fire, an ancient combustible preparation — *n.* A native of Greece, the language of Greece

**GREEN**, grīb, *a.* [A. Sax. *grēne* = O Fris. *grāt*, Dan. and Sw. *grøn*, Icel. *græn*, L. G. *grōn*, D. *grōen*, G. *grün*, akin to *grœr*, L. *holus*, *olus*, green vegetables, Gr. *chlōr*, a young shoot, *chloros*, pale green. Skt. *hārī* green.] Having the colour of herbage and plants when growing, emerald, verdant, new, fresh, recent, undecayed containing its natural juices, not dry, not seasoned unripe, immature, immature in age young, Green cloth (Board of) a board or court that formerly had jurisdiction in matters connected with the English sovereign's household — *Green crop*, a crop that is used in its growing or unripe state, as clover, grass, turnips, potatoes, &c. — *Green tea*, a tea of a greenish colour, from the mode in which the leaves are treated, and having a peculiar flavour — *Green turtle*, the turtle of which the soup is made — *Green vitriol*, a name of

sulphate of iron in a crystallized form — *n.* A green colour, a grassy plain or plat a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage, a name of several pigments, pl. the leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind. — *v. t. pret. & pp.* greened, grēd, *ppr.* greening, grīb'ing. To make green. — *v. i.* To grow green

**GREENBACK**, grīb'bak, *n.* A note belonging to the paper-money of the United States first issued in 1862, from the back of the notes being of a green colour

**GREENERY**, grē'nēr-y, *n.* [Green and *-ery*.] A mass of green foliage, the green hue of such a mass

**GREEN-EYED**, grē'n'id, *a.* Having green eyes, jealous

**GREEN-FINCH**, grīb'finsh, *n.* A common British finch of a greenish colour

**GREEN-KAGE**, grīb'kāj, *n.* [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour

**GREENROCER**, grīb'grō-ser, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruit in their fresh or green state

**GREEN-HEART**, grīb'hārt, *n.* BEBEERU

**GREENHORN**, grīb'hōrn, *n.* [Alluding to a horned animal whose horns are green or immature.] A person easily imposed upon, a raw inexperienced person

**GREENHOUSE**, grīb'hōus, *n.* A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes, for cultivating plants which are too tender to endure the open air

**GREENING**, grīb'ing, *n.* A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe

**GREENISH**, grīb'ish, *a.* Somewhat green, having a tinge of green

**GREENISHNESS**, grīb'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being greenish

**GREENLY**, grīb'ly, *adv.* With a green colour, newly, freshly, immaturely

**GREENNESS**, grīb'nes, *n.* Quality of being green, viridity, immaturity, unripeness, freshness, vigour, newness

**GREEN-ROOM**, grīb'rōm, *n.* A room in a theatre to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play

**GREEN-SAND**, grīb'sānd, *n.* In *geol.* a name given (from the colour of some of the beds) to certain strata of the cretaceous series

**GREEN-SHANK**, grīb'shānk, *n.* A species of sandpiper with greenish legs

**GREEN-SICKNESS**, grīb'sik-nes, *n.* Same as *Chlorosis*

**GREEN-STONE**, grīb'stōn, *n.* [From a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for crystalline varieties of trap

**GREEN-SWARD**, grīb'swārd, *n.* Turf green with grass

**GREENLY**, grīb'ly, *n.* [Green and *th*.] The quality of being green, greenness

**GREEN-WOOD**, grīb'wūd, *n.* A wood when green, as in summer — *a.* Pertaining to a green wood

**GREENY**, grīb'y, *a.* [Green and *-y*.] Green, greenish, having a green hue

**GREET**, grēt, *v. t. pret. & pp.* greeted, grīt'ed, *ppr.* greeting, grīb'ing. [A. Sax. *grētan*, to salute, hail, bid farewell = O Fris. *grēta*, G. *grüssen*, D. *grüßen*, to greet G. *grüß*, D. *grüß*, a greeting, connections doubtful.] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes, to salute, to hail, to meet and address with kindness — *v. i.* To meet and salute

**GREETING**, grīb'ing, *n.* Expression of one who greets, salutation at meeting, complement addressed from one absent

**GREGARIOUS**, grē'gār-ius, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex* *grege*, a flock or herd, seen also in *agregate*, *congregate*, *gregarious*.] Of or belonging to a flock or herd, having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd, not habitually solitary or living alone

**GREGARIOUSLY**, grē'gār-ius-ly, *adv.* In a gregarious manner, in a flock or herd in a company — *gregariousness*, grē'gār-ius-nes, *n.* Quality of being gregarious

**GREGORIAN**, grē'gōr-ian, *a.* Belonging to persons named Gregory — *Gregorian calendar*, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gre-







fineness and closeness of texture, firmness of mind, resolution, determination

**GRIT**, grĭt, *n* [A Sax *gritt*, coarse meal, akin to *grit*, *grout*, *grout*] The coarse part of meal, *pl* wheat or oats hulled or coarsely ground.

**gritfulness**, grĭt'fū-nes, *n* Quality of being gritty

**gritty**, grĭt'i, *a* [*Grit* and *-y*] Containing sand or grit, consisting of grit, full of hard particles, sandy

**grizzle**, grĭz'l, *n* [From *Fr gris* gray, *fr* *O G* *gris*, *gr* *gris*, gray] Gray, a gray colour, a mixture of white and black

**grizzled**, grĭz'ld, *a* Gray, of a mixed gray colour — **grizzly**, grĭz'li, *a* Somewhat gray, gray with age — **Grizzly** or **graly** bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America

**groin**, grōin, *v* pret & pp *groaned* grōind, pp *groaning*, grōin'ing [A Sax *granian*, to groan, akin to *grin*, comp *A* Sax *granian*, to grunt] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow, to moan, to sigh, to complain or lament — *n* A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish, a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision, any low rumbling sound

**groat**, grōt, *n* [D *groot*, *gr* *groat*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin, so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III the English had no silver coin larger than a penny **GREY**] A former English coin and money of account equal to fourpence, a proverbial name for a small sum

**groats**, grōts, *n* pl [A Sax *gratan*, groats, akin to *grits*, *grout*] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off

**grocer**, grō'ser, *n* [Properly a *grossier*, or one who sells things in the gross, *O* *Fr* *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, *fr* *gross*, great *GROSS*] A shopkeeper or merchant who deals in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c

**grocery**, grō'se-ri, *n*, *pl* *groceries*, grō'se-riz, *a* A grocer's shop, the commodities sold by grocers

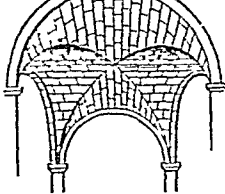
**grog**, grōg, *n* [From 'Old Grog', a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage on board ships, from his wearing a *grogram* cloak in rough weather] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened, also used as a general term for strong drink

**grogginess**, grōg'i-nes, *n* The state of being groggy — **groggy**, grōg'i, *a* Overcome with grog, tipsy, moving in an unsteady, hobbling manner — **grog-shop**, grōg'shop, *n* A dram-shop

**grogram**, grōgram, grōgram, grōgram, *n* [*Fr* *grogram*, coarse grain, of a coarse texture *GROSS*, *GRAIN*] A kind of coarse stuff formerly in use, made of silk and mohair or silk and wool

**groin**, grōin, *n* [Same as *grain*, a fork or prong, *Ir* *grein*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *greina*, to branch off or separate, *Sw* *gren*, a branch, *grena*, to divide] The hollow part of the human body between the belly and thigh in front, in *arch* the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle

**groined**, grōind, *a* Having a groin or groins, formed of groins meeting in a point



Groined Roof

— **groining**, grōin'ing, *n* *Arch* The arrangement of groins, groins collectively

**groom**, grōm, *n* [Perhaps *fr* *A* Sax *guma*, *O* *E* *gome*, man, with an inserted *r*, comp *O* *D* *grom*, *Ir* *grom*, a youth, which may be a different word. *Guma* (Goth. *guma*, *O* *H* *G* *lomo*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to *L* *omo*, a man, whence *bridegroom* [*A* Sax. *brydguma*] A man or boy who has the charge of horses, one who takes care of horses or the stable, one of certain officers in the royal household of Britain a *bridegroom* — *v* *t* pret & pp *groomed*, grōmd, pp *grooming*, grōm'ing To feed and take care of, as a groom does horses

**groom's-man**, grōm's-man, grōmz'-man, *n* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage

**groove**, grōv, *n* [From *D* *groete*, *groef*, a furrow, a ditch, a channel = *G* *grube*, a pit, hole, grave, the stem being same as in *E* *grate*, *v* *t*] A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool, a long narrow channel of any kind, *fig* fixed routine of life a rut — *v* *t* pret & pp *grooved*, grōvd, pp *grooving*, grōv'ing To make a groove or grooves in, to furrow — **grooved**, grōvd, *a* Channelled, having grooves

**grope**, grōp, *v* pret & pp *groped*, grōpt, pp *groping*, grōp'ing [*A* Sax *grapan*, to grope, *fr* *grāp*, a grip or grasp, *fr* *grīpan*, to gripe *GRIP*] To search or seek for something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling to feel one's way, to attempt anything blindly — *v* *t* To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (to *grope* our way) — **gropingly**, grōp'ing-ly, *adv* In a groping manner

**gross**, grōs, *n* **GROSSBEAK**  
**grosschen**, grō'shen (pl the same) [*G*, *fr* *L* *L* *grossus*, thick — in opposition to a certain thin lead coin] A German coin equal to a little over 1d English

**gross**, grōs, *a* [*Fr* *gross*, big thick, coarse, *L* *L* *grossus*, thick, crass, of doubtful origin Hence *gross*] Thick, bulky, corpulent, coarse, rough, rude, indelicate, obscene, or impure sensual, great, palpable, or enormous, shameful, flagrant (a *gross* mistake, *gross* injustice), dense, not attenuated, not rare, not refined, whole, entire, stupid, dull, not acute or sensitive — *n* Main body, chief part, bulk, the number of twelve dozen (being the gross or great hundred) has no plural form — *A* great gross, twelve gross or 144 dozen — In the gross, in gross, in the bulk, or the undivided whole, all parts taken together

**grossbeak**, grōsbeak, grōs'bek, *n* A name of finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill

**grossly**, grōs'ly, *adv* In a gross manner, coarsely, greatly, enormously, shamefully

**grossness**, grōs'nes, *n* Quality of being gross, coarseness, vulgarity, obscenity, greatness, enormity

**grossulaceous**, grōs-ū-lā'shus, *a* [*L* *L* *grossula*, a gooseberry] Pertaining to the gooseberry tribe of plants

**groit**, grōit, *n* A grotto [*Poet*]

**grotesque**, grō-tesk', *a* [*Fr* *grotesque*, *fr* *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottoes *GROTTO*] Wildly formed, extravagant, of irregular forms and proportions, ludicrous, antic, fantastic, whimsical — *n* Whimsical figures or scenery, a capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation — **grotesquely**, grō-tesk'-ly, *adv* In a grotesque or fantastical manner — **grotesqueness**, grō-tesk'-nes, *n* State of being grotesque

**grotesquery**, grō-tesk'-er-i, *n* Grotesque whims or antics, grotesque conduct

**grotto**, grōt'ō, *n* pl *grottoes* or *grotoes*, grōt'ōz, [*Fr* *grotte*, *It* *grotta*, *fr* *L* *crypta*, *Gr* *ἱρπτι*, a cave, a vault *CRYPT*] A natural cave or cavity in the earth, an artificial ornamented cave, for coolness and refreshment

**ground**, grōund, *n* [*A* Sax *grund* bottom, foundation, ground or soil = *O* *Sax* and *O* *Fr* *grund* *D* *grund*, *G* *grund*, bottom ground, *Ir* *grunn*(*r*) sea-bottom, *Sw* and *Dan* *grund*, a shallow, *Goth* *grundus*, base or foundation connections

doubtful, the notion that it is connected with *grund* seems baseless] Bottom or foundation, the surface of the earth, the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c., the soil, the soil of a particular country or belonging to a particular person, land; estate, (pl) ornamental land about a mansion, the place for certain outdoor games, that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate, basis, foundation, support, reason, the first coat or layer put on the surface on which something is represented in painting, the principal or predominating colour, a foil or background, a composition spread over a plate to be etched to prevent the acid from eating into it except where lines are made by the etching needle, *pl* sediment at the bottom of liquors, *drugs*, lees — To fall to the ground to come to nought — To gain ground, to advance, to obtain an advantage, to gain credit — To lose ground, to retire, to lose advantage, to decline — To give ground, to recede, to yield advantage — To stand one's ground, to stand firm, not to recede or yield — *v* *t* pret & pp *grounded*, grōund'ed, pp *grounding*, grōund'ing To lay or set on or in the ground, to found, to rest or base, to settle in elementary or first principles, to fix firmly — *v* *i* To run aground, to strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a ship

**ground**, grōund, pret & pp of *grind*

**ground-annual**, grōund'an-nū al, *n* In Scotland, a perpetual rent upon land, such as houses are built on

**ground-bait**, grōund'bat, *n* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water

**ground-floor**, grōund'flōr, *n* That floor of a house which is on a level with the exterior ground

**ground-game**, grōund'gām, *n* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged game

**ground-hog**, grōund'hog, *n* The marmot of North America, also, the eardrark of South Africa

**ground-ice**, grōund'is, *n* Ice formed at the bottom before ice begins to appear on the surface

**ground-ivy**, grōund'iv-i, *n* A well known labiate plant which creeps along the ground

**groundless**, grōund'les, *a* Wanting ground or foundation wanting cause or reason, baseless, not authorized false

**groundlessly**, grōund'les-ly, *adv* In a groundless manner without reason or cause

**groundlessness**, grōund'les-nes, *n* State or quality of being groundless

**groundling**, grōund'ling, *n* A fish that keeps at the bottom a spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre [*Shak*]

**ground-nut**, grōund'nūt, *n* *Arachis*

**ground-plan**, grōund'plan, *n* A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground

**ground-rent**, grōund'rent, *n* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land

**ground-sel**, grōund'sel, grōund'sel, grōund'sel, [*From* *ground* and *sill*] The timber of a building which lies on the ground a sill

**groundsel**, grōund'sel, *n* [*O* *E* *groundsel*, *Sc* *gründse wallor*, *A* Sax *gründse wallor*, *gründse lige*, grōund'sel, lit ground-swallowing, but properly *gründse lige*, 'just-swallowing', from its use in poultry to be used as food for caged birds

**ground-squirrel**, grōund'skwir-el, *n* The name of several animals allied to the true squirrels, but having chink pouches and living in holes

**ground-swell**, grōund'swel, *n* A swell and heaving of the sea caused by some distant storm or other cause of disturbance

**groundwork**, grōund'wɜrk, *n* The work which forms the foundation or support of anything the basis the fundamentals

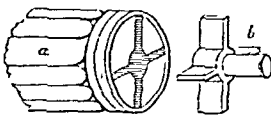
**grop**, grōp, *v* [*Fr* *groupe*, *It* *gruppo*, *gropo*, a group, allied to *erupt*, the buttocks of a horse, *Ir* *cropp*, a hump or







**gudgeon**, gu'jon, n. [Fr *goujon*, origin doubtful.] A metallic piece let into the end



a, Wooden Shaft b, Gudgeon.

of a wooden shaft and forming a sort of axle to it, the bearing portion of a shaft.

**gudgeon**, gu'jon, n. [Fr *goujon*, fr *L. gobio gobionus*, also *robustus*, a gudgeon.] A small fresh-water fish easily caught, hence, a person easily cheated or insnared.

**guberc**, **guberc**, gu'ber, n. [Per an indel.] The name given by Mohammedans to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in *L. Persae*.

**gubler-rose**, gel'der-rōz, n. See **GILDER-ROSE**.

**guedron**, ger'don, n. [O Fr *guedron*, fr *It. guidrone*, fr *L. L. videtur*, corrupted fr *O. G. viderādon* (A Sax *weithran*) a recompense, through the influence of the *L. donum*, a gift—fr *vidar* (G *vider*), against, and *lōn*, reward (=E *loan*).] A reward, requital, recompense used both in a good and bad sense (poet or rhet.) — v. t. To give a guerdon to, to reward.

**guernsey**, germ's, n. [From the island *Guernsey*.] A sort of close-fitting woollen-knitted shirt.

**guerrilla**, **guerrilla**, ge-rī-lā, Sp *pron* ger-rē-lā, n. [Sp *guerrilla*, irregular warfare, dim of *guerra*, Fr *guerre*, war, fr *O. H. G. werra*, war *WAP*.] A person engaged in irregular warfare.

**guess**, ges, v. t. pret & pp *guessed*, *gest*, ppr *guessing*, *ges'ing* [O E *gesse*=*L. G. D. gissen*, *D. gisse*, *Sw. gissa*, *Icel. gissa*, *gizla*, to guess, lit. to try to get being a derivative of this verb *gizn*.] To conjecture, to divine, to form an opinion concerning without certain means of knowledge, to suppose, to surmise, to think, to imagine — v. i. To conjecture, to judge at random [This verb is much used colloquially in the United States in the sense of to believe, to be sure, or to soften a positive and definitive statement.] — n. A conjecture, a surmise—**guesser**, *ges'er*, n. One who guesses.

**guess-work**, ges'werk, n. Work performed at hazard or by mere conjecture.

**guest**, gest, n. [A Sax *gast*, *gest*=*Icel. gest* (r) *D. O. Sax. L. G. D. G. gast*, Goth *gasts*, a guest, a stranger, cog *Armor. hostiz*, Rus *gosty*, a guest, *L. hostis* an enemy (whence *L. host* hostile).] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another, a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house.

**guffaw**, guf-fā, n. [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter — v. i. pret & pp *guffawed*, *guf-fad*, ppr *guffawing*, *guf-fā'ing*. To burst into a loud or sudden laugh.

**gurgle**, gur-gul, v. i. pret & pp *gurgled*, *gur-gul'd*, ppr *gurgling*, *gur-gul'ing* [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle*.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, to gurgle — n. A sound of this kind, a gurgle.

**gulicowar**, gū'ko-wir, n. The title of a sovereign prince in India, the ruler of Baroda.

**guldable**, gū'dā-bl, a. Capable of being gilded.

**guidance**, gū'dāns, n. [Guide and -ance.] The act of guiding; direction, government, a leading.

**guide**, gid, v. t. pret & pp *guided*, *gid'd*, ppr *guiding*, *gid'ing* [Fr *guider*=*It. guidare* Sp *guar*—of Teutonic origin and akin to *G. weisen*, to show, to lead, Goth *weitan*, to watch over, A Sax *weitan*, to know, to wit, with change of *v* to *gu* as in *guile*, *guard* *WIT*.] To lead or direct in a way, to conduct in a course or path to direct to order, to influence; to give direction to,

to instruct and direct, to regulate and manage, to superintend. — n. [Fr *guide*, *It. guida*, Sp *guia*.] A person who guides, a conductor, one who directs another in his conduct or course of life, a director, a regulator, a guide-book, any contrivance intended to direct or lead to a fixed course.

**guide-book**, gid'buk, n. A book for the guidance of travellers.

**guideless**, gid'les, a. Destitute of a guide, wanting a director.

**guide-post**, gid'pōst, n. A post for directing travellers the way, a finger-post.

**guilder**, gid'don, n. [Fr., lit. a *guiding* flag *Guide*.] The flag of a troop of cavalry.

**guld**, gid, n. [A Sax. *gegild*, fr *gild*, a payment, hence a society where payment was made for its protection and support, fr *gildan*, to pay, or directly fr *Icel. gildi*, a guild, feast, tribute, of similar origin = *D. gild*, a guild, *GUILD*, *YIELD*.] A corporation, a society or fraternity, associated for mutual aid and protection, such a society formed by workmen, traders, &c.

**guld-hall**, gid-hāl, n. The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles, a town or corporation hall.

**guilder**, gid'der, n. [D and G *gulden*, a florin, modified as if meaning a coin of *Gelders* or *Guldres*.] A coin of Holland worth 1s 8d English, a florin, in pl. formerly = money [*Shak*].

**guldry**, gid'dry, n. In Scotland, a guild, the members of a guild form corresponding

**guile**, gil, n. [French form corresponding to *guile* (which see), O Fr. *guile*, fr a Germanic form, with regular change of *G* to *u* into Romance *gu* (as in *guile*, *guise*).] Fraud, deceit, wile, subtlety, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity.

**guileful**, gil'ful, a. Full of guile, cunning, crafty, artful, wily, deceitful, insidious, subtle, fraudulent, treacherous, deceitful.

**guilefully**, gil'ful-lī, adv. Artfully, insidiously, treacherously.

**guilefulness**, gil'ful-nes, n. Quality of being guileful, deceit, secret treachery.

**guileless**, gil'les, a. Free from guile or deceit, artless, simple, sincere, honest.

**guilelessly**, gil'les-lī, adv. In a guileless manner, simply, innocently.

**guilelessness**, gil'les-nes, n. Quality of being guileless, simplicity, innocence.

**guillemot**, gīl'e-mot, n. [Fr *guillemot*, perhaps fr *Armor. guela*, to weep and *G. guile*, a guil.] A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers.

**guillotine**, gīl'o-tēn, n. [From Dr *Guillotin*, the inventor or improver.] An apparatus for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts, a machine much used for cutting paper, straw, &c. — v. t. pret & pp *guillotined*, *gīl'o-tēnd*, ppr *guillotining*, *gīl'o-tēnd'ing*. To behead by the guillotine—**guillotinement**, gīl'o-tēn'mēnt, n. Decapitation by the guillotine [*Carl*].

**guilt**, gīlt, n. [A Sax *gylt*, a crime fr *gildan*, *gildan*, to pay, to requite akin *Icel. gald* payment, retribution, *gald* to pay, to yield. *GUILD*, *YIELD*.] Criminality, sin, wickedness, that state of a moral agent which results from his intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law, culpability.

**guiltily**, gīlt-lī, adv. In a guilty manner.

**guiltiness**, gīlt'nes, n. State of being guilty, wickedness, criminality, guilt.

**guiltless**, gīlt'les, a. Free from guilt, crime, or offence, innocent, ignorant (with of, poet).

**guiltlessly**, gīlt'les-lī, adv. Without guilt, innocently.

**guiltlessness**, gīlt'les-nes, n. Quality or state of being guiltless, innocence.

**guilty**, gīltī, a. [A Sax *gylt*.] Justly chargeable with guilt or crime, not innocent, criminal, wicked, sinful, morally delinquent with of before the crime, per-

taining to guilt, indicating or expressing guilt (a *guilty* look).

**gulinea**, gu'nē, n. [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling, a sum of money of the same amount.

**gulinea-corn**, gu'nē-kōrn, n. A kind of millet cultivated in *Guinea* and elsewhere.

**gulinea-fowl**, gu'nē-fowl, n. A fowl allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in *Guinea*.

**gulinea-grass**, gu'nē-gras, n. A valuable fodder grass cultivated in the *W. Indies*, &c.

**gulinea-pepper**, gu'nē-pep-er, n. A name of various kinds of pepper.

**gulinea-pig**, gu'nē-pig, n. [Perhaps for *Guana-pig*, as the animal is rather connected with that region than with *Guinea*.] A tailless rodent about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet.

**gulinea-worm**, gu'nē-worm, n. A worm common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin.

**gulse**, gūz, n. [Fr.] An imitation of antique lace, a kind of gump.

**gulse**, gūz, n. [Fr.] A guse, the equivalent of *E. trise*, mode, fashion, fr *O. H. G. wisa*, *G. weise*, with common change from *v* to *gu* in words borrowed into French from the German, comp *guile*, *wile*.] External appearance, dress, garb, mien, cast of behaviour, practice, custom, mode.

**guiser**, gīz'er, n. (One who assumes a *guise* other than his own.) A person in disguise, a mummer, a masker.

**guitar**, gī-tar, n. [Fr *guitare*, *It. chitarra*, fr *L. cithara*, *Gr. ἰθάρρα*, a kind of lyre.] A musical instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand.

**guitar**, gī-tar, n. [From *L. gula*, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.

**gulch**, gulch, n. [Allied to *Sw. gulka*, to swallow, *D. gulzig*, greedy.] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water, the dry bed of a torrent, a gully.

**gulden**, gū'den, n. The Austro-Hungarian florin, nominally equal to 2s.

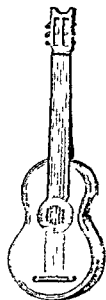
**gules**, gūlz, n. [Fr *gules*, fr *guirre*, a mouth (an open mouth showing red), fr *L. gula*, throat.] The term applied to indicate red in her-

**aldry**

**gulf**, gūlf, n. [Fr *golfe*, *It. golfo*, *Mod. Gr. ἰσλφος*, fr *Gr. ἰσλφος*, a gulf or bay.] A large indentation on the coast-line of a country and the sea embraced in it, a bay, an abyss, a chasm, a whirlpool, an absorbing eddy, anything inextinguishable, a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like — v. t. pret & pp *gulfed*, *gūlf*, ppr *gulfin*, *gul'ing*. To swallow up, to engulf — *Gulf Stream*, a current of warm water which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America and sweeps north eastwards towards Europe.

**gulf-weed**, gūlf-wēd, n. [From being carried as supposed by the Gulf Stream.] A sea-weed found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean, where it covers vast areas, drift-weed.

**gull**, gūl, n. [In Old and Prov. E. a young unfledged bird, lit. a yellow bird, from the yellowness of the beak and plumage of young birds, fr *O. E. gul*, yellow = *Icel. gulr*,



Gulf weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*).







**guy**, *gi*, *n* [O Fr *guy*, Sp *guy*, a guide, a small rope used on board ship **GUYER**] A rope used to steady anything, a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted, a rope or rod to steady a suspension-bridge — *v* *t* pret & pp *guyed*, *gld*, ppr *guying*, *gling* To steady or direct by means of a guy

**guy**, *gi*, *n* A fright, a person of queer looks or dress from the effigy of Guy Fawkes burned in London on the 5th November

**guzzle**, *guzl*, *v* *t* pret & pp *guzzled*, *guzld*, ppr *guzzling*, *guzling* [O Fr *guzziller* (un *deguzziller*), to gulp down, to swallow, connected with *gossier*, the throat] To swallow liquor greedily, to drink much, to drink frequently — *v* *t* To swallow greedily — *n* A debauch — **GUZZLER** *guzler*, *n* One who guzzles, an immoderate drinker

**gymnasist**, *jim-nā-zist*, *n* Pertaining to a gymnasium — **GYMNASTIST**, *jim-nā-zist*, *n* One who studies in a gymnasium

**gymnasium**, *jim-nā-zim*, *n*, pl *gymnasiums*, *jim-nā-zim*, *n* A place where athletic exercises are performed, a school for the higher branches of education, a school preparatory to the universities

**gymnast**, *jim-nast*, *n* [Gr *gymnastēs* See *prec*] One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises

**gymnastic**, *jim-nastik*, *a* [L *gymnasticus*, Gr *gymnastikos* See *prec*] Pertaining to a gymnasium or to athletic exercises

**gymnastically**, *jim-nastikal*, *adv* In a gymnastic manner, athletically

**gymnastics**, *jim-nastiks*, *n* pl The art of performing, athletic exercises, feats of skill or address

**gymnic**, *jim-nik*, *a* [Gr *gymnikos* fr *gymnos*, naked] Pertaining to gymnastics

**gymnocarpous**, *jim-nō-kar-pus*, *a* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, and *karpōs*, fruit] In bot having a naked fruit

**gymnogen**, *jim-nō-jen*, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, and *gēn*, root, to produce] In bot a plant with a naked seed, a gymnosperm

**gymnosophist**, *jim-nos'ō-fist*, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sophistēs*, a philosopher]

One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who lived solitarily, and wore little or no clothing

**gymnosperm**, *jim-nō-spērm*, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sperma*, seed] A plant with a naked seed, a gymnosperm — **GYMNOSPERMOUS**, *jim-nō-spēr-mus*, *a* Pertaining to the gymnosperms

**gymnospor**, *jim-nō-spōr*, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sporos*, seed] A naked spore

**gymnotus**, *jim-nō-tus*, *n* [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *notos*, the back, from having no dorsal fin] The electric eel

**gynecocracy**, *jyn-cō-kra-si*, *n* [Gr *gynē*, *gynaikos* a woman, and *kra-tos*, power] Government by a woman or women, female rule

**gynecolatri**, *jyn-cō-lā-tri*, *n* [Gr *gynē*, *gynaikos*, woman, *latreia* worship] The adoration or worship of woman

**gynander**, *ji-nan'der*, *n* [Gr *gymandros*, of doubtful sex, *gynē*, a female, and *andros*, a male] A plant belonging to the Gynandria (*ji-nan'dra*), the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body — **GYMANDROS**, *ji-nan'drus*, *a* Pertaining to the gynanders

**gynarch**, *jyn-ar-ki*, *n* [Gr *gynē*, woman, and *arch*, rule] Government by a female or females

**gynecium**, *jyn-cē-um*, *n* [Gr *gynē*, female *oidos*, house] The female portion of a flower, the pistil or pistil

**gynophore**, *jyn-ō-fōr*, *n* [Gr *gynē*, *gynaikos*, female, *phoros*, bearing] The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers, the generative bud of a hydrozoan

**gyp**, *jip*, *n* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr *gyps*, a vulture, from their alleged rapacity] A term for a servant at Cambridge University

**gypsum**, *jip-sūm*, *n* [L *gypsum*] Of the nature of gypsum resembling gypsum

**gypsum**, *jip-sūm*, *n* [L *gypsum*, fr Gr *gypsos*, chalk, probably fr some oriental tongue] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster,



Column of the Passion Flower — *Gynophore*

or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes the fine white powder known as plaster of Paris

**Gypsy**, *jipsi*, *n* See **GYPSY**

**gyral**, *jiral*, *a* [Gyr and *al*] Whirling, moving in a circular form

**gyrate**, *jirāt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *gyrated*, *jirāt-ed*, ppr *gyrating*, *jirāt-ing* [L *gyro*, *gyratum*, fr *gyrus*, Gr *gyros*, a circle **GYRE**] To turn round circularly, to revolve round a central point, to move spirally — *a* Winding or going round, as in a circle

**gyration**, *jirā-shon*, *n* [L *gyratio* See *prec*] A turning or whirling round, circular motion — **GYRATIONAL**, *jirā-shon-al*, *a* Pertaining to gyration — **GYRATORY**, *jirā-tōr*, *a* Moving in a circle

**gyre**, *jir*, *n* [L *gyrus*, fr Gr *gyros*, a ring, a circle] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body, a turn

**gyrencephalate**, *jir-en sēfālāt*, *a* [Gr *gyros* a circle, and *enkephalos*, the brain] Having the hemispheres of the brain with numerous convolutions

**gyrfalcon**, *jirfāl-kn*, *n* [LL *gyrfalco*, fr *gyrus*, a circle, so called fr its flight, or fr L *falco*, 'sacred falcon', fr Gr *hieros*, sacred] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe

**gyroidal**, *jirōidāl*, *a* [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance] Spiral in arrangement or action

**gyroscope**, *jir'ō-skōp*, *n* [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *skōpō*, I view] A contrivance for exhibiting the phenomena of bodies in a state of rotation

**gyrose**, *jir'ōs*, *a* [GYRE] In bot bent round like a crook

**gyrostat**, *jirō-stat*, *n* [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *statos*, stationary] A modification of the gyroscope

**gyrus**, *jirus*, *n*, pl **GYRI**, *jiri* [Gr *gyros*, a circle] A name given to the ridges or raised convolutions on the surface of the brain

**gyve**, *jiv*, *n* [Of Celtic origin, comp Ir *geibhonn*, fetters W *oŷyn*, a fetter, a gyve] A fetter or shackle, usually for the leg — *v* *t* pret & pp *gyved*, *jivd*, ppr *gyving*, *jiv'ing* To fetter, to shackle, to chain

# H.

**H**, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration or breathing

**ha**, *hā* [A natural utterance found in various tongues] An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, &c

**haecceus corpus**, *hā'hē-as-lor'pus* [L *haecceus*, you may have the body] A legal process by which a person who detains another in custody may be commanded to produce the body of this person and show the cause of his apprehension and detention

**haberdasher**, *hā'ber-dāsh-er*, *n* [Lat a seller of *habertus* fr O Fr *habertus*, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin] A dealer in wroolen goods of various descriptions, as woollens, lincens, silks, ribbons, &c

**haberdashery**, *hā'ber-dāsh-er-ri*, *n* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher

**habergeon**, *hā-ber-jōn*, *n* [Fr *haubergeon*, fr *hauber*, a hauber **HAUBERT**] A short coat of mail or armour, consisting of a jacket without sleeves

**habitory**, *habit* *to-tri*, *a* Pertaining or relating to habitations or clothing

**habilliment**, *hā-bit-ment*, *n* [Fr *habilliment*, fr *habiller* to dress, fr L *habilis*, fit, proper. **HAIR**, *HAIR*] A garment or article of clothing (Usually in pl.)

**habilliate**, *hā-bit-tāt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *habilliated*, *hā-bit-tāt-ed*, ppr *habilliating*, *hā-bit-tāt-ing* [From L *habilitas*, fr *habilis*, fit, proper, whence *able*] To qualify,

to acquire qualifications, especially as a university teacher in Germany

**habit**, *hā-bit*, *n* [Fr *habit*, fr L *habitus*, state dress, manner, condition, &c, fr *habeo*, *habitu*, I have, I hold of similar origin are *habilitant*, *habitation*, *inhabit*, *exhibit*, *prohibit*, also *able*, *debt*, *duty*, &c] The condition or state of the body either natural or acquired, physical condition of the body, mode of growth of a plant, a tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act practice, usage, manner, way, custom, garb dress, the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback — *v* *t* pret & pp *habited*, *habit-ed* ppr *habiting*, *hā-bit-ing* To dress, to clothe, to array

**habitable**, *hā-bit-ā-bl*, *a* [Fr *habitable* fr L *habitabilis*, fr *habito*, *habitu* I dwell, freq fr *habeo*, *habitu* I have **HABIT**] That may be inhabited or dwell in capable of being an abode for human beings

**habitably**, *hā-bit-ā-bl* *adv* In such a manner as to be habitable

**habitant**, *hā-bit-ant*, *n* [L *habitant*, *habitantis* ppr of *habito*] An inhabitant, a dweller, a resident

**habitat**, *hā-bit-tat*, *n* [L *habitat*, 'it dwells'] The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal

**habitation**, *hā-bit-ā-shon*, *n* [Fr *habitation*, L *habitatio* **HABITABLE**] Act of inhabiting, occupancy, an abode, a dwelling, a house, a residence

**habited**, *hā-bit-ed*, *p* *a* Clothed dressed

**habit-maker**, *hā-bit-māk-er*, *n* One who makes habits, a tailor who makes riding-habits

**habit-shirt**, *hā-bit-shert*, *n* A thin muslin or lace under-garment worn by females over the chest

**habitual**, *hā-bit-uāl*, *a* [Fr *habituel*, L *habituālis*, fr L *habitus*, *habitus*] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom, customary, according to habit accustomed usual, common

**habitually**, *hā-bit-uāl* *adv* In a habitual manner, by habit, constantly

**habituate**, *hā-bit-uāt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *habituated*, *hā-bit-uāt-ed*, ppr *habituating*, *hā-bit-uāt-ing* [Fr *habituē*, L *habituō*, *habituatus*, fr *habitus* **HABIT**] To train to a habit, to accustom, to make familiar by frequent use or practice, to accustom

**habitation**, *hā-bit-ā-shon*, *n* The act of habituating, or state of being habituated

**habitude**, *hā-bit-ū-d*, *n* [Fr *habitude*, L *habitus*, fr *habitus* **HABIT**] Customary manner or mode of life long custom, habit

**habitué**, *hā-bit-ū*, *n* [Fr, pp of *habituē*, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place

**hachure**, *hāch'ūr* or *ā-shūr*, *n* [Fr, fr







**hairless**, hār'les, *a* Destitute of hair.

**hair-line**, hār'lin, *n* A line made of hair, a very slender line made in writing or drawing, a hair-stroke.

**hair-pencil**, hār'pen-sil, *n* A fine brush or pencil made of hair and used in painting.

**hair-pin**, hār'pin, *n* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position, especially, a doubled pin or bent wire used by women.

**hair-powder**, hār'pou-der, *n* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

**hair-space**, hār'spās, *n* The thinnest space used by printers.

**hair-splitter**, hār'split-er, *n* One given to hair splitting.

**hair-splitting**, hār'split-ing, *n* The act or practice of splitting hairs, that is of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

**hair-spring**, hār'spring, *n* The fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel of a watch.

**hair-stroke**, hār'strök, *n* The fine upstroke in penmanship.

**hair-trigger**, hār'trig-er, *n* A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.

**hair-worm**, hār'werm, *n* A siliform animal found in fresh water or in the earth.

**halcyon**, hāl'si, *a* [Hair and -y] Overgrown with hair, covered with hair, abounding with hair, consisting of hair, resembling hair, of the nature of hair.

**hake**, hāk, *n* [Prov E hake, a hook, fr

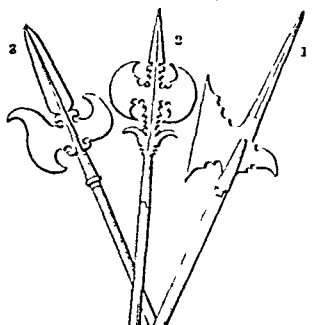


Hake (*Merluccius vulgaris*)

the hook-shaped jaw of the fish] A name of several fishes of the cod family.

**hakim**, hāk'üm, *n* [Ar] An oriental name for a physician.

**halberd**, hāl'berd, *n* [Fr halberde fr O G *halmparte*, *helmbarste*, a halberd, lit handle-axe—*helm*, a handle, a helm, and



1 Halberd (time of Henry VIII) 2, Double axed Halberd (Charles I) 3, Halberd (Charles II)

*parte*, *barte*, an axe] An ancient military weapon, consisting of a shaft some six feet long, ending with an axe and sharp head.

**halberdier**, hāl'berd-er, *n* [Halberd and -er] One who is armed with a halberd.

**halcyon**, hāl'si-on, *n* [L *halcyon*, fr Gr *halcyon alcyon*, a kingfisher] A poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of producing calm weather during the period of its incubation—a.

Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon; calm, quiet, peaceful—Halcyon days, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather to be calm, hence, days of peace and tranquility.

**hale**, hāl, *a* [Same as Icel *heill*, Dan *heil*, Goth *hail*, in good health sound, &c (hence, *hail* in salutations), closely akin to A. Sax. *hāl*, whole sound, whence E *whole*, cog with Gr *halos*, beautiful. Akin *heal*, *health*, *hallow*, *holy*] Sound, healthy, robust, not impaired.

**hale**, hāl, *n* [See *HAUL*] A violent pull, a haul—*v t* pret & pp *haled*, *hald*, ppr *haling*, *hāl'ing* To take, pull, or drag by force.

**haleness**, hāl'nes, *n* State of being hale, healthiness, soundness.

**half**, haf, *n* pl *halves* harvz. [A. Sax *half* or *healf*=O Fms D and Sw *half*, Icel *hálf*, Goth *halbs*, G *halb*, half] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts.

**half**, haf, *a* Consisting of a half, or in a moiety or half—*adv* In part, or in an equal part or degree, to some extent usually in compounds.

**half-and-half**, haf'and haf, *n* A mixture of two mal liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.

**half-binding**, haf'bind-ing, *n* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.

**half-blood**, haf'blud, *n* Relationship between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both.

**half-bred**, haf'bred, *a* Imperfectly bred, mixed, mongrel.

**half-breed**, haf'bröd, *n* One born of parents of different races, specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.

**half-brother**, haf'bruth-er, *n* A brother by one parent but not by both.

**half-caste**, haf'kast, *n* One born of a Hindu and a European, a half-blood or half-breed.

**half-cock**, haf'kok, *n* The position of the cock of a gun when it is retained by the first notch.

**half-crown**, haf'kroun', *n* The half of a crown, a silver coin, value 2s 6d.

**half-dead**, haf'ded', *a* Almost dead, nearly exhausted.

**half-dollar**, haf'dol-er, *n* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents, or about 2s 1d sterling.

**half-educated**, haf'ed ū kät-ed, *a* Imperfectly educated.

**half-hearted**, haf'hart'ed, *a* Not having the heart or inclination fully engaged, far from enthusiastic, lukewarm.

**half-holiday**, haf'ho-lid-ä, *n* A day on which work is earned on only during a portion of the usual working hours.

**half-hourly**, haf'our-ly, *a* Occurring at intervals of half an hour.

**half-length**, haf'length, *a* Containing one half of the length—*n* Portrait showing only the upper half of the body.

**half-measure**, haf'me zhür, *n* An imperfect plan of operation, a feeble effort.

**half-moon**, hif mōn, *n* The moon when half its disc appears illuminated, anything in the shape of a half-moon.

**half-pay**, haf'pā, *n* Half the amount of wages or salary, a reduced allowance to an officer on his retirement from service, or when he is not in actual service—a. Receiving or entitled to half-pay.

**halfpenny**, haf'pen-i, *n*, pl *halfpence*, hif'pens or haf'pens A bronze or copper coin of the value of half a penny—a. Of the price or value of a halfpenny.

**half-pike**, haf'pik, *n* A short pike or spear-headed weapon.

**half-price**, haf'pris, *n* Half the ordinary price, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

**half-sister**, haf'sis-ter, *n* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

**half-sovereign**, haf'sov-er-in, *n* A British gold coin, value 10s.

**half-starved**, haf'star'ed, *a* Almost starved, very ill fed.

**half-tide**, haf'tid, *n* Half the duration of a single tide or six hours nearly.

**half-tint**, haf'tint, *n* An intermediate colour, a middle tint.

**half-truth**, haf'troth, *n* A statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth.

**halfway**, haf'wā, *adv* In the middle, at half the distance—a. Equally distant from the extremes.

**half-witted**, haf'wited, *a* Weak in intellect, silly, foolish.

**half-yearly**, haf'yēr-ly, *a* Happening in each half of a year, semi-annual—*adv* Twice in a year, semi-annually.

**halibut**, hāl'but, *n* hal'but, hol'but, *n* [From *hali*, that is holy, and *but* or *butt*, a flounder=D *heilbut*, G *heilbutt*, *heilbutte*] One of the largest of the flat fish family, allied to the turbot but less broad comparatively, valuable for food.

**halldom**, hāl'dom, *n* [A. Sax *halldom*, holiness, fr *halig*, holy, and term -dom] HOLY] Holiness, sacred word of honour formerly used in adjunctions.

**hall**, hāl, *n* [A. Sax *heal* hall=O Sax *halla* D *halle*, Icel *holl*, *hall*, Sw *hall*, Dan *hal* fr root signifying to cover, seen also in E *hell*] A large room especially a large public room a room or building devoted to public business or in which large meetings are held, a large room at the entrance of a house, a vestibule, an entrance lobby, a.

manor house, the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, also the large room in which the students dine in common, and hence the students' dinner.

**halicula**, hāl'icula, hāl'icū'ya, hāl'icū'ya, *n* and *cere* [Heb] A word used in sacred songs of praise, signifying praise ye Jehovah.

**halliard**, hāl'yard, *n* See *HALYARD*.

**hall-mark**, hāl'mark, *n* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

**halloo**, hāl'lo, *interj* Nearly equal to halloo, intended to call attention.

**halloo**, hāl'lo, *interj* and *n* [Comp G *hallo* and Fr *hallo*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs *hallo*, to encourage dogs.]

An exclamation used as a call to invite attention, also, a hunting cry to a dog—*v t* pret & pp *halloed*, *hal'loed*, ppr *halloing*, *hal'lo'ing* To cry out, to exclaim with a loud voice, to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*—*v t* To encourage with shouts, to call or shout to.

**halloo**, haf'lo, *v t* pret & pp *halloved*, haf'lo'd, ppr *halloving*, haf'lo'ing [A. Sax *halgan*, to hallow fr *halig*, holy HOLY]

To make holy, to consecrate, to set apart for holy or religious use, to sanctify, to keep holy, to treat as sacred.

**halloo-e'en**, halloo-even, haf'lo'cu, haf'lo'e-vn, *n* [For All-Hallows Even] The eve or vigil of All-Hallows or All-Saints' Day [See]

**halloowmas**, haf'lo-mas, *n* [A. Sax *halga* a saint, and *masse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All-Saints or the time at which it is held.

**hallooation**, hāl'lo'ā-shon, *n* [L *hallooatio*, fr *halloves*, I wander in mind, I talk idly.] An unfounded and mistaken notion, an entire misconception, a mere dream or fancy, a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced, the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived.—**hallooatory**, hāl'lo'ā-tō-ry, *a* Partaking of hallooation.

**halloo**, haf'lo, *n* [Erroroneous form, for *halloo*, the thumb or great toe.] The great toe or corresponding digit of an animal, the hind toe of a bird.

**haloo**, haf'lo, *n* [Same as *halloo*] haloo haf'lo, *n*, pl *haloo*, haf'lo'z, [Gr *halos*, a circular threshing floor, the disc of the sun, a halo] A luminous ring or circle appearing round the sun or moon any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints, a coloured circle round the middle an ideal glory investing an object—*v t* pret & pp *halooed* haf'lo'd ppr *halooing*, haf'lo'ing. To form itself into a halo—*v t* To surround with a halo.



41, pound    a, à, French a, long and short.





**hand-grenade**, hand'gren-əd, *n* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

**handgrip**, hand'grɪp, *n* A handle, a close grasp in contest

**handicap**, han'di-kap *n* [For *hand f cap*, *hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles.] In racing, games, &c., an allowance by which superior competitors are brought as nearly as possible to an equality with the others, a race or contest so arranged.—*v t* pret & pp *handicapped*, han'di-kapt *pp* *handicapping*, han'di-kap'ing To put a handicap on, to equalize by a handicap—**handicapper**, han'di-kap-er, *n* One who handicaps

**handicraft**, hand'i-kraft, *n* [Equivalent to *hand-craft*, the *i* representing old prefix *ne*, as in *handwork*.] Work performed by the hand, manual occupation—**handicraftsman**, han'di-krafts-man, *n* A man skilled in a handicraft, an artisan

**handily**, hand'i-ly, *adv* In a handy manner—**handiness**, hand'i-nes, *n* Quality of being handy

**handiwork**, hand'i-werk, *n* [A. Sax. *handgaworc*, fr *hand*, the hand, and *gaworc* = *teorc*, work, with prefix *ga*.] Work of the hands, product of manual labour manufacture, the work or deed of any person, the result of a person's actions

**handkerchief** hand'ker-chif, *n* [Hand and *kerch*, KERCHIFF] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, earned about the person for wiping the face, mouth, nose, or hands, as occasion requires, a similar piece of cloth worn about the neck

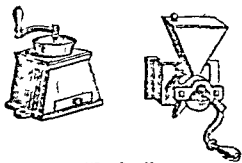
**handle**, han'dl, *v t* pret & pp *handled*, han'dld, *ppr* *handling*, han'dling [A. Sax. *handlian*, to handle, a kind of freq fr *hand* = *D handlen*, Dan *handlr*, Icel *hándla*, *G handlen*] To touch or feel with the hand, to use or hold with the hand, to manage, to use, to wield, to treat or to discourse on, to discuss, to deal with, to treat or use well or ill, to practise on.—*n* [A. Sax. *handle*.] That part of a vessel, tool, or instrument which is held in the hand when used, that of which use is made, the instrument of effecting a purpose.—To give a handle, to furnish an occasion.—A handle to one's name, a title (colloq.)

**handline**, hand'lín, *n* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.

**handloom**, hand'lóm, *n* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *powerloom*

**hand-made**, hand'mád, *a* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine

**handmaid** hand'máiden, hand'mád, hand'mád *n* A maid that waits at hand, a female servant or attendant



Handmills.

**hand-mill**, hand'míl, *n* A mill worked by the hand

**handrail** hand'ráil, *n* A rail for the hand supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases

**hand-saw**, hand'sá, *n* A saw to be used with the hand.

**hand-screw**, hand'skró, *n* An appliance for raising heavy weights a yack

**handrel**, hand'sel *n* [A. Sax. *hand-relen*, a putting into another's hand, fr *hand* and *selren* *selren* to give, bestow, *sel* similarly Icel. *handrel* (fr *hand* and *sat*, *rel*) a bargain by shaking hands, Dan *handrel*, *handrel* earnest.] A gift delivered into another's hand, money for the first sale of an earnest, a new year's gift, the first act of using anything.—*v t* pret & pp *hand-sel'd*, hand'sel'd, *ppr* *handseling*, hand'sel-

ing To give a handsel to, to use or do for the first time

**handsome**, hand'súm, *a* [Originally *handsam*, convenient, fr *hand*, and term *-some* = *D handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, *Md G handsam*, convenient, favourable.] Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste having a certain share of beauty along with dignity, moderately beautiful, having symmetry of parts, well formed, shapely, ample, large liberal, generous

**handsomely**, hand'súm-ly, *adv* In a handsome manner; with due symmetry or proportions, amply generously, liberally

**handsomeness**, hand'súm-nes, *n* Quality of being handsome

**handspike** hand'spík, *n* A wooden bar or lever used for various purposes

**handwriting**, hand-rit'ing, *n* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person, any writing

**hand-wrought**, hand'rut, *a* Wrought or made by hand and not by machinery

**handy**, hand'i, *a* [From *hand* comp. *D* and *L G handy*, handy] Skilled to use the hands with ease, dexterous ready, adroit, ingenious, ready to the hand, near, convenient for use

**hang**, hang, *v t* pret & pp *hung* or *hang'd*, hung, hang'd (the latter being obsolete except in sense to put to death by the rope)

*ppr* *hanging*, hang'ing [A. Sax. *hangian* to hang or be suspended (pret *hangode*), and *hán* (contracted for *hahan*, *hanan*) pret *clung*, *pp* *hungen*, to suspend, O. H. G. *hahan*, *G hangen*, *hangen*, Dan. *hange*, Icel. *hangu*, *hengya*, Goth. *hahan*, to suspend, to hang

Akin *hand*, *hand'cr*, *hang'e*] To suspend, to fasten without support from below often with up, to put to death by a halter, to fit up so as to allow of free motion, to cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended, to cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude (to *hang the head*)—To hang fire, to be slow in going off said of a gun, hence, to be slow in acting or in execution—To hang out, to suspend in open view, to suspend in the open air—To hang up, to suspend, to keep or suffer to remain undecided.—*v i* To be suspended to dangle, to depend, to bend forward or downward to lean or incline, to be attached or connected in various ways, to cling to adhere to hover, to impend, to linger, lounge, loiter, to be in suspense, to incline, to have a step decided, to be put to death by suspension from the neck—To hang back, to loiter or hesitate, to incline to retire, to go reluctantly forward—To hang on or upon, to cling to, to weigh upon, to rest, to be dependent on, to regard with the closest attention—To hang together, to be closely united, to be self-consistent.—*n* The way a thing hangs, slope or declivity, inclination, bent, or tendency

**hang-dog**, hang'dog, *n* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.—*a* Having a low, degraded, or blackguard like appearance

**hanger**, hang'er, *n* One who or that which hangs, a short broad sword, formerly used and suspended from the girdle, a sloping wood, that from which something is hung

**hanger-on**, hang'er-on, *n* pl. *hangers-on*, hang'er-ón A servile dependant, a parasite

**hanging**, hang'ing, *n* Act of suspending, death by the halter, pl. *hangings* for rooms of arras, tapestry, paper, &c.

**hangman**, hang'mán, *n* One who hangs another or is employed to hang criminals

**hangnail**, hang'náil, *n* Same as *Am nail*

**hank**, hangk, *n* [Same as Icel. *hank*, a hank or skein Dan *hank*, a hook, a clasp, *Sv* *hank*, a band, akin to *hang*; Icel. *hangr*, *Sv* *hank*] A parcel of two or more skeins of silk or thread tied together.—*v t* pret & pp *hank'd*, han'kt, *ppr* *hank'ing*, hang'k'ing To form into hanks, to draw tight

**hanker**, hang'ker, *v t* pret & pp *hanker'd*, han'ker'd, *ppr* *hanker'ing*, hang'ker'ing [Same as *D hanken*, *hunkern*, to desire, to long after, probably akin to *hang*, *hán-*

*qr*] To desire eagerly and longingly, to have an uneasy desire or craving, to think of something longingly followed by *after*

**hansom**, han'sóm-cab, han'súm, han'súm kab, *n* A two-wheeled cab, so named after the inventor

**hap**, hap, *n* [Icel. *happ*, good fortune, luck comp. A. Sax. *gehep*, fit, *D* *happen*, to snatch at hence happen, *happ*, *misap*, *perhaps*] Chance, luck, fortune, vicissitude.—*v i* pret & pp *happ'd*, hapt, *ppr* *happ'ing*, hap'ing To happen, to befall, to come by chance—**hap-hazard**, hap-haz'erd, *n* Chance, accident—**hapless**, hap'les, *a* Luckless, unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy—**haplessly**, hap'les-ly, *adv* In a hapless manner—**haply**, hap'ly, *adv* By hap or chance, perhaps, it may be

**happen**, hap'n, *v t* pret & pp *happened*, hap'nd, *ppr* *happening*, hap'n'ing [From *hap*] To come by hap or chance, to fall out, to chance to take place, to occur

**happily**, hap'ly, *adv* In a happy manner; fortunately, luckily, prosperously, successfully, felicitously, gracefully

**happiness**, hap'i-nes, *n* State of being happy, that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, felicity, enjoyment of pleasure, good luck, good fortune

**happy**, hap'y, *a* [Hap and *y*] Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good, enjoying pleasure, prosperous fortunate, successful, bringing, attended with, or showing enjoyment, propitious, favorable, well suited for a purpose or occasion, well devised, felicitous apt, living in concord

**harangue**, ha'rang, *n* [Fr. *harangue* = *Pr arenga*, Sp & *Fig arenga*, *It aringa*, a harangue, lit a speech made to a ring of people, fr O. H. G. *hring*, a circle, a ring *Rinc*] A noisy, pompous, or bombastic address a popular oration, a declamatory public address, a tirade.—*v i* pret & pp *harangued*, har'rang'd, *ppr* *haranguing*, har'rang'ing To make a harangue to make a noisy or pretentious speech.—*v t* To address by a harangue—**haranguer**, har'rang'er, *n* One who harangues

**harass**, ha'ras, *v t* pret & pp *harass'd*, ha'ras'd, *ppr* *harassing*, ha'ras'ing [Fr. *harasser*, properly connected with *harier*, to harry, vex *harer*, to set a dog on] To vex, to distress, to weary to fatigue, to tire with bodily labour, to fatigue with importunity, care, or perplexity, to annoy by repeated attacks—**harassing**, ha'ras'ing, *a* Tiring, fatiguing, teasing, tending to wear with care or anxiety—**harassment**, ha'ras'ment, *n* The act of harassing or state of being harassed

**harbinger**, har'bin-er, *n* [O E *harbeger*, *harberprou*, *harberher*, &c., one who provides harbourage or lodging, a harbinger, for the insertion of the *n* compare *messenger*, *passenger*, *HARBOURN*.] A person who went before to provide harbour or lodgings for those that followed, hence, a forerunner; a precursor that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.—*v t* pret & pp *harbinger'd*, har'bin-er'd, *ppr* *harbinger'ing*, har'bin-er'ing To precede as harbinger, to pressage or predetermine, as a harbinger

**harbour**, har'bour, *n* [Formerly *harborough*, same as *L G harburg*, *D Harberg*, Icel. *harbergr*, Sw *harberg*, *G Harberg*, lit army-shelter, the elements corresponding to A. Sax. *here*, army, and *beorgan*, to shelter or protect] A place of shelter, an asylum, a shelter a port or haven for ships.—*v t* pret & pp *harbour'd*, har'bour'd, *ppr* *harbour'ing*, har'bour'ing To shelter or take under protection; to protect, to entertain or cherish in the mind.—*v i* To take refuge or shelter, to lodge or abide for a time

**harbourage**, har'bour-aj, *n* State of being harboured, shelter, lodgment

**harbourer**, har'bour-er, *n* One who harbours

**harbourless**, har'ber-les, *a* Without a harbour, destitute of shelter







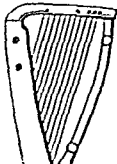
**harness, har'nes** *n* [Fr *harnais* O Fr *harnas*, fr Arm *harnes*, armour, old iron, fr *houarn*, pl *hern*, iron = W *katarn*, Ir



Knight in full Harness

*aran* iron. IPON'] Armour, the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight, the furniture of a carriage or draught horse, the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately — *v t* pret. & pp *harnessed*, *har'nest*, ppr *harnessing*, *har'nesing* To dress in armour, to put harness on — *harnesser*, *har'nes-er*, *n* One who harnesses

**Harp, harp, n** [A Sax *hearpe* = D *harpe*, Icel *harpa*, Dan *harpe*, Gr *harpe*, a harp perhaps same root as L *carpo* I pluck or twitch ] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular with strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with the fingers while it stands upright — *v t* pret. & pp *harped*

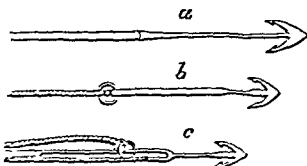


Anglo-Saxon Harp

*harpt*, ppr *harping*, *har'ping* [A Sax *hearpan*] To play on the harp, to dwell on tediously or vexatiously, in speaking or writing

**harper, harpiat, har'per, har'pist, n** A player on the harp

**harpoon** *har'pon, n* [D *harpoen* (pron as harpoon), fr Fr *harpon*, fr *harper*, to clutch, to seize, fr *harpe* a claw, a hook, fr Gr *harpagē*, a hook, *harpazō*, I seize ] A spear or javelin used to strike whales or



a, Hand harpoon. b, Gun harpoon.

other large marine animals — *v t* pret. & pp *harpooned*, *har'pōnd*, ppr *harpooning*, *har'pōning* To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon — *harpooner*, *har'pōn-er*, *n* One who uses a harpoon

**harpichord** *har'pī-kord, n* [From O Fr *harpichorde*, lt *arpecho* — *harp* and *chord*, it does not appear how the *s* got inserted ] An obsolete stringed musical instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte

**harpur, hāpur, n** [Fr *harpe*, lt *harpysia*, a harpy, fr Gr *harpysia*, lit the Snatchers,

fr root of *harpazō*, I seize ] The name of fabulous winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird any rapacious or ravenous animal, an extortioner, a plunderer

**harpy, harpy-eagle, har'pī har'pī-ē-gl, n** A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America

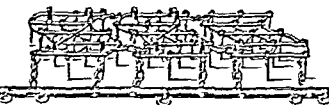
**harquebuse, harquebuss, har'kwī-bus, ARQUEBUSE**

**harridan, har'i-dan, n** [Akin to Fr *harridelle*, Prov Fr *harride*, *harrin*, a worn-out horse, a jade ] A hag, an odious old woman, a vixenish woman, a trollop

**harrier, har'ier, n** [From *hare* ] A small kind of hawk for hunting hares

**harrier, har'ier, n** [Fr *harpy*, to pillage ] A name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground

**harrow, har'ō, n** [A Sax *hearpe* comp Dan *harre*, Sw *harf*, a harrow, D *harf*, G *harle*, a rake ] A frame of timber or metal set with teeth or spikes to be dragged over ploughed land to prepare it for seed or to cover the seed — *v t* pret. & pp *harrowed*, *har'ōd*, ppr *harrowing*, *har'ōing* To draw a harrow over, to lacerate, as the



Harrow

feelings, to torment, to harass — *harrowing*, *har'ōing, p a* Causing acute distress to the mind, distressing, exasperating

**harpy, har'pī, v t** pret. & pp *harried*, *har'nd*, ppr *harrying*, *har'ing* [A Sax *hergan*, to ravage, fr *here* (genit *herges*), an army = Icel *herga*, to lay waste to oppress, Dan *herpe*, *herpe*, G *ferherren*, to ravage Akin *hering*, *herald* ] To pillage, to plunder, to lay waste, to ravage

**harsh, harsh, n** [O E and Sc *harsh*, *harsh*, acid same as Dan and O Sw *harst*, rancid, G *harrech*, *harsh*, rough, root doubtful, perhaps akin to *hard* ] Grating to the touch, the taste, or the ear, discordant, jarring, rough, rude, rigorous, severe

**harshly, harsh'ly, adv** In a harsh manner, roughly, severely, rudely, unpleasantly

**harshness, harsh'nes, n** Quality of being harsh, roughness of temper, severity

**hart, hart, n** [A Sax *heart* = L G and D *hart*, Dan *hart*, Sw *hart*, Icel *hyrtir*, G *hirsch*, stag, lit horned animal, allied to Gr *teras*, L *cornu*, a horn HORN ] A stag or male of the red deer, especially when full grown

**hart's-horn, hart's'horn, n** The horn of the hart or stag, an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally, solution of ammonia

**hart's-tongue, hart's'tung, n** The popular name of a fern found in Britain

**harum-scarum, hā'rum-skā'rum, a** [Perhaps fr O E *hare* to fight, or fr *hare*, the animal and scare ] Hare-brained, unsettled, giddy, rash

**harvest, hā'vest, n** [A Sax *harfst*, autumn = O Frs *harvest*, G *herbst* D *herst*, Icel *haust*, Sw and Dan *host*, autumn, harvest cog with Gr *karpos*, fruit, L *carpo*, I pluck ] The season of gathering a crop of any kind, the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain, that which is reaped and gathered in the product of labour, fruit or fruits, gain result effects, consequences — *v t* pret. & pp *harvested*, *hā'vest-ed*, ppr *harvesting*, *hā'vest-ing* To reap or gather

**harvest-bug, hā'vest-bug, n** A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn

**harvester, hā'vest-er, n** A reaper, a labourer in gathering grain, a reaping machine or other machine for gathering crops

**harvest-feast, hā'vest-fest, n** The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest

**harvest-home, har'vest-hōm, n** The bringing home of the harvest, the harvest-feast

**harvest-moon, hā'vest-mōn, n The moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when it rises after sun set nearly at the same hour for several days**

**harvest-mouse, har'vest-mous, n The smallest British quadruped, which builds a nest attached to the straws of standing corn**

**hash, hash, v t** pret. & pp *hashed*, *hasht* ppr *hashing*, *hash'ing* [Fr *hacher*, to hash or hack, *hachis*, minced meat HACK ] To hack to chop into small pieces to mince and mix — *n* That which is hacked or chopped meat which has been already cooked, chopped up, and served again, any second preparation of old matter, a repetition

**hashish, hash'ish, n** [Ar or Per ] An intoxicating or narcotic preparation from Indian hemp, *bang*

**hasp, hasp, n** [A Sax *haspe*, for *haspe* the hook of a hinge = Icel *haspa*, G *haspe*, *haspe*, a fastening, Dan *haspe*, a hasp, a reel ] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock, a metal hook for fastening a door, the fourth part of a spindle (of yarn) — *v t* pret. & pp *hasped*, *haspt* ppr *hasping*, *hasp'ing* To shut or fasten with a hasp

**hassock, has'ok, n** [Origin doubtful, comp W *hesp*, sedge, also Sw *hessus* rushes. ] A thick mat or cushion such as those on which persons kneel in church

**hastate, has'tāt, a** [L *hastatus*, fr *hasta*, a spear ] Spear shaped, resembling the head of a spear, triangular

**haste, hast, n** [Same word as D *haast*, G Sw and Dan *hast*, haste, whence O Fr *haste*, Mod Fr *hâte*, *haste* ] Celency of motion, rapidity with eagerness, speed quickness, despatch expedition, hurry sudden excitement of passion, vehemence precipitance, hurry, urgency — *haste*

**hasten, hast, hās'n, v t** pret. & pp *hasted*, *hastened*, *hast'ed*, *hast'nd*, ppr *hasting*, *hast'ing* *hast'ing*, *hās'n'ing* [Same as G *haste*, Dan *haste*, Sw *haste*, D *hasten*, fr the noun ] To drive or urge forward, to push on, to expedite, to quicken, to hurry — *v t* To move with celerity, to be rapid in motion, to be speedy or quick, to hurry, to make haste

**hastener, hās'n-er, n** One who hastens a metal kitchen stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to a joint while cooking

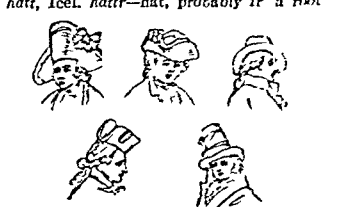
**hastily, hast'ily, adv** In a hasty manner, speedily, rashly, precipitately, passionately

**hastiness, hās'ti-nes, n** Quality of being hasty

**hasty, hast'ī, a** [Haste and *-y* = G Sw and Dan *hasty* ] Using or accompanied with haste, speedy, expeditious precipitate, rash, irritable irascible, early ripe

**hasty-pudding, hās'tī pud'ing, n** A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together, also oatmeal and water boiled together, porridge

**hat, hat, n** [A Sax *hat* = Dan *hat*, Sw *hatt*, Icel *hattir* — *hat*, probably fr a root



Forms of Hats worn in the eighteenth century

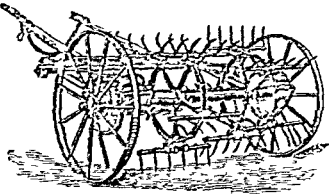
meaning to cover, whence also *hood* ] A well known covering for the head, the dignity of a cardinal, from the broad brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress







the favourable opportunity — *v t* pret & pp *hayed*, *hâd*, pp *haying*, *hâing* To make into hay  
**hay-ock**, *hâ'ok*, *n* A conical pile or heap of hay  
**hay-fever**, *hâ'fî ver*, *n* A summer fever erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay  
**hay-maker**, *hâ'mâk-er*, *n* One engaged in making hay  
**hay-making**, *hâ'mâk-ing*, *n* The business of cutting grass and preparing it for hay  
**hay-tedder**, *hâ'ted-er*, *n* A machine for



Hay-tedder

scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air

**hazard**, *hâ'zêd*, *n* [Fr *hasard*, fr *Sp azar*, an unlucky throw of the dice, fr *Ar az-zâr*, the die, at, the, and *zâr*, a die] A gambling game at dice, risk, jeopardy, venture, chance, accident, casualty, a fortuitous event, a term in some games, as billiards — *v t* pret & pp *hazarded*, *hâ'zêd-ed*, pp *hazarding*, *hâ'zêd-ing* [Fr *hasarder*] To risk, to venture, to expose to chance to put in danger of loss or injury

**hazardous**, *hâ'zêd us*, *a* [*Hazard* and -ous] Containing hazard, that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil, perilous, dangerous, risky — *hazardously*, *hâ'zêd-us-ly*, *adv* In a hazardous manner  
**haze**, *hâ'z*, *n* [Allied to A. Sax. *hazo*, dusky, dark, Icel. *hoss*, gray, dusky] Vapour which renders the air thick, though not so damp as in foggy weather, fog, obscurity, dimness, mental fog

**hazel**, *hâ'zêl*, *n* [A. Sax. *hasel*, *hasel*=D *hazel*, Icel. *hasi*, Sw and Dan *hasel* G *hazel*, hazel, cog with L *corulus* for *corulus*, a hazel.] A small tree of the oak family, third bears edible nuts — *a* In the bark of the hazel, of a light-brown colour, like the hazel nut

**hazeline**, *hâ'zêl-in*, *n* [*Hazel* and -ine] A drug obtained from the American witch-hazel, usefully applied for staunching bleeding and promoting healing  
**hazelly**, *hâ'zêl-y*, *a* Of the colour of the hazel nut, of a light-brown

**hazel-nut**, *hâ'zêl-nut*, *n* The nut or fruit of the hazel

**haziness**, *hâ'zê-ness*, *n* State of being hazy  
**hazy**, *hâ'z-y*, *n* [*Haze* and -y] Thick with haze, foggy, misty, mentally obscure or confused

**he**, *hî*, *pron* of the third person, nom *he*, poss *his*, *him*, obj *him* him [A. Sax. *hê*, *hêd*, *hî*, *he*, she, it, O Sax and LG *hê*, D *hy*, Dan and Sw *han*, Icel. *hann*, he, akin hence *her* here, *hither* She is of different origin.] A pronoun, a substitute for the third person masculine, representing the man or male named before often prefixed to names of animals to specify the male

**head**, *hêd*, *n* [A. Sax. *hêdfool*=D *hoof*, O Fris *hêrd*, Dan *hored*, Sw *hufud*, Icel. *hofud*, G *haupt*, Goth *hauþud* head, cog L *caput* (whence *chief*) head.] The anterior part or division of animals the part which forms the seat of the brain and organs of sight, hearing, taste &c., understanding, intellect, will or resolution mind, an individual, a unit (a thousand head of sheep used only in *ing*), a chief, a leader, what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers, &c.; part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head, the forepart, the upper part, the

top, the principal source of a stream, the part most remote from the mouth or foot, a headland, promontory, altitude of water as applicable to the driving of machinery, the foremost place, place of honour or command, *crisis* height, pitch, division of discourse, title of a sub-division.—To make head against, to resist with success — *v t* pret & pp *headed*, *hêd-ed*, pp *heading*, *hêd-ing* To be or put one's self at the head of, to lead, to direct, to behold, to decapitate, to form a head to fit or furnish with a head to go in front of, to get into the front in order to stop, to oppose — *v i* To form a head, to be directed, as a ship — *a* Belonging to the head, chief, principal often used in composition (*head-workman*, a *head-master*, &c.)

**headache**, *hêd'âk*, *n* Pain in the head.  
**headachy**, *hêd'âk-y*, *a* Afflicted with a headache

**head-band**, *hêd'band*, *n* A band for the head, a fillet

**head-dress**, *hêd'dres*, *n* The dress of the head, the covering or ornaments of a woman's head

**headed**, *hêd'ed*, *p a* Furnished with a head used chiefly in composition (clear *headed*, long-headed, &c.)

**header**, *hêd-er*, *n* One who puts a head on anything, one who stands at the head of anything, a leader, a plunge or dive into water-head foremost

**head-gear**, *hêd'gêr*, *n* Covering or ornaments of the head

**headily**, *hêd'î-ly*, *adv* In a heady manner, hastily rashly — *headiness*, *hêd'î-ness*, *n* Quality of being heady

**heading**, *hêd'ing*, *n* That which stands at the head, title of a section in a volume or book, a passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel

**headland**, *hêd'land*, *n* A cape, a promontory, a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of the furrows

**headless**, *hêd'les*, *a* Having no head, destitute of a chief, leader, or guide

**headlong**, *hêd'long*, *adv* [*Head* and *adv* term -long=ing in *darling*] With the head foremost, rashly, precipitately — *a* Steep, precipitous, rash, precipitate

**head-mark**, *hêd'mark*, *n* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, distinctive mark or characteristic

**head-master**, *hêd'mas-ter*, *n* The principal master of a school

**head-money**, *hêd'mu-n*, *n* A tax levied on each head or individual, a poll tax, money paid for the heads of enemies or for prisoners caught

**headmost**, *hêd'môst*, *a* Most advanced, first in a line or order

**head-piece**, *hêd'pêc*, *n* Armour for the head, a helmet, &c., the head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding

**head-quarters**, *hêd'kwârtêr*, *n pl* The quarters or residence of a commander, a centre of authority or order, the place where one chiefly resides or carries on business

**headship**, *hêd'ship*, *n* Office of a head or principal, authority, chief place

**headsmen**, *hêd'zman*, *n* One who cuts off heads, an executioner

**head-stall**, *hêd'stâl*, *n* That part of a bride which encompasses the head

**head-stone**, *hêd'stôn*, *n* The chief or corner stone, the stone at the head of a grave

**headstrong**, *hêd'strông*, *a* Resolute, self-willed, obstinate, violent ungovernable, unruly, venturesome

**head-tire**, *hêd'tîr*, *n* Dress or attire for the head

**headway**, *hêd'wâ*, *n* The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind

**head-wind**, *hêd'wind*, *n* A wind that blows right against a ship

**head-work**, *hêd'werk*, *n* Mental or intellectual labour

**heady**, *hêd'y*, *a* [*Head* and -y] Rash; hasty precipitate, headstrong, apt to affect the mental faculties, intoxicated, strong

**heal**, *hîl*, *v t* pret & pp *healed*, *hîl-ed*, pp *healing*, *hîl-ing* [A. Sax. *hælan*, to heal, fr *hal*, whole, sound (=L *whole*), similarly D *heelen*, G *heilen*, Icel. *heila*, &c., comp the related words *hal* (interj.), *whole*, *holy*, *health*] To make hale, whole, or sound, to cure of a disease or wound, to restore to soundness, to reconcile, as differences or dissension — *v i* To grow whole or sound, to return to a sound state

**healable**, *hîl'a-bl*, *a* Capable of being healed

**heald**, *hîld*, *n* A heddle See **HEDDLE**

**healer**, *hîl-er*, *n* One who or that which heals, cures, or restores to soundness

**healing**, *hîl-ing*, *p a* Tending to cure, mending, mollifying — *a* Act or process by which a cure is effected, cure

**health**, *hêlth*, *n* [A. Sax. *healh*, fr *hal*, whole, and -th **HEAL**, **WHOLE**.] A sound state of body, that state of an animal in which all the parts are sound, and the organs perform freely their natural functions, bodily conditions good or bad, sound state of the mind, divine favour or grace, wish of health and happiness (used in drinking)

**healthful**, *hîl'ful*, *a* Full of health; healthy, wholesome, salubrious, healthful

**healthfully**, *hîl'ful-y*, *adv* In a healthful manner — *healthfulness*, *hîl'ful-ness*, *n* The state or quality of being healthful

**healthily**, *hîl'î-ly*, *adv* In a healthy manner, without disease, soundly

**healthiness**, *hîl'î-ness*, *n* State of being healthy

**healthily**, *hîl'î-y*, *a* [*Health* and -y] Being in health, enjoying health, vigorous, sound, hale, salubrious, wholesome, healthful

**heav**, *hîp*, *n* [A. Sax. *hêp*, a pile, a band a crowd=O Sax. *hêp*, O Fris. *hêp*, LG and D *hoop*, Dan *hob*, Icel. *höpp*, G *haufe*, akin *hip*] A pile or mass, a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation, a mass or agglomeration, a large quantity, a great number — *v t* pret & pp *heaped*, *hîpt*, pp *heaping*, *hîp-ing* [A. Sax. *hêpan*, fr the noun.] To raise in a heap, to pile, to amass, to accumulate, to collect in great quantity

**hear**, *hêr*, *v t* pret & pp *heard*, *hêrd*, pp *hearing*, *hêr-ing* [A. Sax. *hyran*, *heran*, to hear=O Fris *hêra*, *hêra*, D *hooren*, Icel. *hyra*, Sw *hora*, Dan *høre*, G *hören* Goth *haurgan* Hence *hearken*, *hearl* Doubtfully connected with Gr *alouô*, I hear, or L *audio*, I hear.] To perceive by the ear or auditory sense, to give audience to, or allowance to speak, to attend or listen to, to heed, to obey, to attend favourably, to try in a court of law to learn to approve and embrace — *v i* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound by the ear; to listen, to hearken, to attend, to be told, to receive by report

**heard**, *hêrd*, *pret* and *pp* of *hear*

**hearer**, *hîr-er*, *n* One who hears, an auditor, one of an audience one who sits under the ministry of another

**hearing**, *hîr-ing*, *n* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived, audience, opportunity to be heard judicial trial reach of the ear, extent within which sound may be heard

**hearken**, *hârk'n*, *v t* pret & pp *hearkened*, *hârk'nd*, pp *hearkening*, *hârk'n-ing* [A. Sax. *hercenn*, *hercenn*, fr *hyran*, to hear **HEAR**] To lend the ear, to listen, to give heed to hear and obey

**hearsay**, *hîr'sâ*, *n* Report, rumour; common talk.—*Hearsay* evidence, evidence repeated at second hand

**hearse**, *hêrs*, *n* [O Fr *herce*, a Larrow, a kind of portcullis, a sort of frame, a bier, a *herce*, fr L *herpes*, *herpes* a harrow, hence *herce*] A bier, a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave



Lady's Head-dress (fourteenth century)







**heckle**, hek'l, n. [Same as *hackle*.] A sort of comb for flax or hemp, a hackle or hatchel — v. t. pret. & pp. *heckled*, hek'ld, ppr. *heckling*, hek'ling. To dress with a heckle, to question or catechize severely — **heckler**, hek'ler, n. One who heckles

**hectare**, hek'tar, n. [Fr.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or = 2 1/2 acres

**hectic**, hek'tik, a. [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, fr. *hektos*, habit of body, fr. *echō*, future *heōō*, I have.] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption pertaining to or affected with such fever consumptive, feverish — n. A hectic fever, a flush or reddening — **hectically**, hek'ti-kal-i, adv. In a hectic manner

**hector**, hek'ter, n. [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, and leader of the Trojans.] A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow — v. t. pret. & pp. *hectored*, hek'terd, ppr. *hectoring*, hek'ter-ing. To bully, to treat with insolence — v. i. To play the bully, to bluster

**heddle**, hed'd, n. [By metaphor from *heald*, perhaps fr. A Sax. *hædd*, hold.] In weaving, one of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raise the warp threads to allow the shuttle to pass, a heald

**hedge**, hedj, n. [A Sax. *hecg* (f) a hedge, closely akin to *hege*, hedge, *haeg*, an inclosure, *heal*, *hagi*, an inclosed field, *G. hecl*, a hedge, *D. hegge*, a hedge also *haag* (whence the *Hague*) = *have* in *E. harthorn*, that is *hedge-thorn*] A fence or inclosure consisting of thorns, prickly bushes, or shrubs, any line of shrubbery closely planted — v. t. pret. & pp. *hedged*, hedj, ppr. *hedging*, hedj-ing. To inclose with a hedge, to inclose for preventing escape, to surround, compass, hem in, restrain — To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding one self against great loss, whatever may be the result — v. i. To hide one's self, as in a hedge, to skulk, to bet on both sides, as a security against loss — a. Pertaining to a hedge, mean, rustic

**hedge-bill**, hedj-bil, n. A bill or cutting-hook used in dressing hedges

**hedgehog**, hedj-hog, n. [Called *hog* from the shape of its snout.] A small insectivorous quadruped which has its back covered with prickly spines

**hedge-knife**, hedj-nif, n. An instrument for trimming hedges

**hedge-parson**, hedj-par-sn, n. A poor, mean, or illiterate parson, without a benefice

**hedge-priest**, hedj-prēst, n. A poor mean priest

**hedge**, hedj, n. One who makes or trims hedges

**hedgerow**, hedj-rō, n. A row of shrubs or trees forming a hedge or planted along a hedge

**hedge-school**, hedj-skōl, n. A school kept by the side of a hedge or in the open air, in Ireland, a mean school

**hedge-sparrow**, hedj-spar-er. The accentor

**hedging**, hedj-ing, n. The work of a hedger

**hedonic**, he-dō-nik, a. [Gr. *hēdonikōs* fr. *hēdonē*, pleasure. Same root as *street*.] Pertaining to pleasure, pertaining to hedonism — **hedonism**, hē-dō-nizm, n. The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure — **hedonist**, hē-dō-nist, n. One who professes hedonism

**heed**, hed, v. t. pret. & pp. *heeded*, hed'ed, ppr. *heeding*, hedj-ing. [A Sax. *hædan* to heed, a verb which presupposes a noun *hōd* heed (not found), like *food*, *freed*, *brood*, *breed*, so *D. hoeden*, to care for, *heede*, care *G. hüten*, to look after, fr. *hüt* protection akin *hood*, *hat*, fr. root meaning to cover.] To look to or after, to mind, to regard with care, to attend to, to observe, to notice — n. Care, attention, caution regard usually with *on* or *take* — v. i. To mind, to consider

**heedful**, hed'fūl, a. Giving heed attentive, watchful, cautious, circumspect, wary

**heedfully**, hed'fūl-i, adv. In a heedful manner, carefully, cautiously, watchfully

**heedfulness**, hed'fūl-nes, n. Quality of being heedful, attention, vigilance

**heedless**, hed'les, a. Without heed, inattentive, careless, remiss, negligent — **heedlessly**, hed'les-i, adv. In a heedless manner, carelessly, negligently — **heedlessness**, hed'les-nes, n. Quality of being heedless inattention

**heel**, hel, n. [A Sax. *hela*, heel probably a dim. fr. *hōn*, the heel the hock = *heel heel*, *Dan. hæl* O. Eng. *hela*, *D. hiel* the heel root doubtful.] The hind part of the foot, a hind foot, the hind part of the foot, a foot, a hind foot, the hind part of the heel, something resembling or recalling a heel — To be at the heels to follow or attend closely — To be down at heel, to be shipshod — To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle, to confine — To show the heels, to take to flight, to run away — To take to the heels, to flee — v. t. pret. & pp. *heeled*, held, ppr. *heeling*, helj-ing. To adda heel to furnish with heels as shoes

**heel-hel**, hel-hel, n. [Same as A. Sax. *hædan*, *hædan*, to tilt — *D. hellen*, *Dan. hæl*, *Schw. halla*, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position as a ship — n. The act of so inclining, a cant

**heelball**, hel'bal, n. A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engravings

**heel-piece**, hel'pēs, n. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe, armour for the heel

**heel-tap**, hel'tap, n. A small piece of leather for the heel of shoe, a small portion of liquor left in a glass

**heft**, heft, n. [From *heave*, to lift.] The act of heaving, effort, weight, gist

**hegemon**, he-gē-mō-n, a. Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gēl), the German philosopher, or to his system of philosophy — n. A follower of Hegel

**hegemony**, he-gē-mō-n, n. [Gr. *hēgemonia* fr. *hēgemon*, guide, leader, fr. *hēgemonia*, I lead.] Leadership, predominance, preponderance of one state among others — **hegemonic**, he-gē-mō-nik, a. Hegemonic

**Hejira**, hej'ira, n. [Ar. *hijrah*, departure, fr. *hajara* to remove.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, marking the Mohammedan era beginning 16th July, 622, hence, any similar flight

**heifer**, hej'er, n. [A Sax. *hædyore*, origin doubtful.] A young cow

**heigh-ho**, hē'ho, n. An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness

**heighth**, hē'ht, n. [Fr. *haute*, (comp. *breadth*, *width*, *length*) = A Sax. *heahthio*, *hythio*, fr. *heah*, high *HIGH*.] The condition of being high, the distance which anything rises above its foot, base, or foundation, or above the earth, elevation, altitude, an eminence, any elevated ground, elevation in rank, dignity, power, &c., extent, degree, stage in progress, utmost degree

**heighthen**, hē'ht, v. t. pret. & pp. *heighthened*, hē'ht-ed, ppr. *heighthening*, hē'ht-ing. (*Heaveth* and *-n*.) To raise higher, to increase the height of, to improve, to meliorate, to aggravate, to intensify, to increase

**heinous**, hē-nūs, a. [Fr. *haineux*, hateful, fr. *haine*, hatred, malice, fr. *hāir* O. Fr. *hāir* to hate, fr. Teut. verb = *E* to hate.] Hatel characterized by great wickedness, enormous aggravated flagrant, flagitious

**heinously**, hē-nūs-i, adv. In a heinous manner, abominably, enormously

**heinousness**, hē-nūs-nes, n. Quality of being heinous enormity

**heir**, heir, n. [O. Fr. *heir* fr. L. *heres*, *heres*, an heir (same root as *Skr. har*, to take or hold), whence *hereditary*, *heritance*, *inherit*.] One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property, one who inherits or takes from an ancestor, an inheritor — v. t. pret. & pp. *heired*, heir-ed, ppr. *heiring*, heir-ing. To inherit to succeed to

**heirloom**, heir-lōm, n. State of an heir, succession by inheritance

**heirless**, heir's, n. A female heir, a female who inherits an estate

**heirloom**, heir-lōm, n. [Heir, and loom in old sense of tool, implement, article *loom*.]

Any personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir with the house or freehold, any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time

**heirship**, heir'ship, n. The state, character, or privileges of an heir, right of inheriting

**Hejira**, hej'ira, n. Same as *Hegira*

**held**, held, pret. & pp. of *hold*

**helical**, hel'ik-al, a. [A. *hēlikos*, fr. Gr. *hēlikos*, fr. *hēlikos*, the sun.] In astron coincident with the rising or setting of the sun

**helical**, hel'ik-al, a. [From Gr. *hēlikos* (q v)] Spiral, winding, coiled in a spiral form

**helical**, hel'ik-al, a. [From Gr. *hēlikos*, the sun.] In astron coincident with the rising or setting of the sun

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**henceforward**, *hens-for-werd*, *adv* From this time forward; henceforth.

**henschman**, *hensh'man*, *n* [Probably fr. A. Sax. *hengest*, *G. hengst*, a horse, and *man* lit. horse man or groom.] A servant, a male attendant, a footman, a follower.

**hendecagon**, *hen-dek'a gon*, *n* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

**hendecasyllable**, *hen-dek'a sil la bl*, *n* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabe*, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

**hendiadys**, *hen-di'a-dis*, *n* [Gr. *hen dia*, down, one by two.] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective.

**henequen**, *hen'e-ken*, *n* The Mexican name for a kind of agave yielding valuable fibre.

**hen-hurrier**, *hen'ha n'er*, *n* A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry yard.

**henna**, *hen'na*, *n* [Ar. *hinnā*] A shrub the leaves of which yield a reddish brown or orange dye.

**hennerly**, *hen'er-i*, *n* An inclosed place for hens.

**henothelism**, *hen-o-the-izm*, *n* [Gr. *henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The worship of one deity as supreme among others.

**henotic**, *he-no'tik*, *a* [Gr. *henos*, one, one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile.

**hen-peck**, *hen'pek*, *vt* pret. & pp *hen pecked* *hen'pekt*, ppr *henpecking*, *hen'pek ing* To govern or rule said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.—**hen-pecked**, *hen'pekt*, *a* Governed by his wife, as a husband.

**hen-wife**, **hen-woman**, *hen'-wif*, *hen'-wif man*, *n* A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry.

**hepatic**, **hepatic**, *hē pat'ik*, *hē pat'ik al*, *a* [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. *hepatikos*, fr. *hepar*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver.

**hepatite**, *hepa'tit*, *n* [Gr. *hepar*, *hepatos*, the liver.] A variety of sulphate of baryta, which exhales a fetid odor.

**hepatize**, *hepa'tiz*, *vt* pret. & pp *hepatized*, *hepa'tizd*, ppr *hepatizing*, *hepa'tiz ing* [HEPATIZ-] *Pathol* to convert into a substance resembling liver.

**heptachord**, *hep'ta-kord*, *n* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *chordē*, chord.] In ancient music a diatonic octave without the upper note, an instrument with seven strings.

**heptad**, *hep'tad*, *n* [Gr. *heptas*, *heptados*, fr. *hepta*, seven.] A sum of seven.

**heptazot**, *hep'ta-zot*, *n* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *glotta*, language.] A book in seven languages.

**heptagon**, *hep'ta gon*, *n* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gonia*, an angle.] A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.—**heptagonal**, *hep tag'on al*, *a* Having seven angles or sides.

**heptagnous**, *hep-tag-nus*, *adj* Having seven styles.

**heptahedron**, *hep-ta-hē'dron*, *n* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *hedra*, a base.] A solid figure with seven sides.—**heptahedral**, *hep-ta-hē'dral*, *a* Having seven sides.

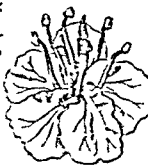
**heptamerous**, *hep tam'er-us*, *a* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *meros*, a part.] Consisting of seven parts, having parts in sevens.

**heptandrous**, *hep-tan'drus*, *a* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *andros*, a male.] Bot. having seven stamens.

**heptangular**, *hep-tang'gū ler*, *a* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

**heptarchie**, *hep-tark'ik*, *a* [See next.] Pertaining to or consisting of a heptarchy.

**heptarchy**, *hep'tark'ik*, *n* [Gr. *hepta*, seven,



Heptandrous flower of Horse-chestnut

and archē, government.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons.

**heptateuch**, *hep'ta-tūh*, *n* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *teuchos*, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

**her**, *her*, *pron* [O. E. *here*, A. Sax. *here*, here, gent and dat case of the pronoun *hēr*, she, the feminine of *he*, he. HE.] The possessive, dative, and objective case corresponding to *she*, when the pos-sessive case is used without a noun it becomes *hers*.

**herald**, *her'ald*, *n* [O. Fr. *herault*, *herald* Fr. *heraut*, fr. O. H. *herwald* (G. *herold*) an officer of an army—*heri*, *heri*, an army (A. S. *heri*, *heri*, and *callan*, to rule (L. *heraldus*, an officer whose business was to declare or proclaim war to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, to bear messages from a commander, &c., a forerunner, a precursor, a harbinger; an officer who regulates all matters relating to public ceremonies, one who records and blazons arms, &c.—*v* t pret. & pp *heralded*, *her'alded* ppr *heralding*, *her'ald ing* To introduce, as by Herald in Official Dress.]

**heraldic**, *hē'ald'ik*, *a* [Herald and ic.] Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

**heraldry**, *her'ald ri*, *n* [Herald and ry.] The art or office of a herald, the art of recording genealogies and blazons, heraldic figures or symbols.

**heraldship**, *her'ald ship*, *n* The office of a herald.

**herb**, *herb* or *erb*, *n* [Fr. *herbe*, L. *herba*, herb, fr. a root meaning to eat or nourish, seen in Gr. *phorbo*, I feed, *phorbos*, pasture, fodder.] Any plant with a soft or succulent stem (or stems) which dies to the root every year, as distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have woody stems.

**herbaceous**, *herb-ə'shus*, *a* [L. *herbaceus*] Pertaining to herbs, having the nature of a herb.

**herbage**, *herb'āj*, *n* [Herb and -age=Fr. *herbage*.] Herbs collectively, grass, pasture, green food for beasts.

**herb-iv**, *herb'al*, *n* [Herb and -iv=O. Fr. *herbal*.] A book that contains the names and descriptions of herbs or plants, especially those that are useful.—**herb-iv-ist**, *herb'al-ist*, *n* A person skilled in herbs or who makes collections of them.

**herbarium**, *herb'ā-ri-um*, *n*, pl. **herbariums**, *herbaria*, *n* [L. *herbarium*, fr. L. *herba*, a herb.] A collection of specimens of herbs or plants carefully dried and preserved, a book or other contrivance for this preserving plants.

**herb-bennet**, *herb'ben-et*, *n* [Saint Benedict's herb.] Common name, an aromatic, tonic, and astringent plant.

**herbescence**, *herb-es-sent*, *a* [L. *herbescere*, ppr of *herbere* to grow as herbs, fr. *herba*, herb.] Growing as herbs.

**herbivore**, *herb'iv-or*, *n* A herbivorous animal.

**herbivorous**, *herb'iv-or-us*, *a* [L. *herba*, a herb, and *vor*, I devour.] Eating herbs, subsisting on herbaceous plants.

**herbivorous**, *herb'iv-or-us*, *a* [L. *herba*, a herb.] Abounding with herbs, resembling herbs.

**herby**, *herb'y*, *a* [Herb and -y.] Having the nature of herbs abounding in herbs.

**herculean**, *her'ikū-lē-an*, *a* [From *Hercules*.] Belonging to or resembling Hercules having extraordinary strength and size, of extraordinary strength, force, or power; very great, difficult, or dangerous.

**herd**, *herd*, *n* [A. Sax. *herd*=Goth. *hair*

*da*, D. *herde* Dan. *hord*, Icel. *hýrð*, G. *herde*, a herd, flock, drove &c.] A number of animals feeding or driven together, a drove or flock, a company of men or people (in contempt or detestation), a crowd, a rabble.—*v* t. pret. & pp *herded*, *her'ded*, ppr *herding*, *her'ding*. To unite or associate into a herd, as beasts, to congregate, to associate.

**herd**, *herd*, *n* [A. Sax. *herde*, a herdman or shepherd, fr. *herd*, a flock or herd=Goth. *hards*, Icel. *hirdi*, Dan. *hyrde*, G. *hirt* See prec.] A keeper of cattle or sheep, now mostly in composition, as shepherd, goat-herd, swine-herd.

**herdman**, *herd'zman*, *n* A keeper of herds, one employed in tending herds of cattle.

**here**, *hēr*, *adv* [A. Sax. *hēr*, here=O. Sax. *hēr*, O. Frs. *hēr*, Goth. *hēr*, Icel. *hēr*, Dan. *hēr*, Sr. *hār*, G. and D. *hier*, here, based on the pronominal element seen in *is*.] In this place, in the place where the speaker is present, opposed to *there*, at this place, at this point in the present life or state, to this place, hither—Neither here nor there, of no consequence, no matter—Here and there, in one place and another, thinly or irregularly dispersed.

**hereabout**, **hereabouts**, *hēr-ə-bout*, *n* *hereabouts*, *adv* About this place.

**hereafter**, *hēr-af-ter*, *adv* After this time, in time to come, in some future time, in a future state.—*n* The time after this, a future state.

**hereat**, *hēr-at*, *adv* At or by reason of this.

**hereby**, *hēr-bi*, *adv* By this close by; near.

**hereditary**, *he-red'i-tā-bl*, *a* [L. *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas* to inherit. See next.] Capable of being inherited, heritable.

**hereditament**, *he-red-i-tā-ment*, *n* [L. *hereditamentum*, fr. *hereditas* to inherit, fr. L. *heres*, *heredis*, an heir (q. v.).] Any species of property that may be inherited.

**hereditarily**, *he-red-i-tā-ri-l*, *adv* In a hereditary way by inheritance.

**hereditary**, *he-red'i-tā-ri*, *a* [Fr. *héréditaire*, fr. L. *hereditarius* fr. L. *hereditas* inheritance, fr. *heres*, *heredis*, an heir (q. v.).] Relating to an inheritance, descending from an ancestor or to an heir, that may descend to an heir at law, that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.

**heredity**, *he-red'i-ti*, *n* [Fr. *hérédité*, L. *hereditas*, *hereditatus*, heirship inheritance. HÉR-] Hereditary transmission of qualities of life and with those of the parent the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents.

**herein**, *hēr-in*, *adv* In this.

**hereinafter**, *hēr-in-af-ter*, *adv* In this writing or document afterwards.

**hereof**, *hēr-of*, *adv* Of this, from or concerning this.

**hereon**, *hēr-on*, *adv* On this.

**heresarch**, *he-rē-sārk*, *n* [Gr. *haires*, *arches*=*haireus* heresy, and *archon* to rule.] A leader in heresy, the chief of a sect of heretics.

**heresiographer**, *he-rē-si-og'grā-fer*, *n* One who writes on heresies.

**heresiology**, *he-rē-si-ol-o-jy*, *n* The history or study of heresies.

**heresy**, *he-rē-si*, *n* [Fr. *hérésie*, L. *heresis*, fr. Gr. *heresis* a taking a principle or set of principles a sect, a religious sect, heresy, fr. *hairein*, I take.] A fundamental error in religion or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion or doctrine, principle, or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles an opinion contrary to the true faith, heterodoxy.

**heretic**, *he-rē-tik*, *n* [Fr. *hérétique*, L. *hereticus*, Gr. *hairesis* HÉRESY.] One guilty of heresy a person, under any religion, and to adhere or opinions repugnant to the established faith or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy.

**heretical**, *he-rē-tik al*, *a* [See prec.] Con-







**heterodoxy**, he'te-rō-dok-si, *n* [Fr *hétérodoxe*, Gr *heterodoxia* See prec.] The holding of heterodox opinions, heresy  
**heterogamous**, he'te-rō-gā-mus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other *gamos*, marriage] Bot having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head  
**heterogeneity**, he'te-rō-jē nī'ti, *n* [Fr *heterogenéité*] Heterogeneousness  
**heterogeneous**, he'te-rō-jē-nūs *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *genos*, sort, kind, Gr *γενος*] Of a different kind or nature, unlike or dissimilar in kind, composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements, miscellaneous opposed to *homogeneous*  
**heterogeneously**, he'te-rō-jē-nūs-ly, *adv* In a heterogeneous manner  
**heterogeneousness**, he'te-rō-jē-nūs-ness, *n* State or quality of being heterogeneous, heterogeneity  
**heterogenesis**, he'te-rō-jē-nē-sis, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation] In biol spontaneous generation, generation in which offspring are unlike the parents  
**heterologous**, he'te-rō-jō-gus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *logos*, analogy, proportion] Different, not analogous or homologous  
**heteromorphic**, he'te-rō-mōr-fik, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *morphē*, form] Of an irregular or unusual form, having two or more diverse shapes  
**heteronomy**, he'te-rō-nō-mi, *n* [Gr *heteros*, different, *nomos*, law] Subordination to the law of another opposed to *autonomy*  
**heteronym**, he'te-rō-nim, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *onoma*, name] A word having the same spelling with another but a different pronunciation  
**heterophemy**, he'te-rō-fē-mi, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *phēmē*, speech] The saying or writing of one thing when another is intended, sometimes from mental disorder  
**heterophyllous**, he'te-rō-fil-lus or he'te-rō-fil-lus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *phyllon*, leaf] Bot having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem  
**heteroplastic**, he'te-rō-plas'tik, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *plastikos*, I form] Dissimilar or abnormal in structure  
**heteropod**, he'te-rō-pōd, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *pous*, *podos*, a foot] One of an order of swimming gasteropods, having the foot forming a kind of fin  
**heteropterous**, he'te-rōp'ter-us, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *pteron*, a wing] Having wings partly leathery, partly membranous said of certain hemipterous insects  
**heterotopy**, he'te-rō-tō-pi, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *topos*, place] Displacement, abnormal position of an organ or structure  
**hetman**, het'man, *n* [Pol, fr *G haupt man*, head man, chieftain] The title of a chief or general of the Cossacks  
**hew**, hū, *v t* pret *heved*, hūd, pp *heved*, or *hewen*, hūd, hūn, pp *heveing*, hū'ing [A Sax *hēvan* to hew = O Sax *hāvan*, D *hauen*, G *hauen*, Icel *högva*, Dan *hugge*, to hew, skin *høe*, hay] To cut with an axe or other like instrument, to chop, to cut, to hack, to make smooth, as stone, to form by blows of a sharp instrument  
**hewer**, hū'er, *n* One who hews wood or stone  
**hewn**, pp of *hew*  
**hexachord**, heks'a-čōrd, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *chordē*, a chord] Mus a diatonic series of six notes or tones  
**hexagon**, heks'a-gon, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *gonia*, an angle] A plain figure of six angles and six sides — **hexagonal** heks'a-gō-nal, *a* Having six angles and six sides — **hexagonally**, heks'a-gō-nal-ly, *adv* In the form of a hexagon  
**hexagynian**, heks'a-gin-i-an, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *gynē*, a female] Bot having six styles  
**hexahedron**, heks'a-hē-dron, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *hēdra*, a base or seat] A regular solid body of six sides, a cube — **hexahedral**, heks'a-hē-dral, *a* Of the figure of a hexahedron, cubical

**hexameter**, heks-am'et-er, *n* [L *hexameter*, Gr *hexamētrōs* — *hex*, six, and *metron*, a measure] A verse of six feet in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of dactyls and spondee — *a* Having six metrical feet — **hexametric**, **hexametrical** heks-a-mē'trik, heks-a-mē'trik-al, *a* Consisting of six metrical feet, forming a hexameter  
**hexandrian**, heks-and'ri-an, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *andros*, a male] Bot having six stamens  
**hexangular**, heks-ang-gū-ler, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *angular*] Having six angles or corners  
**hexapetalous**, heks-a-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *petalon*, a petal] Bot having six petals  
**Hexapla**, heks'a-pla, *n* [Gr *hexapla*, sixfold — *hex*, six, and *term*, as in *double*] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns  
**hexapod**, heks'a-pōd, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] An insect or other animal having six feet  
**hexastylic**, heks-a-stil-l, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *stylos*, a column] A portico or temple which has six columns in front  
**Hexateuch**, heks'a-tē-uk, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, book] The first six books of the Bible — the Pentateuch with Joshua  
**hey**, hā, *interj* [Comp G and D *hei* Dan and Sw *hej*] An exclamation of joy or to call attention  
**heyday**, hē'dā, *exclam* [Comp G *heyda*, *heidi*, *heia*, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder  
**highbay**, hā'dā, *n* [Equivalent to *highday*] The bloom or height, the wildness or frolic some period of youth  
**hiatus**, hī'ā-tus *n pl hiatuses* [L *hiatus*, *hi*, I open or gape, *cog* with *parva*] A gap, a defect from something wanting, a break, a lacuna, the meeting of vowel-sounds without a consonant between  
**hibernaculum**, hī-ber-nā'ul-lum, *n* [L, fr *hibernare*, to pass the winter See next] The winter retreat of an animal  
**hibernal**, hī-ber-nal, *a* [L *hibernalis*, fr *hibernare*, wintry akin to *hiems*, winter, Gr *chima*, winter, Skr *hima*, snow] Belonging to winter, wintry  
**hibernate**, hī-ber-nāt, *v t* pret & pp *hibernated*, hī-ber-nāt-ed, pp *hibernating*, hī-ber-nāt-ing [L *hiberno*, *hibernatum* See prec.] To winter, to pass the winter in sleep or seclusion, as certain animals do  
**hibernation**, hī-ber-nā-shon, *n* The act of hibernating or lying dormant or torpid in winter  
**Hibernian**, hī-ber-ni-an, *a* [L *Hibernia*, Ireland] Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, Irsh. — *a* Native or inhabitant of Ireland. — **Hibernianism**, **Hibernicism**, hī-ber-ni-an-izm, hī-ber-ni-sizm, *n* An idiom peculiar to the Irish  
**hibrid**, hī-brīd, *n* and *a* **HYBRID**  
**hiccup**, hī-cūp, *n* [An imitative word comp Dan *huk* or *hukken*, D *huk*, *huklen*, Fr *hoquet*, W *ig*, *immon* *hiccup* — all imitative formed from the sound] A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis, a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short intervals — *v t* and *i* pret & pp *hiccupped*, *hiccupped*, *huk'upt* pp *hiccupping*, *hiccupping*, *huk'up-ing*  
**hickory**, hī-k'ō-ri, *n* [Of American Indian origin] An American tree of the walnut family, valuable for timber and fuel  
**hiccup**, hī-k'up, *n* See **HICCUP**  
**hidalgō**, hī-dāl-gō, *n* [Sp pron *çidalgō*, *n* (Sp)] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility, a gentleman by birth  
**hidden**, hīd'n, *adj* pp of *hide* — *p* a Concealed, not seen or known secret, unknown, difficult to be known, mysterious, obscure, abstruse profound  
**hiddenly**, hīd'n-ly, *adv* In a hidden or secret manner — **hiddenness**, hīd'n-ness, *n* The state of being hidden or concealed  
**hide**, hīd, *v t* pret *hid*, hīd, pp *hid*, hīd-

*den*, hīd, hīd'n, pp *hid*, hīd'ing [A Sax *hydan*, to hide, *cog* W *cuddiarn*, to cover *cudd* darkness, Gr *leutho* I hide, akin *hid*, skin See next] To conceal, to secrete, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge, to keep secret, to screen, to shelter — *v i* To be or to be concealed, to keep one's self out of view to abscond  
**hide**, hīd, *n* [A Sax *hūd* = O Sax and O Frs *hūd*, D *huid*, Icel *húð*, Dan and Sw *hud*, G *haut*, *hide*, *cog* L *cutis*, skin *scutum*, a shield, Gr *lutos*, *elutos*, the skin of a beast, fr root *hū* meaning to cover, the *s* disappearing in certain words as in *hide*, *v t*] The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed, the human skin (in contempt) — *v t* pret & pp *hid'd*, *hid'ed*, pp *hiding*, *hid'ing* To beat, to flog [Colloq.]  
**hide**, hīd, *n* [A Sax *hīd*, contr *fr hīgd*, a hide, same root as *hite*] An old measure of land variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres  
**hide-and-seek**, hīd'and-sēk, *n* A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them  
**hide-bound**, hīd'bound, *a* Having the hide abnormally tight, having the bark so close or bristly as to hinder growth  
**hideous**, hīd'ūs, *a* [Fr *hideux*, O L *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, hideous, fr L *hispidus* for L *hispidus* rough, shaggy, hispid] Frightful, horrible, dreadful, terrible, shocking to the eye or to the ear, detestable  
**hideously**, hīd'ūs-ly, *adv* In a hideous manner, dreadfully, shockingly  
**hideousness**, hīd'ūs-ness, *n* Quality of being hideous  
**hiding**, hīd'ing, *n* Concealment, state of being hidden  
**hie**, hī, *v t* pret & pp *hied*, hīd, pp *hying*, hī'ing [A Sax *hyanan*, to endeavour, to hasten perhaps fr *hyge* *hyge*, the mind, thought comp D *hygen*, Dan *hyge*, to covet] To hasten, to move or run with haste, to speed  
**hiemal**, hī'em-al, *a* [L *hiemalis*, fr *hiems* winter **HYMNAL**] Pertaining to winter  
**hiemal**, hī'em-al, *n* [L *hiemalis*, fr *hiems* winter] The spending or passing of the winter  
**hierapicia**, hī'e-rā-pi'ci-a, *n* [Gr *hieros* sacred, *pitros* bitter] A cathartic medicine composed of aloes and canella  
**hierarch**, hī'er-ark, *n* [Gr *hieros* sacred, and *archē*, rule] One who rules or has authority in sacred things  
**hierarchy**, hī'er-ark-i-al, *n* Pertaining to a hierarchy  
**hierarchism**, hī'er-ark-izm, *n* Hierarchical principles, hierarchal character  
**hierarchy**, hī'er-ark-i, *n* [Gr *hierarchia* — *hieros*, sacred, *archē*, rule] Dominion or authority in sacred things clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things used especially of a body of clergy of different ranks or orders ecclesiastical or clerical rule  
**hieratic**, hī'er-at-ik, *a* [Gr *hieraticus* fr *hieros* sacred.] Sacerdotal, pertaining to priests applied to the mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests — a development from the hieroglyphic  
**hierocracy**, hī'er-ok'ra-si, *n* [Gr *hieros* holy, and *kratos* power] Government by ecclesiastics, as, but archy  
**hieroglyph**, hī'er-og'li-f, *n* [Gr *hieroglyphos* — *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō* — *tearv*] The figure of an animal plant or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for a word or sound, a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians, a



EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPH







the thigh, the thigh, the haunch, the joint of the thigh, *arch* the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof.—To have a person on the hip, to have the advantage over him, to have got some catch on him.—To smite hip and thigh, to overthrow with great slaughter (O T)

**hip**, hip, *n* [A. Sax. *heope*] The fruit of the dog rose or wild briar

**hip**, hip, *n* [Contr of *hypochondria*] *Hypochondria*—**hipped**, *hip*, *p* and *a* Rendered melancholy, characterized by melancholy—**hippish**, *hip'sh*, *a* Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac

**hip**, hip An exclamation, expressive of a call to any one—**Hip**, hip, hurrah! the signal to cheer

**hip-joint**, hip-joint, *n* The joint by which the thigh is connected with the trunk

**hippiatry**, hip-i-at-ri, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *iatrios*, a physician.] Veterinary surgery

**hippocampus**, hip-o-kam'pus, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *kampos*, a doubtful world.] A name of small fishes having the head and foreparts horse like in form

**hippocentaur**, hip-po-sen'tar, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *centauros*, a centaur] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse

**hippocras**, hip-o-kras, *n* [Fr. *lit.* wine of *Hippocrates*, the ancient Greek physician] A medicinal drink of wine and spices and other ingredients

**hippodrome**, hip-po-drom, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, a course] A race-course for horses and chariots, a circus

**hippogriff**, **hippogriff**, *n* [Fr *hippogriffe*, fr *Gr* *hippos*, a horse, and *griff*, a griffin] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin, a winged horse

**hippoplasy**, hip-po-pla-si, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, I eat] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh—**hippoplasy**, *hip-po-pla-si*, *n* One who eats horse flesh—**hippoplasy**, *hip-po-pla-si*, *n* One who feeds on horse-flesh

**hippophilic**, hip-po-fil, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, *philos*, loving] A lover of horses

**hippopotamus**, hip-po-pot-a-mus, *n*, pl **hippopotamuses** or **hippopotami**, hip-o-pot-a-mus-es, hip-o-pot-a-mi [Gr



Hippocampus brevirostris

**hippopotamus** (Hippopotamus amphibius)

**hippos**, a horse, and **potan** os, a river] A large, hoofed, pachydermatous animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa, living on vegetable food

**hip-roof**, hip-rof *n* A roof the ends of which slope inward, like the two sides

**hip-shot**, hip-shot, *a* Having the hip dislocated

**hire**, *n* [L. *hircinus* fr *hircus*, a goat] Pertaining to or resembling a goat, having a rank smell like a goat, goatish

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longing to stage playing, theatrical, stagey, feigned for purposes of effect

**historically** his-tri-on'ik-al-l, *adv* In a histrionic manner, theatrically

**histrionics**, his-tri-on'iks, *n* [HISTRIONIC] The art of theatrical representation

**histrionism**, his-tri-on-izm, *n* [See above] Stage-playing, the acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes

**hit**, hit, *v* *t* pret & pp *hit*, hit, pp *hitting*, *hit*ing [Same as *heel*, *atta*, *dan*, *hitte*, to hit, to meet with, *Sw* *hitte*, to find, farther connections doubtful] To strike or touch with some degree of force, to strike or touch after aiming at not to miss, to give a blow to reach or attain, to light upon to get hold of or come at, to suit with, to be conformable to, to fit, to agree with—To hit off, to represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits—*v* 1 To strike, to meet or come in contact, not to miss to succeed, to suit—To hit on or upon, to light on, to meet or find, as by accident—To hit on, to strike out with the fists—*n* The act of one who or that which hits, a striking against a stroke, a blow, a chance, a lucky chance, a fortunate event, a happy expression or turn of thought

**hitch**, hitch, *v* *t* pret & pp *hitched*, *hitch*, *hitching*, *hitch*ing [Comp *Prov* E. *hici*, to hop or spring G. *halsen*, to lump, *Sc*, *hatch*, to move by jerks, to hobble *Prov* E. *huel*, to shrug] To move by jerks or with stops, to become entangled, to be caught or hooked, to be linked or yoked—*v* 1 To fasten, to yoke, to make fast, to hook, to raise or pull up by jerks—*n* A catch act of catching, as on a hook, &c.

**hitch knots**, *n* An impediment, a temporary obstruction or stop—Lackwell hitch page, a jerk or pull, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object

**hither**, hither, *adv* [A. Sax. *hider*, *hither* = *Goth*, *hidre*, *icel*, *hithra* *hithra*, fr stem of *he* with comparative suffix *cog* L. *citra*, on this side] To this place here

**hitherward** hither-ward, *adv* This way toward this place

**hitter**, hiter, *n* One that hits

**hive**, hiv, *n* [A. Sax. *huf*, *hufe*, *hufi*, a lure, *cog* with L. *cup*, a cup, whence *coop*,



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**hithermost**, hither-most, *a* Nearest on this side

**hitherthence**, hither-thence, *adv* To this time, till now, as yet, to this place or limit

**hitherward** hither-ward, *adv* This way toward this place

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conry, anything that resembles a hood in form or use — *v. t. pret. & pp hooded*, hooded, *ppr hooding*, hooding To dress in a hood or cowl, to put a hood over, to cover, to blind, as one's eyes

**hooded** hud'ed, *a* Covered with a hood, but cucullate, resembling a hood in shape

**Hooded crow**, a crow of a grayish colour with a black head the Royston crow

**hoodwink**, hud'wink, *v. t. pret. & pp hoodwinked*, hud'wink't, *ppr hoodwinking*, hud'wink-ing [Hood, and wink, to shut the eyes] To blind by covering the eyes of, to blindfold, to deceive by external appearances or disguise, to impose on

**hoof**, hof, *n*, pl. **hoofs**, hofs, rarely hooves, hvrz, [A Sax. *hof*, a hoof = O Sax. O Fris. and L. G. *hof*, *hoof*, D. *hoef*, Dan. *høi*, G. *huf*, a hoof] The horny substance that covers the feet or toes of certain animals, as the horse, ox, sheep, &c., a hoofed animal

**hoof-bound**, hof'bound, *a* Having a dryness and contraction of the hoof

**hoofed**, hof't, *a* Furnished with hoofs

**hoof-mark**, hof'mark, *n* The mark of an animal's hoof on the ground

**hook**, huk, *n* [A Sax. *hōc*, a hook, a crook = L. G. *hūd*, D. *hōp*, akin to *hāl*, G. *haken*, O. H. G. *hal*, a hook, same root as *hang*, *hal*, *hāl*, *hūl*, *hūl*, *hūl*, *hūl*, *hūl*] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything, anything of similar form an instrument to cut or lop with, a sickle, a catch a small metallic fastening for dresses catching in an eye — By hook or by crook, by some means or other — *v. t. pret. & pp hooked*, huk't, *ppr hooking*, huk'ing

To catch with a hook, to seize and draw, as with a hook, to fasten with a hook, to entrap, to ensnare, to draw by force or artifice — *v. i* To bend, to be curving, to catch into something

**hookah**, hō'kah, *n* [Arabic name] A tobacco-pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that when smoked the smoke is made to pass through water

**hooked**, huk't, *a* In the form of a hook, curved bent, aquiline

**hooker**, huk'er, *n* One who or that which hooks

**hooker**, huk'er, [D. *hoel*, *hoel*, *hoel*] A two-masted Dutch vessel, also a small fishing smack

**hook-nose**, huk'nōz, *n* A curved nose

**hook-nosed**, huk'nōz'd, *a* Having a curved or aquiline nose

**hooky**, huk'i, *a* Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks hooked

**hoop**, hōp, *n* [A Sax. *hōp* (?) = O Frs. *hōp*, D. *hoep*, a hoop, Icel. *hōp*, an inlet akin *hup*, *hump*] A band of wood or metal

something resembling a hoop, a ring, anything circular — *v. t. pret. & pp hooped*, hōpt, *ppr hooping*, hōp'ing To bind or fasten with hoops, to encircle to surround

**hoop**, hōp, *v. t. pret. & pp hooped*, hōpt, *ppr hooping*, hōp'ing [Fr. *hooper*, to whoop, *hūmes whoop*] To v hoop to shout — *n* A loud shout

**hooper**, hōp'er, *n* One who hoops casts or tubs, a cooper

**hooper**, hōp'er, *n* [Hoop, to whoop] The wild swan, so called from its cry

**hooping-cough**, hōp'ing-l-ōf, *n* A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterized by a violent convulsive cough, a cough in which the patient hoots or whoops with a deep inspiration of breath

**hoopoe**, hōp'pō, *n* [Fr. *huppe*, L. *upupa*, G. *crōp*, *hoopoe*, names given from its cry] A beautiful bird with a crest, found in Europe, Asia, and North Africa

**hoot**, hōt, *v. t. pret. & pp hooted*, hō'ted, *ppr hooting*, hōt'ing [Formed fr the sound, comp. Fr. *houter*, to call, to cry] To cry out or shout in contempt, to cry as an owl

— *v. t* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt, to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at — *n* A cry or shout in contempt

**hop**, hōp, *v. t. pret. & pp hopped*, hōpt, *ppr hopping*, hōp'ing, [A Sax. *hoppian*, to hop to dance = Icel. and Sw. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, D. *hopen*, G. *hupfen* to hop, akin *hobbe*, *hobby*] To leap to skip to jump, to dance to leap or spring on one leg, to spring forward by leaps, to skip, as birds, to limp to halt — *n* A leap, a jump a spring, a dance, a leap on one leg

**hop**, hōp, *n* [D. *hopen*, G. *hupfen* hop, origin unknown] A well-known bitter climbing plant of the hemp family the female flowers of which are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep — *v. t. pret. & pp hopped*, hōpt, *ppr hopping*, hōp'ing To impregnate with hops — *v. i* To pick hops

**hop-bine**, hōp'bln, *n* The twining stem or vine of the hop

**hope**, hōp, *n* [A Sax. *hōpa* *tō-hōpa*, hope, *hōpian* to hope = D. *hoep*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, hope, D. *hopen*, *hopen*, Dan. *haabe*, G. *hoffen*, to hope connections doubtful] A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable anticipation or expectation of something desirable trust that which gives hope one in whom trust or confidence is placed, the object of hope the thing hoped for — *Form* hope

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or farmer, farming, agriculture, good management, domestic economy, thrift

**hush**, hush, a [Akin to *hust*, *whist*, *hiss* comp G *hush*, Dan *hys hyst*, a sound made to enjoin silence] Silent, still, quiet — v. t. pret & pp *hushed*, hush, pret *hushing*, hushing To still, to silence, to make quiet, to repress the noise or clamour of — To hush up, to suppress to procure silence concerning, to keep concealed — v. i. To be still, to be silent used mostly in the imperative, be still be silent or quiet, make no noise — n. Stiffness, quiet

**hush-money**, hush'mu ni, n A bribe to secure silence money paid to hinder disclosure of facts

**husk**, husk, n [Akin to D *hulze*, G *hulze*, a husk, equivalent to E *hull*, a husk, with *sk* as a termination] **HULL**, The shell or external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants, hull, and, worthless outer covering — v. t. pret & pp *husked*, husk, pret *husking* husk'ing To strip the husk from — **husked**, husk, a Covered with a husk

**huskily**, husk'i l adt In a husky manner dryly, roughly

**huskiness**, husk'i nes, n State of being husky, roughness of sound or of the voice

**husky**, husk'i, a [Husk and -y] Abounding with husks, consisting of husks, resembling husks

**husky**, husk'i, a [Allied to *hoarse* or *harsh*, comp also A *sax hōstōs*, Sc *hoast*, a cough] Rough in tone, as the voice, not clear, harsh, hoarse

**huszar**, hu-zar, n [Hung *huszar*, fr *husz* twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier] Originally, a Hungarian light-armed horse-soldier, now any light armed horse soldier

**husk**, husk, n [Contr. for *housewife*] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c

**Hussite**, hus'it, n A follower of John Huss or Hus, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415

**hussy**, huz'i, n [Contr. fr *housewife*, *housewife*] A bad or worthless woman or girl, a jade, a forward girl, a pert, frolicsome wench, a queen also a hussif

**Hustings**, hus'tingz, n pl [A *sax husting*, fr *hust* thing an assembly, a council — *hus*, house, and *thing* cause, council **THING**] An old court or meeting held in cities, the platform on which candidates for parliament used to stand when addressing the electors

**hustle**, hus'l, v. t. pret & pp *hustled* hus'ld, pp *hustling*, hustling [From D *hutselen*, a freq of *hutsen*, to jumble or shake together, akin *hutch-pot*] To shake or shuffle together, to push or crowd, to elbow rudely, to push, to jostle — v. i. To push or crowd, to move in a confused crowd, to shamble hurriedly

**housewife**, huz'if, n A housewife

**hut**, hut, n [Same word as D *hut*, G *hütte*, Dan *hytte*, Sw *hydda*, a hut, fr *hutte*, a hut, perhaps same root as verb to *hide*] A small house, hovel, or cabin, a mean dwelling, a cottage, a temporary building to lodge soldiers — v. t. pret & pp *huted* hut'ed, pp *hutting*, hut'ing To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters — v. i. To take lodgings in huts

**hutch**, huch, n [Fr *huche* a chest, fr L *hūca* a chest probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hut*] A chest or box, a corn chest or bin, a box for rabbits, a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit, a measure of 2 bushels

**huzzaz**, huz-zaz, n [A different form of *hurrah*] A shout of joy — v. t. pret & pp *huzzard*, huz'ard, pp *huzzaring*, huz-zing To utter a loud shout of joy, to cry *huzzaz*

**hyacinth**, hi'a synth, n [L *hyacinthus*, fr Gr *hyakinthos*] A well known beautiful bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated, a mineral variety of zircon, of a red colour tinged with yellow or

brown also applied to varieties of garnet, sapphire, and topaz

**hyacinthine**, hi'a synth'in, a [Gr *hyakinthinos*] Pertaining to, made of, consisting of, or resembling hyacinth

**Hyades**, Hyads, hi'a-dēz, hi'adz, n pl [Fr *hyades*, fr *hys*, I ram.] A cluster of seven stars supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun

**hyena**, hi'ēna, n. **HYENA**

**hyaline**, hi'al-in, a [Fr *hyalinos*, fr *hyalos* glass] Glassy, resembling glass, consisting of glass, crystalline, transparent

**hyalite**, hi'al it, n [Gr *hyalos*, glass] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum or resin — **hyalography**, hi-al-o-gra fi, n [Fr *hyalos*, glass, *graphō*, I write] The art of writing or engraving on glass — **hyaloid**, hi'al-oid, a Resembling glass vitiform, transparent

**hybrid**, hi'bri'd or hi'b'rd, n [From L *hybrida*, *hybrida*, a hybrid, origin doubtful] A mongrel, an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two varieties, species, or genera a half breed — a Mongrel, produced from the mixture of two species

**hybridism**, **hybridity**, hi'b'rd-izm, hi'b'rd'i ti, n State of being hybrid

**hybridize**, hi'b'rd-iz v. t. or i. pret & pp *hybridized*, hi'b'rd-izd, pp *hybridizing*, hi'b'rd-iz-ig *Hybrid* and *-ize* To make or become hybrid

**hydatid**, hi'da-tid, n [Gr *hydatis*, a vesicle, fr *hydōr*, water] The larval form of tape-worms, found in a cyst or vesicle in the bodies of men and certain animals, a similar vesicular or cyst-like body

**hydra**, hi'dra, n [L *hydra*, fr Gr *hydra*, fr *hydōr*, water] A monster of Greek mythology destroyed by Hercules, and represented as having many heads, evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily surmounted, a genus of fresh-water polyps of a very low type of structure

**hydragogue**, hi'dra-gog, n [Gr *hydragōgos* — *hydōr*, water, and *agō*, I lead.] A medicine causing a watery discharge

**hydrangen**, hi'dran-jēn, n [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *angion*, a vessel, fr the shape of its capsules] An aquatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers

**hydrant**, hi'drant, n [Gr *hydrantō*, I irrigate, fr *hydōr*, water] A pipe or appliance by which water is drawn from a main pipe

**hydrate**, hi'drat, n [Gr *hydōr*, water] A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient

**hydraulic**, hi'dra'tik, a [Fr *hydraulique*, L *hydraulicus*, Gr *hydraulikos*, fr *hydraulis*, an organ played by water — *hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes — **Hydraulic cement**, hydraulic lime, a cement and lime having the property of becoming hard under water — **Hydraulic press**, a machine for the application of great power by means of water, on the principle that pressure applied inwards at any part of a confined body of water causes a like pressure outwards everywhere else — **Hydraulic ram**, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height — **Hydraulics**, hi'dra'tiks, n That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and the application of water in machinery

**hydride**, hi'drid, n [Gr *hydōr*, water] A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base

**hydrocarbon**, hi'drō-kar'bōn, n [Gr *hydōr* of *hydrogen* and *carbon*] A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon — **Hydrocarbon furnace**, **hydrocarbon stove** one in which liquid fuel is used.

**hydrocephalus**, hi'drō-sef-a-lus, n [Gr. *hydōr*, water and *cephalē*, the head.] Med an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium, water in the head.

**hydrochloric**, hi'drō-kli'or'ik, a [From *hydōr*, of *hydrogen*, and *chlorine*] Compounded of chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric acid*, a solution of which is known as spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

**hydrocyanic**, hi'drō-si-an'ik, a [Hydrogen and cyanogen] Derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen *hydrocyanic acid*, or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c, is a deadly poison, though valuable as a medicine

**hydrodynamic**, hi'drō-di nam'ak, a [Gr *hydōr*, water, *dynamis*, power] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water — **hydrodynamics**, hi'drō-di nam'iks, n The dynamics of water or similar fluids, that branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluid.

**hydro-electric**, hi'drō-ē lek'trik, a [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *electric*] Pertaining to the evolution of electricity by the use of steam

**hydro-extractor**, hi'drō-eks-trak'ter, n A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force

**hydrofluoric**, hi'drō-flu-or'ik, a Consisting of fluorine and hydrogen, as *hydrofluoric acid*, an acid that acts powerfully on glass and animal matter

**hydrogen**, hi'drō-jen, n [Gr *hydōr*, water, and root *gen*, to produce] The gaseous elementary substance which along with oxygen combines to form water, the vapour of a metal — **hydrogenous**, hi'drō-jen-us, a Pertaining to hydrogen

**hydrographer**, hi'drō-gra'fer, n One who is proficient in hydrography

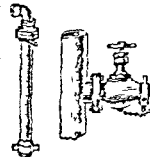
**hydrographic**, **hydrographical**, hi'drō-graf'ik, hi'drō-graf'ik-al, a [Fr *hydrographique*] Treating of or pertaining to hydrography

**hydrographically**, hi'drō-graf'ik-al li, adv In a hydrographic manner

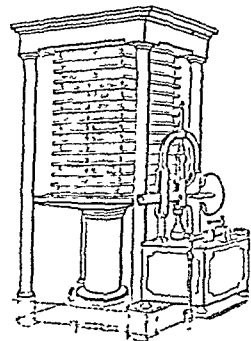
**hydrography**, hi'drō-gra-fi, n [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, I describe] That branch of science which treats of the measurement and description of seas, lakes, rivers, &c, and includes marine surveying the drawing of charts &c.

**hydrokinetics**, hi'drō-ki-net'iks, n [Gr *hydōr*, water and *kinetis*] The kinetics of fluids, hydrodynamics

**hydrology**, hi'drō-lō-jī, n [Fr *hydrologie*, fr Gr *hydōr* water, *logos*, doctrine] The doctrine or science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws



Hydrant



Hydraulic or Bramah Press.

**hydromancy**, hi'drō-man-ē, n [Gr *hydōr*, water and *mantia*, divination] A method of divination by water

**hydromania**, hi'drō-mā'ni-a, n [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness] Mental















a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate comprise the same idea, as that the whole is equal to its parts

**identically**, *iden'tik-ah-lī, adv* In an identical manner, with sameness

**identifiable**, *iden'ti-fi-ah-bl, a* That may be identified

**identification**, *iden'ti-fi-kā'shon, n* Act of identifying, or of making or proving to be the same

**identify**, *iden'ti-fī, v t pret & pp identified*, *iden'ti-fīd, pp identifying*, *iden'ti-fing* [Fr *identifier*, fr *L idem*, the same, and *fario*, I make] To make to be the same, to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one, to treat as having the same use, to consider as the same in effect, to ascertain or prove to be the same, to determine or establish the identity of

**identity**, *iden'ti-ti, n* [Fr *identite*, *L L idemtas*, fr *L idem*, the same] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity, the sameness of a substance or being under every possible variety of circum stances

**ideograph**, **ideogram**, *id'ē-g'raf, id'ē-g'ram, n* [*Idea* and *-graph, -gram*] In some systems of writing a character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name, a hieroglyphic — **ideographic**, **ideographi cal**, *id'ē-g'raf'ik, id'ē-g'raf'ik-al, a* Representing ideas independently of sounds, pertaining to ideographs — **ideographi cally**, *id'ē-g'raf'ik-al-lī, adv* In an ideographic manner — **ideography**, *id'ē-g'ra-fi, n* Writing in ideographic characters or symbols

**ideologist**, *id'ē-ol'o-jist, n* One who treats of ideas, one who indulges in ideas or theories a supporter of ideology

**ideology**, *id'ē-ol'o-jī, n* [Fr *idéologie*—fr *idē*, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of ideas, or of the operations of the understanding

**ides**, *idz, n pl* [*L idus*, the ides] In the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months

**idiot**, *id'ē-ō-sī, n* [*Idiot* and *-cy*] State of being an idiot, hopeless insanity or madness

**idiotic**, *id'ē-ō-lek'tik, a* [Gr *idōtēs* one's own, and *elektrik*] Electric by virtue of one's own peculiar property

**idograph**, *id'ē-g'raf, n* [Gr *idios* peculiar, private, and *graphō*, I write] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual — a private or trade mark

**idom**, *id'ē-ōm, n* [Fr *idôme*, *L idōma*, fr *Gr idōma* fr *idios* proper, peculiar to one's self] A mode of expression peculiar to a language, peculiarity of expression or phraseology, the genius or peculiar cast of a language, a peculiar form or variety of language, dialect

**idiomatic**, **idiomatical**, *id'ē-ōm-at'ik, id'ē-ōm-at'ik-al, a* [Fr *idiomatique*] Having the character of an idiom, pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language

**idiomatically**, *id'ē-ōm-at'ik-al-lī, adv* In an idiomatic manner, according to the idiom of a language

**idomorphic**, *id'ē-ō-mor'fī, a* [Gr *idios*, one's own *morphē* form.] Having a peculiar or distinctive form

**idopathic**, *id'ē-ō-pā'th'ik, a* Pertaining to idopathy, or to a disease not produced by any preceding disease — **idopathi cally**, *id'ē-ō-pā'th'ik-al-lī, adv* In the manner of an idopathic disease

**idopathy**, *id'ē-ō-pā'th'ī, n* [Fr *idopathie* fr *idios*, peculiar to one's self, and *pathos* affection] A morbid state or condition not produced by any preceding disease

**idiosyncrasy**, *id'ē-ō-sin'krā-sī, n* [Fr *idiosyncrasie*, Gr *idiosynkrasia*—*idios* peculiar to one's self, *syn*, together, and *kraasis* a mixing, temperament] Peculiarity of temperament or constitution, a mental or moral character belonging to and distinguishing an individual, peculiar way of thinking or feeling

**idiosyncratic**, *id'ē-ō-sin'krat'ik, a* Belonging to idiosyncrasy

**idiot**, *id'ē-ōt, n* [Fr *idiot*, *L idiota*, fr *Gr idōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, fr *idios*, private, peculiar to one's self] A private person, one void of understanding a human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man, one hopelessly insane

**idiotry**, *id'ē-ōt-ē, n* Idiocy

**idiotic**, **idiotical**, *id'ē-ōt'ik, id'ē-ōt'ik-al, a* [Gr *idōtōlos*] Relating to or like an idiot foolish, utterly absurd

**idiotically**, *id'ē-ōt'ik-al-lī, adv* In an idiotic manner, very foolishly, most absurdly

**idiotism**, *id'ē-ōt-izm, n* [Gr *idōtismos*, a vulgar idiom, fr *idōtēs*, a vulgar person *Idiot*] An idiom, a peculiar or abnormal idiom

**idle**, *id'l, a* [A Sax. *idel*, *vain*, empty, *idle*=O Fris *idel*, D *idel*, G *eitel*, *idle*, Sw and Dan *idel* mere fr a root meaning to shine, seen in Skr *idh*, Gr *aiōhō*, I burn, A Sax. *ad* funeral pile] Not engaged in any occupation, unoccupied unemployed, inactive, doing nothing, indolent, slothful, lazy, useless, ineffectual futile, affording leisure, not occupied, of no use or importance, trifling, trivial, unprofitable — *v t*, pret & pp *idled*, *idld*, pp *idling*, *idling* To be idle, to lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business — *v t*, *To spend in idleness* (sometimes followed by *away*)

**idleness**, *id'l-ness, n* State or quality of being idle inaction, indolence, sloth, laziness triviality, uselessness

**idler**, *id'ler, n* One who idles, one who spends his time in inaction, a lazy person, a sluggard

**idle-wheel**, *id'l-whēl, n* A wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply



Idle-wheel

of transferring motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.

**idly**, *id'lī, adv* In an idle manner, lazily, sluggishly, carelessly, ineffectually unprofitably

**idocrase**, *id'ō-k'ras, n* [Gr *eidos* form and *krasis*, mixture, from the mixture of forms its crystals display] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form

**idol**, *id'ol, n* [Fr *idole*, *L idolum* fr *Gr eidōlon*, an image form, phantom, *idol*, fr *eidos*, form, same root as in *idea* (q v)] An image, representation, or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship a pagan deity, a person loved and honoured to adoration, anything on which we set our affections inordinately

**idolatry**, *id'ol-at-ē, n* [Fr *idolâtrie* *L idolâtrie*, Gr *eidōlatrīa*, an idol worshipper *IDOLATRY*] A worshipper of idols one who worships as a deity that which is not God, a pagan an adorer, a great admirer

**idolatress**, *id'ol-at-ēs, n* A female idolater or worshipper of idols

**idolatrous**, *id'ol-at-rus, a* Pertaining to idolatry, consisting in the worship of idols, consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence — **idolatrously**, *id'ol-at-rus-lī, adv* In an idolatrous manner

**idolatry**, *id'ol-at-ri, n* [Fr *idolâtrie*, *L idolâtrie*, fr *Gr eidōlatrīa*—*eidōla*, *idol*, and *latreō* I worship serve, fr *latron* hire] The worship of idols — images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God, excessive attachment or veneration for anything or that which is not God on adoration.

**idolize**, *id'ol-iz, v t pret & pp idolized*, *id'ol-izd, pp idolizing* [*Idol*]

and *-ize*] To worship as an idol to love to excess, to love or reverence to adoration

**idolizer**, *id'ol-iz-er, n* One who idolizes

**idoloclast**, *id'ol-ō-klast, n* [Fr *eidōlon*, *idol*, and *klaō*, I break] An idol or image breaker; an iconoclast

**idolon**, *id'ō-lon, n, pl idola*, *id'ō-lā* [Fr *eidōlon* *Idol*] A mere mental image, a fallacious notion

**idyl**, *id'l, n* [*L idyllum*, fr *Gr eidyllum*, *idyl*, fr *eidos*, form, shape *IDOL*] A short highly wrought descriptive poem, properly, a short pastoral poem

**idyllic**, *id'l-ik, a* Belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry, pastoral, suggestive of an idyl

**if**, *if, conj* [A Sax. *guf*, if, Icel *ef*, if, akin O Fr *si*, G *ob*, if, whether; Goth *ib*, whether, *jaba*, if.] Granting or supposing that, in case that, allowing that, on condition that, whether, although

**igneous**, *ig'nē-us, a* [*L igneus* fr *ignis*, fire, cognate with Skt *agni*, fire] Pertaining to or consisting of fire, having the nature of fire, resembling fire, proceeding from the action of fire

**ignipotent**, *ig-ni-pō-tent, a* [*L ignipotens*—*ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful, potent] Presiding over fire

**ignis-fatuus**, *ig'nis-fat'ū us, n, pl ignes-fatu*, *ig'nēz-fat'ū-lī, n* [*L*, foolish fire] A meteor that appears in the night, and flits about over marshy grounds, known also by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, *Corpus-candle*, &c.

**ignitable**, **ignitible**, *ig-ni-b'l, ignit'ib-l, a* Capable of being ignited

**ignite**, *ig-nit', v t pret & pp ignited*, *ig-nit'ed, pp igniting*, *ig-nit-ing* [*L ignio* ignited, to ignite, fr *ignis*, fire *IGNITOUS*] To kindle or set on fire, to communicate fire to — *v t*, *To take fire, to become red with heat*

**ignition**, *ig-ni'shon, n* [*Ignite*] Act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire, the act of catching fire, the state of burning

**ignoble**, *ig-nō-bl, a* [*L ignobilis*—*in*, not and *gnobilis*, *nobilis*, noble *NOBLE*] Not noble, of low birth or family, mean, base, disgraceful dishonourable

**ignobleness**, *ig-nō-bl-ness, n* The condition or quality of being ignoble

**ignobly**, *ig-nō-blī, adv* In an ignoble manner, meanly, disgracefully, basely

**ignominious**, *ig-nō-mi'us, a* [*L ignominiosus*, fr *ignominia*, ignominy *IGNOMINIOUS*] Marked with ignominy shameful, dishonourable, infamous despicable, worthy of contempt

**ignominiously**, *ig-nō-mi'us-lī, adv* In an ignominious manner, disgracefully, shamefully

**ignominy**, *ig-nō-mi-ni, n* [Fr *ignominie*, *L ignominia*—*in* not, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, name, fr root seen in *E know* *NOMINAL*] Public disgrace, entire loss of character or reputation, infamy, disgrace, opprobrium, shame, contempt

**ignoramus**, *ig-nō-rā-mus, n, pl Ignoramus*, *ig-nō-rā-mus-ēz* [1st pers pl pres ind. of *L ignoro*, I am ignorant—lit., we are ignorant] Originally the finding of a grand jury in certain occasions *IGNORE*] An ignorant person, a vain pretender to knowledge

**ignorance**, *ig-nō-rans, n* [Fr *ignorance*, *L ignorantia* *IGNORANT*] State of being ignorant, want of knowledge, state of being illiterate, uninformed, or uneducated, condition of not being aware, inacquaintance

**ignorant**, *ig-nō-rant, a* [Fr *ignorant* *L ignorant*—*antis*, *ppr* of *ignoro*, I am ignorant *IGNORANT*] Not knowing, destitute of knowledge or information, uneducated, untaught, illiterate, unacquainted with, before an object. — **ignorantly**, *ig-nō-rant-lī, adv* In an ignorant manner

**ignore**, *ig-nōr, v t pret & pp ignored*, *ig-nōrd, pp ignoring* [*L ignoro*, I am ignorant, fr *ignare* not knowing—*in*, not and *gnare* knowing fr root of *gnosco* I know, and *E know* *KNOW*] To pass over or overlook as if ignorant, to















**impassableness**, im-pas'a bl nes, *n* State of being impassable

**impassability**, **impassableness**, im-pas'i-bil'i t, im-pas'i-bl nes, *n* [See next] State or quality of being impassable

**impassible**, im-pas'i-bl, *a* [Fr *impassible*, fr *L* *impassibilis*—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *passibilis*, fr *L* *patior*, *passus*, I suffer] **PATIENT** Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering, not to be moved to passion or sympathy without or not exhibiting feeling, showing no sign of emotion, unmoved

**impassion**, im-pa'shon *v* pret & pp **impassioned**, im-pa'shond, *v* pret **impassioning**, im-pa'shon-ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, *intense*, and *passion*] To move or affect strongly with passion—**impassionable**, im-pa'shon-a-bl, *a* Easily excited, susceptible of strong emotions

**impassioned**, im-pa'shond, *a* Actuated or agitated by passion, animated, excited, having the feelings warmed, as a speaker, expressive of passion or ardour as a harangue

**impassive**, im-pas'iv, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *intense*, and *passive*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering, impassible, not exhibiting feeling or sensibility calm and unmoved

**impassively**, im-pas'iv-l, *adv* In an impassive manner—**impassiveness**, im-pas'iv nes, *n* State of being impassive

**impaste**, im-pas't, *v* pret & pp **impasted**, im-pas't-ed, *v* pret **impasting**, im-pas't-ing [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paste*] To knead or make into paste, in painting, to lay on colours thickly and boldly—**impasto**, im-pus'to, *n* [It] The application of thick opaque pigments

**impatience**, im-pa'shens *n* [Fr *impatience*, *L* *impatiens*] The condition or quality of being impatient, uneasiness under pain, suffering, or anything annoying

**impatient**, im-pa'shent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *patient*=Fr *impatiens*, *L* *impatis*, *impatiens*] Not patient, uneasy under given conditions and eager for change followed by *of, at, for, under*, not suffering quietly, uneasy or fretful when matters are not to one's mind, not enduring delay—**impatiently**, im-pa'shent-l, *adv* In an impatient manner

**impawn**, im-pau'z, *t* pret & pp **impawned**, im-pau'z-d, *v* pret **impawning**, im-pau'z-ing [To pawn, to pledge, to deposit as security]

**impach**, im-pach', *t* pret & pp **impached**, im-pach't, *v* pret **impaching**, im-pach'-ing [Fr *empacher*, O Fr *empacher*, *empescher*=Fr *empediar* fr *L* *impedire*, to entangle—*in* and *pedis* a snare, fr *pes*, *pedis*, the foot **IMPEDE**] To accuse, to charge with a crime or misdemeanour, specifically, to bring charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal (see **IMPEACHMENT**) to call in question (as a person's veracity), to disprove or detract from

**impeachable**, im-pach'a-bl, *a* Liable to be impeached, chargeable, censurable

**impeacher**, im-pach'er, *n* One who impeaches

**impeachment**, im-pach'ment, *n* The act of impeaching a calling in question an accusation brought by the House of Commons against some high official before the House of Lords, who act as judges, impediment or obstruction

**impearl**, im-perl', *t* pret & pp **impearled**, im-perl'd, *v* pret **impearling**, im-perl'-ing [To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls]

**impeccability**, im-pck'a-bl'i-ti, *n* Quality of being impeccable

**impeccable**, im-pck'a-bl, *a* [LL *impeccabilis*—*pr*fix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *L* *pecco*, I sin] **PECCABLE** Not peccable or liable to sin exempt from the possibility of sinning or doing wrong

**impecunious**, im-pc-kun-i-us, *a* [L *pr*fix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *pecunia* money] **PECUNIARY** Not having money, hard-up, without funds—**impecuniosity**, im-pc-kun-i-ous'ti, *n* State of being impecunious, want of money

**impedance**, im-ped'ans, *n* [Impede and -ance] A form of electrical resistance

**impede**, im-ped', *t* pret & pp **impeded**, im-ped'-ed, *v* pret **impeding**, im-ped'-ing [L *impedio*, I impede, hinder, lit entangle the feet of—in for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedestrian*, *expedite*, *biped*, *pedestal*, *impach*, &c] **PEDESTAL** To entangle or hamper to hinder to stop or delay the progress of, to obstruct

**impediment**, im-ped'-ment, *n* [L *impedimentum* See prec.] That by which one is impeded or hindered, hindrance obstruction, obstacle

**impel**, im-pel', *t* pret & pp **impelled**, im-pel'd, *v* pret **impelling**, im-pel'-ing [L *impello*—*in* for *in*, *on*, and *pello* I drive (as in *compel*, *dispel*, *repel*, *pulse*) **PULSE**] To push, drive, or urge forward, to press on, to excite to action, to instigate, to incite, to actuate, to induce

**impellent**, im-pel'-ent, *a* [L *impellens*, -entis, *pp* of *impello* See prec.] Having the quality of impelling—*n* A power or force that impels

**impend**, im-pend', *t* pret & pp **impended**, im-pend'-ed, *v* pret **impending**, im-pend'-ing [L *impendo*—*in* for *in*, *on*, over, and *pendo*, I hang (as in *depend*, *pendant*, &c)] To hang over, to be imminent, to threaten, to be approaching, and ready to fall—**impending**, im-pen'-dent, *a* Impending imminent

**impenetrability**, im-pe-ne-tra-bl'i-ti, *n* Quality of being impenetrable, that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies

**impenetrable**, im-pe-ne-tra-bl, *a* [Fr *impenetrable*, *L* *impenetrabilis*—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *penetrabilis*, penetrable (q v)] That cannot be penetrated, not admitting the entrance or passage of other bodies, impenetrable, that prevents any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time, not to be affected or moved, incapable of intellectual or emotional impression, obtuse or unsympathetic

**impenetrably**, im-pe-ne-tra-bl, *adv* In an impenetrable manner, so as to admit of no impression

**impenitence**, im-pe-ni-tens, *n* [See next] Quality or condition of being impenitent, obduracy hardness of heart

**impenitent**, im-pe-ni-tent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *penitent*=Fr *impenitent*] Not penitent, not repenting of sin, obdurate, of a hard heart

**impenitently**, im-pe-ni-tent-l, *adv* In an impenitent manner, obdurately

**imperative**, im-pe-rat-iv, *a* [L *imperatīvus*, fr *impero*, I command—in and *para* I prepare, I order **EXPERIOR**] Expressive of command, containing positive command designating a mood of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c in this sense often used as a noun peremptory, absolute obligatory

**imperatively**, im-pe-rat-iv-l, *adv* In an imperative manner, as an imperative, authoritatively peremptorily

**imperial**, im-per-a-tō'ri-al, *a* [From *L* *imperator*, a commander, an emperor **EXPERIOR**] Pertaining to a commander or an emperor commanding imperial

**impercipible**, im-per-sep'ti-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not* and *perceptible*] Not perceptible, not to be perceived, not discernible, not easily apprehended by the senses, very small fine or minute

**impercipitableness**, **impercipibility**, im-per-sep'ti-bl nes, im-per-sep'ti-bl'i-ti, *n* Quality of being imperceptible

**impercipitally**, im-per-sep'ti-bl, *adv* In an imperceptible manner

**imperfect**, im-per-fekt, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *perfect*=L *imperfectus*] Not perfect not finished not complete, defective, not perfect in a moral view not reaching a certain standard or ideal, not completely good, faulty—**imperfect tense**, expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past—*n* An imperfect tense

**imperfectness**, im-per-fekt-nes, *n* State or quality of being imperfect

**imperfectible**, im-per-fekt-i-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *perfectible*] That cannot be perfected

**imperfectly**, im-per-fekt-l, *adv* In an imperfect manner

**imperfectness**, im-per-fekt-nes, *n* State or quality of being imperfect

**imperfectly**, im-per-fekt-l, *adv* In an imperfect manner

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**imperfectness**, im-per-fekt-nes, *n* State or quality of being imperfect

**imperfectly**, im-per-fekt-l, *adv* In an imperfect manner not fully, not entirely, defectively faultily

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**imperfectly**, im-per-fekt-l, *adv* In an imperfect manner not fully, not entirely, defectively faultily







**imposer**—*im* for *in*, *on*, *upon*, and *poser*, to place. In form and meaning this word has a parallel position to *compose*, *depose*, &c., the meaning corresponding to that of *L impono*, *imponitum* [COSPOSE, POSE]. To place, put, set, or lay on, to lay on as a burden, tax, duty, penalty, command, &c., to enjoin as a duty, to lay on, as hands, to obtrude fallaciously, to palm or pass off printing, to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase — *v*. *l*. Used in phrase to impose on or upon, to pass or put a trick or deceit on, to deceive, to victimize.

**imposing**, *im pōz'ing*, *p* *a* Impressive in appearance, commanding, stately, majestic.

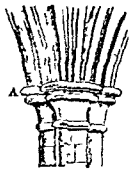
**imposingly**, *im-pōz'ing-lī*, *adv* In an imposing manner.

**imposition**, *im-pō-z'ish-n*, *n* [Fr *imposition*, *L impositio*] Act of imposing or laying on, act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, that which is imposed as a tax, toll, duty, &c., burden, the act of tricking or deceiving, a trick or deception, a fraud, an imposture, an exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

**impossibility**, *im-pōs'i-bil'i-ti*, *n* [Fr *impossibilité*, *L impossibilitas*] State or character of being impossible, that which cannot be, or cannot be done.

**impossible**, *im-pōs'i-bl*, *a* [Fr *impossible*, *L impossibile*] *im* for *in*, not, and *possible* possible. POSSIBLE.] Not possible, that cannot be, or cannot be done, incapable of being accomplished, thought, endured, &c., such as can hardly be thought of or believed.

**impost**, *im-pōst*, *n* [O Fr *impost*, Fr *impost*, *L impostum*, fr *impono*, *imponitum*, I lay upon—*in*, *on*, and *pono*, I place.] That which is imposed by authority, particularly a tax levied on imported goods, a tax, tribute, or duty, arch the point where an arch or vault rests on a wall or column (see also figure under ARCH).



A, Impost.

**imposthumate**, *im-pōst'hu-māt*, *a* Affected with an imposthume or abscess.

**imposthume**, *im-pōst'hu-m*, *n* [A corruption of *aposteme*, *apostome*] An old name for an abscess or aposteme.

**impostor**, *im-pōst'er*, *n* [Fr *imposteur*, *L impostor*, fr *L impono*, *imponitum*—*in*, *on*, and *pono*, I place IMPOSE.] One who imposes on others, a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception, a deceiver under a false character.

**imposture**, *im-pōst'chur*, *n* [Fr *imposture*, *L impostura*] Imposition or fraud practised by an impostor, fraud, deception.

**impotence**, *impōtency*, *im-pōtens*, *im-pōtens*, *n* [Fr *impotence*, *L impotentia* See next.] The state or quality of being impotent, want of ability, strength, or power, weakness, feebleness, want of power to effect any thing from absence of means, want of the power of procreation.

**impotent**, *im-pōt'ent*, *a* [Fr *impotent*, *L impotens*, *impotentia*, *im-pōt'ent*—*in* for *in*, not and *potens*, able *potent* POTENT.] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind, weak, feeble, destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children—*impotently*, *im-pōt'ent-lī*, *adv* In an impotent manner, feebly, weakly.

**imbound**, *im-pōund*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *imbound*, *im-pōund'ed*, *ppr* *imbounding*, *im-pōund'ing* [Prefix *in* for *in*, and *bound*] To put, shut, or confine in a pound or close pen (as a straying animal), to confine, to take possession of, as of a document for use when necessary—**imboundage**, *im-pōund'āj*, *n* [Imbound and *age*] Act of imbounding cattle—**imbounder**, *im-pōund'er*, *n* One who imbounds.

**impoverish**, *im-pō-ver'ish*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *impoverished*, *im-pō-ver'ish't*, *ppr* *impoverishing*, *im-pō-ver'ish'ing* [O Fr *empoveris-*

*empoveriscent*—prefix *em* for *L in*, intens, and *pauper*, poor. POOR.] To make poor, to reduce to poverty or indigence, as persons, to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of, as of land or soil—**impoverishment**, *im-pō-ver'ish-ment*, *n* Act of impoverishing, a reducing to indigence.

**impracticability**, *im-prak'ti-cab'i-lē-tē*, *n* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *practicable*, Fr *impracticable*] Not practicable, not to be performed or effected by human means or by the means at command, not to be dealt with or managed, unmanageable, stubborn, intractable, incapable of being passed or travelled (an impracticable road).

**impracticably**, *im-prak'ti-kab'i-lē*, *adv* In an impracticable manner.

**imprudent**, *im-prū-dēt*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *imprudent*, *im-prū-dēt'ed*, *ppr* *imprudenting*, *im-prū-dēt'ing* [L *imprudens*, *imprudens*—*in* for *in*, on, and *prudens*, I pray. PRAY.] To call down, as a curse, calamity or punishment, by prayer, to invoke (a curse or some evil), to pray that evil may befall.

**imprecation**, *im-prē-kā'shon*, *n* [Fr *imprecation*, *L imprecatio*] Act of imprecating, a prayer that a curse or calamity may come on any one, a curse, execration, malediction.

**imprecatory**, *im-prē-kā-to-ry*, *a* [Fr *imprecatoire*] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation.

**impregnability**, *im-preg'nā-bil'i-tē*, *n* State of being impregnable.

**imprenable**, *im-preg'nā-bl*, *a* [O Fr *imprenable* (the *g* being inserted as in *pregnable*, foreign)—*in* for *in*, not, and *pregnable*, *pregnable*, fr *prehendere*, *L prehendere*, to take.] That cannot be taken or reduced by force, able to resist attack, not to be moved, impressed, or shaken, invincible, as affection.

**impregnably**, *im-preg'nā-bl*, *adv* In an impregnable manner or position, in a manner to defy force.

**impregnate**, *im-preg'nāt*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *impregnated*, *im-preg'nāt'ed*, *ppr* *impregnating*, *im-preg'nāt'ing* [L *impregnare*, *impregnare*—*L in*, *in*, and *pregnans*, pregnant. PREGNANT.] To make pregnant or with young, to cause to conceive, as a female, to transmit or infuse into, to imbue, to saturate, to communicate qualities to by mixture.

**impreparation**, *im-preg'nā'sh-n*, *n* The act of impregnating; fecundation, infusion, saturation.

**impressario**, *im-pres'ā-ry*, *n* [It] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

**impressibility**, *im-prē-shi-bil'i-tē*, *n* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pressible*, *pressible*, fr *pressere*, to press.] Incapable of being lost by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

**impress**, *im-pres'*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *impressed*, *im-pres't*, *ppr* *impressing*, *im-pres'ing* [O Fr *impresser*, *impresser*, fr *L imprimere*, *impressum*—*in* for *in*, *in*, and *premo*, *pressum*, I press. PRESS.] To press upon or into, to imprint, to stamp, to mark by pressure, to indent, to stamp on the mind to inculcate (truth facts, &c.) to affect deeply the feelings of — *impressed*, *im-pres't*, *adj* That which is impressed a mark or figure made by pressure, impression, stamp, character.

**impressing**, *im-pres'ing*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *impressing*, *im-pres'ing* [Influenced by *press*, *impress* to stamp but originally meaning to lure by ready money, fr O E *prest*, ready money, fr O Fr *prester* to give to lend, fr *L presto* in readiness (give, before, and *sto*, I stand)] To compel to enter into public service, as a seaman to take for public use — *impressing*, *im-pres'ing*, *n* The act of impressing, compulsion to serve.

**impressibility**, *im-pres'i-bil'i-tē*, *n* Quality of being impressible.

**impressible**, *im-pres'i-bl*, *a* That may

be impressed, that yields to an impression, susceptible of impression, readily or easily affected, susceptible—**impressibly**, *im-pres'i-bil*, *adv* In an impressible manner.

**impression**, *im-pres'h-n*, *n* [Fr *impression*, *L impressio*] Act of impressing, that which is impressed, mark, indentation, stamp made by pressure, the effect which objects produce on the mind, an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief, idea, a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like, the aggregate of copies taken at one time, edition, copies forming one issue of a book.

**impressible**, *im-pres'h-on-ā-bl*, *a* Susceptible of impression, having the mind or feelings easily affected.

**impressionist**, *im-pres'h-on-ist*, *n* [Impression and *-ist*] One who lays much stress on impressions, an artist who tries to depict characters by their general and most striking characteristics, one who first impresses the spectator—**impressionism**, *im-pres'h-on-izm*, *n* The views or practice of an impressionist.

**impressive**, *im-pres'iv*, *a* [Impress and *-ive*] Making or tending to make an impression, having the power of exciting attention and feeling, solemn, awe inspiring.

**impressively**, *im-pres'iv-lī*, *adv* In an impressive manner, in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

**impressiveness**, *im-pres'iv-ness*, *n* Quality of being impressive.

**impressment**, *im-pres'ment*, *n* Act of impressing men into public service.

**imprimatur**, *im-pri-mā'ter*, *n* [L, let it be printed, fr *imprimere*, in modern sense of print IMPRESS.] A license to print a book, &c., hence a mark of approval in general.

**imprints**, *im-pri'ms*, *adv* [L] In the first place, first in order.

**imprint**, *im-pri'nt*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *imprinted*, *im-pri'nt'ed*, *ppr* *imprinting*, *im-pri'nt'ing* [O E *emprint* Fr *emprint*, *pp* of *emprendre*, to imprint, *L imprimere*, to impress. PRINT.] To impress, to mark by pressure, to stamp, to print, to fix on the mind or memory — *in print*, The name of the printer or publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and often time of publication.

**imprison**, *im-pri'zon*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *imprisoned*, *im-pri'zōnd*, *ppr* *imprisoning*, *im-pri'zōn'ing* [Prefix *in* for *in*, and *prison*, fr *emprisonner*.] To put into a prison, to incarcerate, to confine, to shut up, to restrain from escape or deprive of liberty.

**imprisonment**, *im-pri'zōn-ment*, *n* [Fr *emprisonnement*] Act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned, confinement, restraint of liberty.

**improbability**, *im-probā-bil'i-tē*, *n* [Fr *improbabilité*] Quality of being improbable, unlikelyhood.

**improbable**, *im-probā-bl*, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *probable*—Fr *improbable*, *L improbabilis*] Not probable, not likely to be true, unlikely.

**improbably**, *im-probā-bl*, *adv* In an improbable manner, without probability.

**improbability**, *im-probā-bl*, *n* [Fr *improbable*, *L improbabilis*—*in* for *in* not and *probabilis*, probability] Want of probity, want of integrity or rectitude of principle, dishonesty.

**impromptu**, *im-promp'tu*, *n* [L *in promptu* in readiness—in *in* and *promptus*, readiness. PROMPT. A sudden, poem epigram, or the like made off hand at a moment or without previous study, an extemporaneous and often witty composition — *off hand*, extempor — *adv* Off-hand.]

**improper**, *im-pro-p'er*, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *proper*] Not proper, not suitable or adapted, unfit, not becoming, not decent, erroneous, who is ungratified.

**improperly**, *im-pro-p'er-lī*, *adv* In an improper manner, unsuitably, erroneously, inaccurately.

**impropriate**, *im-pro-p'ri-āt*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *impropriated*, *im-pro-p'ri-āt'ed*, *ppr* *impropriating*, *im-pro-p'ri-āt'ing* [Prefix *im* for







**LL. inanito** [INANE.] Emptiness, vacuity, exhaustion from want of food.

**inanity** in an'í-ti, n. [L. *inanitas* INANE.] The quality of being inane, emptiness, void space, vacuity, mental vacuity, silliness.

**inapplicability**, in-ap'pli ka bl'í-ti, n. Quality of being inapplicable, unfit or unsuitableness.

**inapplicable**, in ap'pli ka-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and applicable.] Not applicable, incapable of being applied, not suited or suitable to the purpose, unsuitable inappropriate, inapposite — **inapplicablely**, in ap'pli ka bl, adv. In an inapplicable manner.

**inappreciable**, in ap-pré'shi-a bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and appreciable.] Not appreciable, so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated.

**inapproachable**, in ap-próch'a bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and approachable.] Not approachable, unapproachable.

**inappropriate**, in ap-pró-pri-at, a. [Prefix in, not, and appropriate.] Not appropriate, unsuited, not proper — **inappropriately**, in ap-pró-pri-at-l, adv. In an inappropriate manner.

**inapt**, in apt', a. [Prefix in, not, and apt.] Unapt, not apt, unsuitable, unfit.

**inaptitude**, in-ap'tí-túd, n. [Prefix in, not, and aptitude.] Want of aptitude, unfitness, unsuitableness.

**inarch**, in arch', r. t. [Prefix in, not, and arch.] To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree.

**inarticulate**, in-artí-kú-lát, a. [Prefix in, not, and articulate.] Not articulated, not uttered with distinctness by the organs of speech, not with the ordinary sounds of human speech, not jointed or articulated.

**inarticulately**, in-artí-kú-lát-l, adv. In an inarticulate manner.

**inartificial**, in-artí-fí-shal, a. [Prefix in, not, and artificial.] Not artificial, formed without art, simple, artless — **inartificially**, in-artí-fí-shal-l, adv. In an inartificial manner; in an artless manner.

**inasmuch**, in-as-much' adv. [In, as, and much.] Seeing, seeing that, thus being the fact, followed by a.

**inattention**, in-at-tén'shon, n. [Prefix in, not, and attention.] The want of attention, heedlessness.

**inattentive**, in-at-tén'tí-v, a. [Prefix in, not, and attentive.] Not attentive, careless, heedless, regardless — **inattentively**, in-at-tén'tí-v-l, adv. In an inattentive manner; carelessly, heedlessly — **inattentiveness**, in-at-tén'tí-ves, n. Quality of being inattentive.

**inaudibility**, in-audí-bí-lí-ty, n. State or quality of being inaudible.

**inaudible**, in-audí-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and audible.] Not audible, that cannot be heard — **inaudibly**, in-audí-bl, adv. In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

**inaugural**, in-á-gú-rál, a. [See next.] Pertaining to inauguration, made or pronounced at an inauguration.

**Inaugurate**, in-á-gú-rát, r. t. pret. & pp. inaugurated, in-á-gú-rát-ed, ppr. inaugurating, in-á-gú-rát-ing. [L. *augur*, *augur*, *augur*, to inaugurate, to install with such solemnities as augury requires — into and augur, in augur (q. v.) To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies — to invest with an office in a

formal manner, to begin or set in progress with formality solemnity, pomp, or ceremony, to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with, to celebrate the completion of.

**inauguration**, in-á-gú-rá'shon, n. Act of inaugurating, the ceremonies connected with such an act.

**inaugurator**, in-á-gú-rát-er, n. One who inaugurates — **inauguratory**, in-á-gú-rát-er, a. Suited or pertaining to inauguration.

**inauspicious**, in a-spí'shús, a. [Prefix in, not, and auspicious.] Not auspicious, ill-omened, unfortunate, unlucky, evil unfavourable — **inauspiciously**, in a-spí'shús-l, adv. In an inauspicious manner with ill omens, unfavourably.

**inauthoritative**, in a-thór'tí-tá-tí-v, a. [Prefix in, not, and authoritative.] Having no authority.

**inboard**, in-bórd, a. Within a ship or other vessel (an inboard cargo) — **adr** Within the hold of a vessel, on board of a vessel.

**inborn**, in-börn, a. Born in, innate, implanted by nature, natural, inherent.

**inbreath**, in-bré'th, n. A sudden, violent inroad or incursion, an irruption.

**inbreathe**, in-bré'th, r. t. pret. & pp. inbreathed, in-bré'th-ed, ppr. inbreathing, in-bré'th-ing. To breathe in, or infuse by breathing.

**inbred**, in-bréd, a. Bred within, innate, natural, inherent.

**inbred**, in-bréd, r. t. pret. & pp. inbred, in-bréd-ed, ppr. inbreeding, in-bréd-ing. To breed, produce or generate within.

**inbreast**, in-bré'st, n. A sling or piece of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.

**incage**, in-káj, r. t. To encage.

**incalculable**, in-kál'kú-lá-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and calculable.] Not calculable, beyond calculation, very great — **incalculably**, in-kál'kú-lá-bl, adv. In a degree beyond calculation, immeasurably, infinitely.

**incandescence**, in kan-des-séns, n. [Fr. *incandescence*.] See next.] The condition of being incandescent.

**Incandescent**, in kan-des-sént, a. [Fr. *incandescent*, fr. L. *incandescens*, ppr. of *incandescere*, to become warm — in, intens, and *candescere*, to begin to glow, fr. *candere*, to shine, to glow CANDID.] White or glowing with heat — **Incandescent light**, a form of gas light, a form of the electric light in which a filament of carbon is enclosed in a glass globe exhausted of air, becomes incandescent when a current is made to pass along it.

**incantation**, in kan-tá'shon, n. [Fr. *incantation*, L. *incantatio*, incantations, fr. *incanto*, I chant a magic formula over one — in, on, and *canto*, I sing CHANT, EX-CHANT.] The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions, the form of words so used, a magical spell, charm, or ceremony.

**incantatory**, in kan-tá-to-ri, a. Dealing with incantations, an enchantment, magical.

**incapability**, in-ká-pá-bí-lí-ty, n. Quality of being incapable.

**incapable**, in-ká-pá-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and capable.] Not capable, possessing inadequate power, ability or capacity, not admitting, not susceptible, not equal to something; unable, incompetent, unequal.

**incapacitate**, in ka-pá'sí-tát, ppr. incapacitating, in ka-pá'sí-tát-ing. [Prefix in, not, and capacitate.] To deprive of capacity or natural power, to render or make incapable, to disable to deprive of competent power or ability, to render incompetent to do, to disqualify.

**incapacitated**, in ka-pá'sí-tát-ed, ppr. incapacitating, in ka-pá'sí-tát-ing. [Prefix in, not, and capacitate.] To deprive of capacity or natural power, to render or make incapable, to disable to deprive of competent power or ability, to render incompetent to do, to disqualify.

**incapacitating**, in ka-pá'sí-tát-ing, ppr. incapacitating, in ka-pá'sí-tát-ing. [Prefix in, not, and capacitate.] To deprive of capacity or natural power, to render or make incapable, to disable to deprive of competent power or ability, to render incompetent to do, to disqualify.

**incapacity**, in ka-pá-sí-ty, n. [In and

capacity.] Want of capacity, inability, incompetency, want of qualification or legal requisites, disqualification.

**incarcerate**, in kar'sé-rát, r. t. pret. & pp. incarcerated, in kar'sé-rát-ed, ppr. incarcerating, in kar'sé-rát-ing. [L. *incarcerare* — L. in, in, and *carcer*, a prison.] To imprison, to confine in a jail, to shut up or inclose.

**incarceration**, in kar'sé-rát'shon, n. [Fr. *incarceration*.] Act of incarcerating or imprisoning, imprisonment.

**incarnadine**, in kar'na-dín, r. t. pret. & pp. incarnadined, in kar'na-dín-ed, ppr. incarnadining, in kar'na-dín-ing. [Fr. *incarnadine*, flesh coloured — L. in, in, and *carne*, flesh, CARNAL.] To tinge with the colour of flesh, to dye red.

**incarnate**, in kar'nát, r. t. pret. & pp. incarnated, in kar'nát-ed, ppr. incarnating, in kar'nát-ing. [L. *incarno* incarnatus — L. in, and *carne* carnal flesh whence also *carne* carnal incarnation CAPAL.] To clothe with flesh to embody in flesh — **a**. In vested with flesh embodied in flesh.

**Incarnation**, in kar'ná'shon, n. [Fr. *Incarnation*, L. *Incarnatio*.] See prec.] Act of taking on a human body and the nature of man, the state of being incarnated, a visible embodiment, a vivid exemplification in person or act.

**incase**, in kás', r. t. pret. & pp. incased, in-kás't, ppr. incasing, in kás'ing. [Prefix in, in, and case.] To inclose in a case, to inclose — **incasement**, in kás'mént, n. The act of incasing.

**incantion**, in ka'shon, n. [Prefix in, not, and caution.] Want of caution.

**incautious**, in ka'shús, a. [Prefix in, not, and cautious.] Not cautious, unwarlike, heedless, imprudent — **incautiously**, in ka'shús-l, adv. In an incautious manner, unwarily, heedlessly — **incautiousness**, in ka'shús-nes, n. Want of caution, unwaryness.

**Incendiarism**, in sen'di-a-rí-zm, n. [Incendiarium and -ism.] Act or practice of an incendiary, practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings, &c.

**Incendiary**, in sen'di-a-ri, a. [L. *incendiarium*, fr. *incendo*, I set fire to — in, and *cendere* to be glowing hot, CANDID.] A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's house or property, one who is guilty of arson, a person who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels, a firebrand — **a**. Relating to arson or incendiarism, tending to excite sedition or quarrels.

**Incense**, in-séns, n. [Fr. *encens*, fr. L. *incensum*, what is set on fire, fr. *incensum*, p. of *incendo*, I burn INCENDIARY.] Aromatic substance burned in religious rites or ceremonies, frankincense, the odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity, *frag*, flattery or agreeable homage — **v**. t. pret. & pp. incensed, in-séns-ed, ppr. incensing, in-séns-ing. To perfume with incense.

**Incense**, in-séns, r. t. pret. & pp. incensed, in-séns't, ppr. incensing, in-séns-ing. [L. *incensum*, provoked, inflamed, same origin as *incense*, above.] To inflame to violent anger, to enrage, exasperate, provoke, irritate.

**Incensive**, in-sén'sí-v, a. [L. *incensivus*, striking up or leading a melody — in, on, and *censio*, I sing CHANT.] Inciting, encouraging, or stirring up — **a**. That which incites that which stirs to action, what prompts to good or ill, motive, spur.

**inception**, in-sép'shon, n. [L. *inceptio*, *inceptus*, fr. *inceptus* I begin — prefix in, on, and *capio*, I take CAPABLE.] The act of beginning, beginning, commencement, first or initial state.

**Inceptive**, in-sép'tí-v, a. [L. *inceptivus*.] See prec.] Pertaining to inception, beginning, applied to a verb v. l. e. expresses the beginning of an action — **a**. An inceptive verb — **inceptively**, in-sép'tí-v-l, adv. In an inceptive manner.

**inceptor**, in-sép't-er, n. [L. *inceptor* or *inception*.] A beginner, one who is o



Inarching







**Incommunicative**, in kom mū'n kūt-iv, a [Prefix in, not, and communicative] Not communicative, not inclined to impart information to others  
**Incommutable**, in kom mūt'a-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and commutable] Not commutable, not to be exchanged  
**Incomparable**, in kom p'a-ra-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and comparable] Not comparable, that admits of no comparison with others, without a match, rival, or peer, unequal, transcendent, matchless  
**Incomparableness**, in kom p'a-ra-bl-nes, n State or quality of being incomparable  
**Incomparably**, in kom p'a-ra-bl, adv In an incomparable manner, beyond comparison or compare in the highest degree  
**Incompatibility**, in kom pat'i-bl'i-ti, n [Fr incompatibilité See next] State, condition, or quality of being incompatible  
**Incompatibility**, in kom pat'i-bl'i-ti, n [Fr incompatibilité See next] State, condition, or quality of being incompatible  
**Incongruity**, in kom grū-ū-ti, n [Fr incongruité See next] State, condition, or quality of being incongruous, incongruity, disposition or temper entirely out of harmony  
**Incompatible**, in kom pat'i-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and compatible] Fr incompatible Not compatible, inconsistent, that cannot subsist with something else irreconcilably different or disagreeing that cannot be made to accord or harmonize (feelings or tempers incompatible with each other)  
**Incompatibly**, in kom pat'i-bl, adv In an incompatible manner inconsistently  
**Incompetence**, inkom p'e-ten-si, n [Fr incompetence See next] State or quality of being incompetent, inability, want of suitable faculties or adequate means, want of proper qualifications, incapacity  
**Incompetent**, in kom p'e-ten-si, a [Prefix in, not, and competent] Fr incompetent Not competent, wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c., unable, incapable, wanting legal qualifications, not admissible or permissible  
**Incompetently**, in kom p'e-ten-si, adv In an incompetent manner  
**Incomplete**, in kom plē't-a, a [Prefix in, not, and complete] Not complete, not finished, imperfect, defective  
**Incompletely**, in kom plē't-a, adv In an incomplete manner or condition, imperfectly  
**Incompleteness**, inkom plē't-nes, n State of being incomplete, an unfinished state  
**Incomprehensibility**, in kom p'chens-ib'l'i-ti, n Quality of being incomprehensible, incomprehensibility  
**Incomprehensible**, in kom p'chens-ib'l, a [Prefix in, not, and comprehensible] Fr incomprehensible Not comprehensible, not to be comprehended or understood, beyond the reach of human intellect, inconceivable  
**Incomprehensibility**, in kom p'chens-ib'l, adv In an incomprehensible manner, inconceivably  
**Incomprehensive**, in kom p'chens-iv, a [Prefix in, not, and comprehensive] Not comprehensive not extensive, limited  
**Incomprehensibility**, in kom p'chens-ib'l'i-ti, n State or quality of being incomprehensible  
**Incompressible**, in kom pres'i-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and compressible] Not compressible, resistant against compression  
**Inconceivable**, in kom s'v'a-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and conceivable] Not conceivable, incapable of being conceived or thought of, inconceivable  
**Inconceivability**, in kom s'v'a-bl-nes, n Quality of being inconceivable  
**Inconceivably**, in kom s'v'a-bl, adv In an inconceivable manner, beyond conception, beyond the reach of human intellect  
**Inconclusive**, in kom klūs-iv, a [Prefix in, not, and conclusive] Not conclusive, not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question, not decisive  
**Inconclusively**, in kom klūs-iv, adv In an inconclusive manner  
**Inconclusiveness**, in kom klūs-iv-nes, n Quality of being inconclusive

**Incondensable**, in kon-dens-a-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and condensable] Not condensable, incapable of being condensed  
**Incondite**, in kon'dit, a [Fr incondite] Confused, rude—in, not, and condite, pp of condite, I put together, I join] Rude, unpolished said of literary compositions  
**Incongruent**, in kong-grū-ent, a [Prefix in, not, and congruent] Incongruous  
**Incongruity**, in kong-grū-ū-ti, n [See next Fr incongruité] Want of congruity or harmony inconsistency, absurdity, unsuitableness of one thing to another, disagreement of parts, want of symmetry  
**Incongruous**, in kong-grū-us, a [Prefix in, not, and congruous] Incongruous—in, not, and congruous, congruous] Not congruous, not of a kind or character to mingle well together, not such as to unite in harmony, not suited each other inharmonious  
**Incongruously**, in kong-grū-us-l, adv In an incongruous manner, unsuitably, unfitly  
**Inconsequence**, in kon-sē-kwens, n [Fr inconsequence, L inconsequentia See next] The condition or quality of being inconsequent, want of logical consequence, in conclusiveness  
**Inconsequent**, in kon-sē-kwens, a [Prefix in, not, and consequent] Not consequent or duly following, not having due reference or relevance, not following from the logical premises without regular inference  
**Inconsequentia**, in kon-sē-kwens-shal, a [Prefix in, not, and consequentia] Not consequentia, not of consequence or importance of little moment  
**Inconsequently**, in kon-sē-kwens-shal, adv In an inconsequential manner  
**Inconsiderable**, in kon sid'er-a-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and considerable] Not considerable unimportant, trivial, immaterial, small, insignificant  
**Inconsiderably**, in kon sid'er-a-bl, adv In an inconsiderable degree, to a small amount, very little  
**Inconsiderate**, in kon sid'er-āt, a [Prefix in, not, and considerate] L inconsiderate—in, not, and considerate, considerate] I consider] Not considerate, not acting with due consideration, hasty, imprudent, thoughtless, heedless, indiscreet, injudicious, rash  
**Inconsiderately**, in kon sid'er-āt, adv In an inconsiderate manner, without due consideration or regard to consequences  
**Inconsiderateness**, in kon sid'er-āt-nes, n Quality of being inconsiderate  
**Inconsistent**, in kon sist-ent, a [Prefix in, not, and consistent] Not consistent incongruous incompatible, irreconcilable, self-contradictory, discrepant, repugnant, contradictory not exhibiting consistent sentiments or conduct, at variance to principle, or the like  
**Inconsistently**, in kon sist-ent, adv In an inconsistent manner, incongruously, with self-contradiction  
**Inconsolable**, in kon sōl-a-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and consolable] Not to be consoled, grieved beyond consolation  
**Inconsolably**, in kon sōl-a-bl, adv In an inconsolable manner, beyond consolation  
**Inconsolant**, in kon sōl-ant, a [Prefix in, not, and consolant] Not consolant, not agreeing inconsistent, discordant  
**Inconspicuous**, in kon spik-ū-us, a [Prefix in, not, and conspicuous] Not conspicuous or readily noticed, not to be easily perceived, unobtrusive  
**Inconspicuously**, in kon spik-ū-us-l, adv In an inconspicuous manner  
**Inconstancy**, in kon stan-si, n [See next] The quality of being, inconstant, want of constancy, instability of temper or affection, unsteadiness, fickleness  
**Inconstant**, in kon stan-si, a [Prefix in, not, and constant] L inconstant, Fr inconstant] Not constant, mutable, subject to

change of opinion inclination, or purpose, not firm in resolution, unsteady, fickle, capricious, unstable, changeable variable  
**Inconstantly**, in kon stan-si, adv In an inconstant manner  
**Incontestable**, in kon test-a-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and contestable] Not contestable, not to be disputed, not admitting debate too clear to be controverted, incontrovertible, indisputable, undeniable  
**Incontestably**, in kon test-a-bl, adv In an uncontested manner indisputably, incontrovertibly, undubitably  
**Incontenance**, inkonten-ans, n [Fr incontenance, L incontinentia See next] The condition or quality of being incontinent, want of continence, indulgence of lust, lewdness, med inability or desire to restrain discharges of their contents  
**Incontinent**, inkonten-ans, a [Prefix in, not, and continent, L incontinentia, Fr incontinent, incontinent, and (as adv) forthwith, immediately] Not continent, not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite, unchaste, lewd, med unable to restrain discharges  
**Incontinently**, inkonten-ans-l, adv In an incontinent manner, unchaste, immediately instantly forthwith, at once  
**Incontrovertibility**, in kon trō-vert-i-bl'i-ti, n State or quality of being incontrovertible  
**Incontrovertible**, in kon trō-vert-i-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and controvertible] Not controvertible, too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy, uncontested, indisputable  
**Incontrovertibly**, in kon trō-vert-i-bl, adv In an incontrovertible manner, uncontestedly, indisputably  
**Inconvenience**, in kon v'ē-ni-ens, n [Fr inconvenience, L L inconvenience See next] The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience, something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; annoyance, molestation, trouble, disadvantage—v t pret & pp inconvenienced in kon v'ē-ni-ent, pret & pp inconveniencing, in kon v'ē-ni-ens-ing] To put to inconvenience, to trouble  
**Inconvenient**, in kon v'ē-ni-ent, a [Prefix in, not, and convenient] Fr inconvenient Not convenient, inexpedient, incommodious, disadvantageous, giving some trouble, wanting due facilities, causing embarrassment, unopportune  
**Inconveniently**, in kon v'ē-ni-ent-l, adv In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably, incommodiously, in a manner to give trouble, unseasonably  
**Inconvertibility**, in kon vert-i-bl'i-ti, n Quality of being unconvertible  
**Inconvertible**, in kon vert-i-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and convertible] Not convertible that cannot be converted into or exchanged for something else (as bank notes or bonds)  
**Inconvertible**, in kon v'ē-ni-ent, a [Prefix in, not, and convertible] Not convertible that cannot be converted, not payable of conviction  
**Incorporate**, in kor-pō-rāt, i t pret & pp incorporating, in kor-pō-rāt-ing [L incorporate, pp of incorporare, Fr incorporare, to unite so, and corpora, Fr corpus, corpora, a body] CORPORA] To form into one body to combine or mix into one mass, to unite to blend, to work into another mass or body, to associate or join on with another whole, as with a government or state, to form into a legal body, corporation, or body corporate, as a bank or company—v t To unite so, as to make a part of another body, to be mixed or blended to grow into or coalesce—v a Incorporate] united in one body  
**Incorporation**, in kor-pō-rā-ti-on, n [See next] Act of incorporating or state of being incorporated, union of different things into one, a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person  
**Incorporeal**, in kor-pō-rē-al, a [Prefix







to a final close or issue, wavering, vacillating  
**Indecisively**, in-dĕ sĭs'iv b, *adr* In an indecisive manner; without decision  
**Indefinable**, in-dĕ klĭn'a-b, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *declinable*) Not declinable, not varied by terminations of case, number, &c  
**Indecomposable**, in-dĕ-kom'poz'a-b, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *decomposable*) Not decomposable incapable of decomposition  
**Indecorous**, in-dĕ kō'rus, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *decor*, *decoratus*) Not decorous violating decorum or propriety, an seemingly indecent, unbecoming  
**Indecorously**, in-dĕ kō'rus-lb, *adr* In an indecorous or unbecoming manner—**Indecorousness**, in-dĕ kō'rus-nes, *n* Quality of being indecorous  
**Indecorously**, in-dĕ kō'rum, *n* [L *indecorus*, neut of *indecorus*—in, not, and *decorus*, decorus] Want of decorum impropriety of behaviour; unbecoming or unseemly  
**Indeed**, in-dĕd, *adv* [Prefix in, and *deed*] In reality, in truth, in fact, really, truly, sometimes emphatic, sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission, sometimes interjectionally, or interrogatively  
**Indefatigable**, in-dĕ făt'ig-a bl, *a* [L *indefatigabilis*, fr in, not, and *defatigo*, I tire completely—*de*, intens, and *fatigo*, I fatigue FATIGUE] That cannot be wearied or fatigued, unwearying, unwearied, unremitting  
**Indefatigably**, in-dĕ făt'ig-a-bl, *adv* In an indefatigable manner, unremittingly, sedulously  
**Indefensibility**, in-dĕ fĕz'ĭ bl'ĭ tĭ n [See next] Quality of being indefensible  
**Indefensible**, in-dĕ fĕz'ĭ bl, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *defensible*) Not defensible, not to be defeated or made void, as a right, claim, or title—**Indefensibly**, in-dĕ fĕz'ĭ bl, *adv* In an indefensible manner  
**Indefensible**, in-dĕ fĕns'ĭ bl, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *defensible*) Not defensible, that cannot be defended or maintained, untenable—**Indefensibly**, in-dĕ fĕns'ĭ bl, *adv* In an indefensible manner  
**Indefinable**, in-dĕ fĭn'a bl, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *definable*) Incapable of being defined, not to be clearly explained by words—**Indefinably**, in-dĕ fĭn'a bl, *adv* In an indefinable manner  
**Indefinite**, in-dĕ fĭn'ĭ tĭ, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *definitus*, *indefinitus*) Not definite, not limited or defined, not precise or certain, uncertain, vague, not given or defined in magnitude, as a line, but too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important—**Indefinitely**, in-dĕ fĭn'ĭ tĭ, *adv* In an indefinite manner, not precisely, not with certainty or precision—**Indefiniteness**, in-dĕ fĭn'ĭ tĭ-nes, *n* State or quality of being indefinite  
**Indelibility**, in-dĕ-lĭ bl'ĭ tĭ n, *n* Quality of being indelible  
**Indelible**, in-dĕ-lĭ bl, *a* [For *indelible* tr L *indelibilis*—in, not, and, *dele*, I delete DELETE] Not to be deleted or blotted out, that cannot be effaced or obliterated  
**Indelibly**, in-dĕ-lĭ bl, *adv* In an indelible manner, too deeply imprinted to be effaced, ineffaceably  
**Indelibly**, in-dĕ-lĭ k'v, *n* [*Indelicate* and *-cy*] The condition or quality of being indelicate, a certain want of modesty or purity of mind, want of delicacy in feeling, want of a nice sense of propriety  
**Indelicate**, in-dĕ-lĭ k'v, *a* (Prefix in, not, and, *delicate*) Wanting delicacy, offensive to modesty, purity or nice sense of propriety, tending to indecency or obscenity, or, fr, *in*, not, and *delicatus*, immodest  
**Indelicately**, in-dĕ-lĭ k'v-lb, *adv* In an indelicate manner  
**Indemnification**, in-dĕm'ĭ nĭ k'ā'shon, *n* Act of indemnifying, reparation, reimbursement of loss or damage  
**Indemnify**, in-dĕm'ĭ nĭ k'v, *r* pret & pp *indemnified*, in-dĕm'ĭ nĭ k'v *indemnifying*, in-dĕm'ĭ nĭ k'v *indemnities*, in-dĕm'ĭ nĭ k'v *Indemnity*, in-dĕm'ĭ nĭ k'v *I make* **INDEMNITY** To make safe from loss or harm, to save harmless, to secure against loss, dam-

age, or penalty, to reimburse or compensate.

**Indemnity** *in-dem-ni-ti, n* [*Fr indemnité, i.L. indemnitas, fr. L. indemnus*, uninsured, not suffering loss—*prex in, not, and damnum, loss, damage* **DAMS**] Security given against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained

**Indent** *in-dent', r, t pret & pp indented, in-dent-ed ppr indenting, in-dent-ing* [*L. indentare, O Fr endenter, fr. L. in in, and dens, dent, a tooth* **DENTAL**] To notch, to cut, to cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth, to bind by indentures—*A cut or notch in the margin of anything, an indentation*

**Indentation** *in-dent-a'sh'on n* [See **pre**] Act of indenting, a notch, a cut in the margin of something, an angular recess or depression in any border

**Indented** *in-dent-ed, a, n* Having notches or points like teeth on the margin, too'ched

**Indenture** *in-dent'ür, n* [*Indent and ure = O Fr endenture i.L. indentura*] That which is indented indentation a deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves could be at once made manifest—*in-dent'ür ppr indenting, in-dent'ür ppr indenting, in-dent'üring To indent, to bind by indentures*

**Independence** *in-de-pend'ens, n* [See **next**] The state of being independent, complete exemption from control or the power of others a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others, self reliance political freedom property or income sufficient to make one independent of others or of his own exertions

**Independent** *in-de-pend'ent, a* [*Prefix in, not, and dependent*] Not dependent, not subject to the control of others, not subordinate, not relying or depending on others, affording the means of independence, moderately wealthy not subject to bias or influence, acting and thinking for one's self free, bold, unconstrained separate from exclusive irrespective, (with **cap**) pertaining to independent pend'ent a, who is independent (with **cap**) one who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation is an independent church

**Independently** *in-de-pend'ent-ly adv* In an independent manner, leaving out of consideration without undue bias or influence

**Indescribable** *in-di-ek'ri-b'l, a* [*Prefix in, not, and describable*] That cannot be described

**Indestructible** *in-di-struk'ti-bl, a* [*Prefix in, not, and destructible*] That cannot be destroyed, incapable of decomposition, imperishable—**Indestructibly** *in-di-struk'ti-bl, adv* In an indestructible manner

**Indeterminable** *in-di-ter'm'in-a-bl, a* [*Prefix in, not, and determinable*] That cannot be determined, undetermined, or fixed, not to be determined or ended

**Indeterminably** *in-di-ter'm'in-a-bl, adv* In an indeterminate manner

**Indeterminate** *in-di-ter'm'in-a-bl* [*Prefix in, not, and determinate*] Not determinate not settled or fixed, not definite, uncertain, not precise or certain

**Indeterminate** *in-di-ter'm'in-a-bl, n* [*Prefix in, not, and determinate*] manner, indefinitely not with precise limits

**Indetermination** *in-di-ter'm'in-a'sh'on, n* [*Prefix in, not, and determination*] Want of determination an unsettled or wavering state vacillation

**Indevout** *in-de-vu't, a* [*Prefix in, not, and devout*] Not devout, not pious

**Indices** *in-dek's, n, pl. indices or indices* *in-dek's, n, pl. indices* [*L. a pointer, a table of contents—in, in, and fem of dico, I say* (**DICTION**), seen also in *ek'ri dy, fr*

**ind'nyim**, I show] Something that points out shows, indicates, or manifests, a pointer or hand that directs to anything, the hand of a clock, the hand of a card, the hand of a table of contents, the hand of an alphabetical order, list of books disapproved of by R. Catholic authorities the forefinger, *er*, *math* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved the exponent — *v* *t* pret & pp *ind'ed* *ind'ekst* *pp* *ind'ezing*, *ind'eks-ing* To provide with an index, to place in an index.—**Indexer**, *ind'eks-er*, *n* One who makes an index.—**Indexical**, *ind'eks-i-kəl*, *a* Having the form of an index, pointing to an index.—**Indexivity**, *ind'eks-i-ti*, *n* [Prefix *ind-*, *not*, and *dexterity*] Want of dexterity.  
**Indi'man**, *in'di-mən*, *n* A large ship employed in the India trade.  
**Indian**, *in'di-an* *a* [From *India*] Pertaining to India or Hindustan or to the Indies East or West, pertaining to the aborigines of America made of maize or Indian corn—**Indian corn**, a native American plant, *maize*, *corn*, *maize*, and its product—**Indian file**, arrangement of persons in a row following one after another, from the American Indians—**Indian ink**, *Indi-ink*, *n* China ink.—**Indian summer**, in North America a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—*n* A native of the Indies, West or East, an aboriginal native of America.  
**India-paper**, *in'di-pə-pər* *n* A delicate translucent paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings.  
**India-rubber**, *in'di-rub-ər* *n* Ceylon chouc, so named because first brought out there on pencil marks on paper.  
**Indicant**, *in'di-kənt*, *a* [L *indicans*, *indicatus*] See next.] Serving to point out, indicating.  
**Indicate**, *in'di-kāt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *indicated*, *in'di-kā-təd*, *v* *i* pret & pp *indicated*, *in'di-kāt-ing* [L *indicatum* fr *indere*, *indens* INDPRX] To point out, to show to intimate, to suggest.  
**Indication**, *in'di-kā'shən* *n* Act of indicating or pointing out, or what points out, mark *to'en*, sign, symptom.  
**Indicative**, *in-dik-a-tiv*, *a* [Fr *indicatif*, L *indicativus*] That serves to point out or intimate, serving as an indication, serving intimation or knowledge designating a mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions — *n* Gram the indicative mood.—**Indicatively**, *in-dik-a-tiv-lē*, *adv* In an indicative manner.  
**Indicator**, *in'di-kā-tər*, *n* [Fr *indicateur*, L *indicator*] One who or that which indicates an instrument for indicating and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine, a recording instrument of various kinds.—**Indicatory**, *in'di-kā-tō-rē*, *a* Serving to indicate or make known.  
**Indict**, *in-dit'*, *v* *t* pret & pp *indicted*, *in-dit-təd*, *ppr* *indicting* *in-dit-ing* [O Fr *indictor*, *indictor* fr L *indicare*, *inductum* to decide publicly—intents, and dico I say] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor in due form of law **Indictable**, *in-dit-a-bl* *a* That may be indicted, subject to indictment.  
**Indictment**, *in-dit-sə-mənt* *n* [L *indictio* fr *indico*, *inductum* INDICT] A cycle of fifteen fiscal or financial years, instituted by Congress in the last century.  
**Indifferent**, *in-dif-er-ənt*, *n* The act of regarding, a formal accusation or charge against a person, a written accusation of a crime or a misdemeanor.  
**Indifference**, *in-dif-er-əns*, *n* [Fr *indifférence* L *indifferentia*] See next.] The state or quality of being indifferent, impartiality, abstinence of interest, unconcern, want of solicitude or some degree of indifference.  
**Indifferent** *in-dif-er-ənt* *a* [Fr *indifférent* L *indifferens* *indifferentia*—*in* *not*, and *differens* *ppr* of *differo* I differ DIFFER.] *Not* inclined to one or more than















for the purpose of assassination or other mischief — *n*. An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions — **infernally**, in fern'al-l, adv In an infernal way, detestably **inferrible**, in fer'i-bl, *a* That may be inferred, inferrible

**infertile**, in fer'til, *a* [Prefix in, not, and fertile] Not fertile, not fruitful or productive, barren — **infertilely**, in fer'til-l, adv In an infertile manner — **infertility**, in fer-ti-li-ti, *n* The condition of being infertile, unproductiveness, barrenness

**infest**, in fest', *t* pret & pp **infested**, in fest'ed, ppr **infesting**, in fest'ing [Fr *infester*, fr *L infestare*, to attack, to molest, fr *infestus*, hostile — *in*, in, and same root as *fendo* in *offendo*, defend, I offend, defend.] To make hostile attacks on, predations on, to attack, to harass, to annoy continually — **infestation**, in fest-ā'shon, *n* [L *infestatio*] The act of infesting

**infudation**, in-fu-dā'shon, *n* [L *in*, into, and *fudum*, a sieve] The act of putting in possession of an estate in fee, the granting of tithes to laymen

**infidel**, in fi-del' *n* [Fr *infidèle*, L *infidelis*, faithless, unbelieving — *prefix*, in, not, and *fidelis*, faithful **FIDELITY**] A disbeliever, a sceptic one who does not believe in God or in Christianity, or has no religious faith, an atheist, any one regarded as not holding the true faith — *a* Unbelieving, sceptical

**infidelity**, in-fi-del'i-ti *n* [Fr *infidélité*, L *infidelitas* See prec.] Want of faith or belief, atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion, unbelief, scepticism unfaithfulness in married persons, unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation, dishonesty, treachery

**infilter**, in-fil'ter, *t* pret & pp **infiltered**, in-fil'ter'd, ppr **infiltering**, in-fil'ter-ing [Prefix in, in and filter] To filter in, to percolate, to infiltrate

**infiltrate**, in-fil'trāt *v* pret & pp **infiltrated**, in-fil'trāt'ed, ppr **infiltrating**, in-fil'trāt-ing [Prefix in, in, and filtrate] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance, to percolate

**infiltration**, in fil-trā'shon, *n* Act or process of infiltrating, that which infiltrates

**infinite**, in fi-nit, *a* [Prefix in, not, and finite, L *infinitus*] Not finite without limits or bounds, boundless, illimitable, interminable, endless, not circumscribed or limited in any way, vast, immense — *n* The Infinite Being the Almighty, that which is infinite infinite space — **infinitely**, in fi-nit-l, adv In an infinite manner, immensely, beyond all comparison

**infinitesimal**, in fi-nit-es'hal, *a* [Fr *infinitésimal*, as if fr *L* form *infinitesimus* fr *infinitus*, infinite] Infinitely or indefinitely small, less than any assignable quantity — *a* An infinitely small quantity, that which is less than any assignable quantity — **infinitesimally**, in fi-nit-es'hal-l, adv To an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree

**infinitival**, in fi-nit-iv-al, *a* [Infinitive and -al] Belonging to the infinitive mood

**infinitive**, in fi-nit-iv, *a* [Infinitive and -ive] fr *L* infinitum, infinite, unlimited] Designating a mood of the verb which expresses action without limitation of person or number, *is*, to love — *n* The infinitive mood. — **infinitively**, in fi-nit-iv-l, adv In the manner of an infinitive mood

**infinitude**, in fi-nit'ū-d, *n* [Fr *infinitude*, fr *L* infinitus, infinite] The quality or state of being infinite, infinite extent, immensity, greatness, boundless number

**infinity**, in fi-ni-ti *n* [Fr *infinité*, L *infinitus* fr *infinitus*, infinite] State or quality of being infinite, unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, power, excellence &c, boundlessness, immensity, indefinite extent, endless or indistinct number

**infirm**, in ferm', *a* [Prefix in, not, and firm L *infirmus*, weak, feeble] Not firm, weak, feeble; weak as regards health or body, sickly, enfeebled, irrsolute

**infirmarium**, fr *L* *infirmus*, infirm] A place where the infirm or the sick and injured are lodged and nursed, a hospital

**infirmity**, in-ferm'i-ti, *n* [Fr *infirmite*, L *infirmitas*] The state of being infirm, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body, weakness of mind or of resolution, failing, faint, feeble, malady, defect

**infirmus**, in-ferm'us, *adv* In an infirm manner — **infirmness**, in ferm'nes, *n* The state of being infirm

**infuse**, in fūs' *v* pret & pp **infused**, in-fūs't, ppr **infusing**, in fūs'ing [Prefix in, in, and *fuso*, L *infuso* infundam — *in*, into, and *fuso*, I fix] To fix or fasten in, to set in, to fasten in something, to implant or fix, as principles &c — *n* infūs A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word

**inflame**, in-flām', *t* pret & pp **inflamed**, in-flām'd, ppr **inflaming**, in-flām'ing [L *inflamo* — *in*, in, and *flamma*, flame **FLAME**] To set on fire, to kindle, to redden or make fiery, to excite or increase, as passion or appetite, to enkindle into violent action, to incense, to irritate, to provoke to exasperate in *med* to make morbidly red, hot, and swollen — *v* 1 To grow hot, angry and painful, to take fire

**inflammability**, in-flām-mā-bil'itē, *n* The state or quality of being inflammable

**inflammable**, in-flām-a-bl, *a* [INFLAME] That may be inflamed or set on fire, easily kindled, combustible — **inflammably**, in-flām-a-bl, *adv* In an inflammable manner

**inflammation**, in-flām-ā'shon, *n* [Fr *inflammation*, L *inflammatio* **INFLAME**] Act of inflaming, state of being inflamed, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and feverish symptoms

**inflammatory**, in-flām-a-tō-n, *a* [Fr *inflammatoire* **INFLAME**] Tending to inflame, pertaining to inflammation tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition

**inflate**, in-flāt' *v* pret & pp **inflated**, in-flāt'ed, ppr **inflating**, in-flāt'ing [Fr *inflato*, *inflatus* — *in*, in, and *flo*, I blow **FLATE**, *are*] To swell or distend by injecting air, to fill with the breath to swell to puff up, to elate, to raise above the real or normal value — **inflated**, in-flāt'ed, *p* a Puffed up, tumid, turgid, bombastic, unduly raised in price

**inflation**, in-flā'shon, *n* [L *inflatio* **INFLATE**] Act of inflating or state of being inflated, state of being distended with air, state of being puff up, as with vanity

**inflatus**, in-flāt'us, *n* [L, fr *inflat* **INFLATE**] A blowing or breathing in, inspiration

**inflect**, in flect', *t* pret & pp **inflected**, in flect'ed, ppr **inflecting**, in-flect'ing [L *inflecto* — *in*, in, and *flecto*, I bend, bow, or curve **FLECTURE**] To bend, to turn from a direct line or course, in grammar, to go over the inflections of, to decline or conjugate, to modulate the voice

**inflection**, in flek'shon, *n* [Fr *inflection*, L *inflectio* **INFLECT**] Act of inflecting or state of being inflected, the variation of nouns &c, by declension, and of verbs by conjugation, modulation or rise and fall of the voice, in optics, deflection or diffraction. — **inflectional**, in flek'shon-al, *a* Relating to or having inflection

**inflective**, in-flek'tiv, *a* [Inflect and -ive] Having the power of inflecting, having grammatical inflection

**inflected**, in-flek't'ed, *a* [L *inflectus*, fr *inflecto* **INFLECT**] Bent, curved, bent in word

**inflexibility**, in-flek-si-bil'itē, *n* [Fr *inflexibilité*, L *inflexibilitas*] Quality of being inflexible, firmness of purpose, unbending, pertinacity or obstinacy

**inflexible**, in-flek-si-bl, *a* [Prefix in, not, and flexible = Fr *inflexible* L *inflexibilis*] That cannot be bent, firm in purpose, un-

bending, unyielding, pertinacious; obstinate inexorable, unalterable — **inflexibility**, in-flek-si-bl'itē, *n* Inflexibility

**inflexibly**, in-flek-si-bl, *adv* In an inflexible manner firmly, inexorably

**inflexion**, in-flek'shon, *n* See **INFLECTION**

**inflict**, in fikt', *v* pret & pp **inflicted**, in fikt'ed, ppr **inflicting**, in fikt'ing [L *infingo*, *inflicere* — *in*, upon, and *fingo* I strike, as in *afflict*, conflict **CONFLICT**] To strike, as in afflict, conflict To cause to feel cause to bear or suffer from, to cause to feel or experience, to impose, as pain, disgrace, punishment — **inflicter**, in-fikt'er, *n* One who inflicts

**inflation**, in flik'shon, *n* [Fr *inflation*, L *inflatio*] Act of inflicting punishment inflicted, calamity severe visitation

**inflective**, in fikt'iv, *a* [Inflect and -ive] Tending or able to inflect

**inflorescence**, in flō-res'ens, *n* [From L *inflorescere*, ppr of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom — *in*, in, and *florescere*, to begin to blossom **FLOURISH**] A flowering, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which blossoms are supported on their footstalks or peduncles

**inflow**, in-flō, *n* [In and flow] The act of flowing in or into, that which flows in, influx

**influence**, in-flū-ens, *n* [Fr *influence*, lit. inflowing, L *influentia* fr *L* *influen*, *influentis* ppr of *influo* I flow — *in*, in, *fluo*, I flow **FLUENT**] A flowing in, agency, or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way, ability or power sufficient to produce some effect sway, effect power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like, acknowledged ascendancy with people in power — *v* 1 pret & pp **influenced**, in-flū-ent, ppr **influencing**, in-flū-ens-ing To exercise influence on, to modify or affect in some way, to act on, to bias, to sway

**insufluent**, in-flū-ent, *a* [L *influen*, *influentis* **INFUSE**] Flowing in

**insuflential**, in-flū-ens'hal, *a* [From *influen*] Exerting influence, physical or other, possessing power or influence — **insuflentially**, in-flū-ens'hal-l, *adv* In an influential manner

**insuflenza**, in-flū-en'za, *n* [It *influenza*, lit. influence **INFLUENCE**] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind

**insuflus**, in-flūks *n* [L *inflatus*, fr *inflato* **INFUSE**] Act of flowing in, infusion, inflow; a coming in, introduction, importation in abundance the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea

**infusion**, in fūk'shon, *n* [L *infusio*, *infusus* See prec.] Infusion, introduction, infusion

**infold**, in fōld', *v* pret & pp **unfolded**, in fōld'ed, ppr **unfolding**, in fōld'ing [Prefix in, in, and fold] To fold in, to involve, to wrap up or inwrap to inclose, to clasp with the arms, to embrace

**inform**, in form', *v* pret & pp **informed**, in form'ed, ppr **informing**, in-form'ing [Fr *informare* to apprise, L *informare*, to shape, to conceive, to describe — *in*, in, on (or *intens*), and *forma*, I form, fr *forma* form] To give form or shape to, to inspire and give life to, to actuate with vitality, to animate, to communicate knowledge to, to instruct, teach enlighten, tell, acquaint, apprise (to inform a person of something) — *v* 1 To give information — To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation against

**informal**, in form'al, *a* [Prefix in, not, and formal] Not in the regular or usual form or mode, not with the official, conventional, or customary forms, without ceremony

**informality**, in form'al-i-ti, *n* [See prec.] Quality of being informal, want of regular or customary form, mode, rule or order

**informally**, in form'al-l, *adv* In an informal manner, without the usual forms

**informant**, in form'ant *n* [L *informans*, *informans* ppr of *informo* **INFORM**] One who informs an informer an accuser

**information**, in form-ā'shon, *n* [Fr in-







[illegible][illegible]















in, not, and sufferable } Not to be suffered, borne or endured, intolerable, unendurable  
**insufferably**, in-suf-er-ā-bl, adv In an insufferable manner

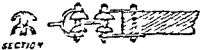
**insufficiency** in suf-fish-en-si, n State of being insufficient, deficiency, inadequacy  
**insufficient** in suf-fish-ent, a (Prefix in, not, and sufficient) Not sufficient, deficient, inadequate to any need, use, or purpose

**insufficiently**, in-suf-fish-ent-l, adv In an insufficient manner, inadequately

**insulation**, in-suf-flā-shon, n [L *insufflato* fr *in*, in, and *insuffle*, to blow] A blowing or breathing in, in the R Cuth Ch the breathing upon a baptized person to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit

**insular**, in-sū ler a [L *insularis*, fr *insula*, an island (whence also *isle*, *isolate*) perhaps cognate with *Celtica*, an island] Pertaining to an island, forming an island pertaining to the views of people inhabiting an island narrow-minded, contracted  
**insularity** in sū la'rī-ti, n State of being insular  
**insularly**, in-sū ler-l, adv In an insular manner

**insulate** in-sū līt, v t pret & pp *insulated*, in-sū lāt-ed, prp *insulating*, in-sū lāt-ing [From L *insula*, an island **INSULAR**] To make into an island, to detach, to isolate, to separate, as in electrified body, by the interposition of non-conductors, to free from



SECTION



Insulator for Telegraph Wires

combination with other substances, as a chemical substance

**insulation**, in-sū lā'shon, n Act of insulating, state of being insulated

**insulator**, in-sū lāt-er, n One who or that which insulates, a body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects a non-conductor

**insult**, in-sult n [Fr *insulte* an insult, *insulter*, to insult, fr *insultus*, an insult, *insultare*, to insult, fr *in* into *insultum*, I leap on—in, and *salto*, I leap, seen also in *assault*, *assault desultory*, *result*, *sally salient*] Any gross affront or indignity offered to another, either by words or actions, act or speech of insolence or contempt — v t in-sult' pret & pp *insulted*, in-sult'ed prp *insulting* in-sult'ing

To treat with insult, to treat with insult, to gross abuse, insolence, or contempt — v i To behave with insolent triumph — **insulting** in-sult'ing p a Containing or conveying insult — **insultingly**, in-sult'ing-l, adv In an insulting manner so as to insult

**insuperability**, in-sū-per-ā-bl'ā-ti, n Quality of being insuperable

**insuperable** in-sū-per-ā-bl, a [L *insuperabilis*—in, not, and *superabilis*, fr *super*, over, above] That cannot be overcome or surmounted, insuperably invincible

**insuperably**, in-sū-per-ā-bl, adv In an insuperable manner insurmountably

**insupportable** in sup-pōrt'ā-bl a [Prefix in, not, and supportable] That cannot be supported or borne, insufferable, intolerable — **insupportableness**, in-sup-pōrt'ā-bl-nes, n Quality of being insupportable — **insupportably**, in-sup-pōrt'ā-bl, adv In an insupportable manner or degree

**insuppressible** in-sū-pres'si-bl a [Prefix in, not, and suppressible] Not to be suppressed

**insurable**, in-shōr'ā-bl a That may be insured against loss or damage

**insurance** in shōr'āns, n [Insure and -ance] Act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage especially by death, accident or fire, the system by which a person

by making certain payments secures in the future a certain sum of money for himself or his representatives, a contract by which for a stipulated consideration one party agrees to make up a loss which another may sustain

**insure**, in-shōr', v t pret & pp *insured*, in-shōr't, prp *insuring* in-shōr'ing [Prefix in, into, and sure] To make sure, to ensure (which is more commonly used in this general s. nsc), to contract for the receipt of a certain sum in the event of loss or damage happening to, or at the death or termination of (to insure a house, one's life), to make a subject of insurance, to assure (one's life) — **insurance** policy, the document by which the insurance is ratified

**insurer**, in-shōr'er, n One who insures

**insurgency**, in-ser-jen-si n [Insurgent and -cy] The condition of being insurgent

**insurgent**, in-ser-jent, a [L *insurgens*, *insurgens*, ppr of *insurgere*, I rise against—in, on, against, and *surgo*, I rise, whence *surge*, *source*, &c] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority, rebellious — n A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority

**insurmountable**, in-ser-mount'ā-bl, a [Prefix in, not, and surmountable] That cannot be surmounted, insuperable, that cannot be overcome

**insurrection** in-ser-ek-shon n [L *insurrectio*, *insurrectio*, fr L *insurgere*, to rise against—in, on, against, and *surgo*, I rise, whence *surge*, *source*, &c] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority, rebellious — n A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority

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**insurrectional**, in-ser-ek-shon-al, a [Prefix in, not, and surmountable] That cannot be surmounted, insuperable, that cannot be overcome

entire **INTOLER**] To make or form into one whole, to give the sum or total of  
**integration**, in-ti-grā'shon, n The act of integrating *math* an operation of inverse character to that of differentiation

**integrity**, in-teg'rī-ti, n [L *integritas*, entrenchment, integrity, fr *integer* (q v)] The state of being entire or complete entire-ness, genuineness, unimpaired state, honesty, uprightness, probity

**integument**, in-teg'u-ment, n [L *integumentum*, fr *intego*, I cover—in, on, upon, and *tego*, I cover (same root as *E. thatch*)] A covering, especially a skin, membrane, or shell which forms an outer covering

**integrumentary**, **integrumental**, in-teg'u-ment'ā-n, in-teg'u-ment'al, a Belonging to or composed of integument

**intellect**, in-tel'lekt n [L *intellectus*, fr *intelligo*, I understand—in, between, and *tego*, I choose, I read, as in *collect*, *elect*, *select*, *legend*, *lecture*, &c] That mental faculty which receives and comprehends as distinguished from the power to feel and to will the understanding or thinking faculty, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, good mental power, mind

**intellection**, in-tel-lek'shon, n [From L *intelligo*, *intelligo*, to understand. See *prece*] The act of understanding, simple apprehension of ideas

**intellective**, in-tel-lek'tiv, a [Intellect and -ive] Pertaining to intellect, perceivable by the understanding only

**intellectual**, in-tel-lek'tshl, a [From L *intellectus*, intellect] Relating to the intellect or understanding, appealing to or engaging the intellect, existing in the understanding ideal, having intellect, characterized by intellect

**intellectualism**, in-tel-lek'tshl-izm, n [Intellectual and -ism] Intellectual quality, the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason — **intellectualist**, in-tel-lek'tshl-ist, n One who overrates the understanding, one who believes in intellectualism

**intellectuality**, in-tel-lek'tshl'itē-ti, n The state of being intellectual, intellectual power

**intellectualize**, in-tel-lek'tshl-ā-l-īz, v t pret & pp *intellectualized* in-tel-lek'tshl-ā-l-īz, prp *intellectualizing* in-tel-lek'tshl-ā-l-īz To endow with intellect, to give an intellectual or ideal character to

**intellectually**, in-tel-lek'tshl-ā-l, adv In an intellectual manner

**intelligence**, in-tel'jens n [L *intelligentia* **INTELLIGENT**] The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend, intellectual power, knowledge imparted or acquired, general information, information communicated, news or notice, an intelligent or spiritual being

**Intelligence**, in-tel'jens-er, n One who conveys intelligence a messenger or spy

**Intelligent**, in-tel'jent, a [L *intelligens*, *intelligens* ppr of *intelligo* **INTELLIGENT**] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason, endowed with a good intellect having superior intellectual capacities well informed — **intelligently**, in-tel'jent-l, adv In an intelligent manner

**Intelligibility**, **Intelligible**, in-tel'jē-ble-ti, in-tel'jē-ble-nes n The quality or state of being intelligible

**Intelligible**, in-tel'jē-ble, a [L *intelligibilis*] Capable of being understood or comprehended, comprehensible, perceptible, clear — **intelligibly**, in-tel'jē-ble, adv In an intelligible manner

**Intemperance**, in-tem'per-āns, n [Prefix in, not, and *temperare*, to moderate **TEMPER**] Want of moderation, immoderation, or due restraint, excess of any kind, habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially with intemperance

**Intemperant**, in-tem'per-ant, n [Same root] One who intemperately indulges in alcoholic liquors

**Intemperate**, in-tem'per-āt, a [Prefix in, not, and *temperare* **TEMPERATE** im-







per cent derived from money lent or invested something in addition to a mere equivalent, influence with a person especially with persons in power, a collective name for those interested in any particular business (the landed interest).

**Interested** in'ter-est-ed, *a*. [See prec.] Having an interest, concerned in a cause or in consequences liable to be affected by personal considerations, chiefly concerned for one's private advantage.

**Interesting** in'ter-est-ing, *a*. [INTEREST.] Engaging the attention or curiosity exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy — **Interestingly**, in'ter-est-ing-ly, *adv*. In an interesting manner.

**Interface**, in'ter-fās, *n*. [Prefix *inter*, and *face*.] The meeting or union of two surfaces.

**Interfemoral**, in'ter-fem'o-ral, *a*. [L. *inter*, between, *femora*, the thighs.] Placed between the thighs.

**Interfere**, in'ter-fēr', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interfered*, in'ter-fēr'd, *ppr* *interfering* in'ter-fēr-ing. [O Fr. *entreferir*, to exchange blows—*L* inter between, and *fero* I strike (whence *ferule*).] To clash, to interpose, to meddle, to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others in *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other.

**Interference**, in'ter-fēr-ens, *n*. [*Interfere* and *ence*.] Act of interfering, intermeddling, clashing or collision, interaction.

**Interfluent**, in'ter-fū-ent, *a*. [L. *inter*, fluens flow of, *interfluo*—*inter*, between, and *fluo* I flow.] Flowing between.

**Interfoliaceous**, in'ter-fō-lī-ā-shus, *a*. [L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.] Being between opposite leaves.

**Interfoliate**, in'ter-fō-lī-āt, *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interfoliated*, in'ter-fō-lī-āt-ed, *ppr* *interfoliating*, in'ter-fō-lī-āt-ing. [L. *inter*, between, *folium*, a leaf.] To interleave.

**Interfuse**, in'ter-fūz', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interfused*, in'ter-fūz'd, *ppr* *interfusing*, in'ter-fūz-ing. [L. *interfusio*, *pp* of *interfundo*—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] To pour or spread between or among, to mix up together, to make interdependent.

**Interfusion**, in'ter-fū-zhōn, *n*. Act of interfusing or that which is interfused.

**Interglacial**, in'ter-glā-shi-āl, *a*. [Prefix *inter*, between, and *glacial*.] Between two periods of glacial.

**Interim**, in'ter-im, *n*. [L. in the mean time.] The meantime, time intervening — *a*. Belonging to an intervening time, being long to the meantime, temporary.

**Interior**, in'tēr-i-er, *a*. [L. *interior* inner interior, compar of *interius*, internal, itself a compar from in. *Akin* *entrails* *internal*, *intestine*.] Internal, being within any limits, inclosure, or substance, not exterior, inland remote from the limits, frontier, or shore.

— *n*. The inner or internal part of a thing, the inside, the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom, the department of a government having charge of home affairs — **Interiority**, in'tēr-i-er'i-ti, *n*. The quality of being interior — **Interiorly**, in'tēr-i-er-ly, *adv*. Internally, inwardly.

**Interjacent**, in'ter-jā-sent, *a*. [L. *inter*, *jacent*, *pp* of *interjacio*—*inter*, between, and *jacio*, I lie, as in *adjacent* (q.v.)] Lying or being between, intervening.

**Interject**, in'ter-jekt', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interjected*, in'ter-jekt-ed, *ppr* *interjecting*, in'ter-jekt-ing. [L. *interjicio* *interjicio*—*inter*, between and *jacio*, I throw. JET.] To throw or cast between, to throw in between other things, to insert.

**Interjection**, in'ter-jek-shōn, *n*. [L. *interjicio*.] Act of interjecting or throwing between, a word thrown in between words connected in construction to express some emotion or passion, an exclamation.

**Interjugal**, in'ter-jū-gal, *a*. Forming or being like an interjection — **Interjugally**, in'ter-jū-gal-ly, *adv*. In an interjugal manner.

**Interleave**, in'ter-lēv', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interleaved*, in'ter-lēv'd, *ppr* *interleaving*, in'ter-lēv-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *leave*.] To en-

laer] To weave or twine together, to entangle or interweave — *v*. *t*. To be intertwined or interwoven to have parts crossing or intersecting — **Interleaving**, in'ter-lēv-ing, *n*. The act or state of interlacing.

**Interlard**, in'ter-lārd', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interlarded*, in'ter-lārd-ed, *ppr* *interlarding*, in'ter-lārd-ing. [O Fr. *entrelarder*, to interlard, to mingle things together—*entre*, between, and *lard*, originally to mix fat with lean.] To mix, to diversify by mixture to mix by something frequently occurring.

**Interleave**, in'ter-lēv', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interleaved*, in'ter-lēv'd, *ppr* *interleaving*, in'ter-lēv-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *leave*, *leaves*.] To insert, as blank leaves in a book between other leaves to provide with blank leaves inserted between the other leaves.

**Interline**, in'ter-līn', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interlined*, in'ter-līn'd, *ppr* *interlining*, in'ter-līn-ing. [Prefix *inter* and *line*.] To put a line or lines between, to write or print in alternate lines or between lines.

**Interlinear**, **Interlineal**, **Interlinear**, in'ter-līn-er, in'ter-līn-ē-āl, in'ter-līn-ē-āl, *a*. [L. *inter*, between, *linea*, a line.] Written or printed between lines, situated or placed between lines interlined.

— **Interlinearly**, in'ter-līn-er-ly, *adv*. In an interlinear manner — **Interlineation**, in'ter-līn-ē-shōn, *n*. Act of interlining that which is interlined.

**Interlock**, in'ter-lok', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interlocked*, in'ter-lok't, *ppr* *interlocking*, in'ter-lok-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *lock*.] To unite or be locked together by a series of connections — *v*. *t*. To lock one in another firmly.

**Interlocution**, in'ter-lō-kū-shōn, *n*. [L. *interlocutio*, fr. *interloquor*—*inter*, between, and *loquor*, I speak (in *loquacious*, *eloquent*, &c.) *LOQUACIOUS*.] A speaking between different persons, a dialogue, interchange of speech, in *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

**Interlocutor**, in'ter-lō-kū-ter, *n*. [See prec.] One who speaks in dialogue or conversation, *Serfs* *law*, a judgment, or order of any court of record.

**Interlocutory**, in'ter-lō-kū-to-ri, *a*. [See prec.] Consisting of dialogue or conversation, intermediate, as final or definitive, as a decision or judgment.

**Interlope**, in'ter-lōp', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *interloped*, in'ter-lōp't, *ppr* *interloping*, in'ter-lōp-ing. [From the noun *interloper* (q.v.)] To traffic without a proper license to run into a matter in which one has no right.

**Interloper**, in'ter-lōp-er, *n*. [From *D* *enterloper*, a smuggler or smuggling vessel—*prefix* *inter* between, and *D* *looper* to leap to run—*E* to leap. LEAP.] Formerly one who traded without a license, hence, one who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts him self into a business, position, or matter.

**Interlude**, in'ter-lūd, *n*. [L. *interludium*, an interlude—*L* *inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play. DELUDE.] A short entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after piece, a name formerly given to a short, amusing play, a piece of music coming between certain more important pieces or passages.

**Interlunar**, in'ter-lū-nēr, *a*. [L. *inter*, between, *luna*, the moon. LUNAR.] Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

**Intermarriage**, in'ter-mā-rj, *n*. [See next.] Marriage between two families, tribes or nations.

**Intermarry**, in'ter-mā-rj, *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *intermarried*, in'ter-mā-rj-ed, *ppr* *intermarrying*, in'ter-mā-rj-ing. [Prefix *inter* and *marry*.] To marry together to become connected by marriage as two families, tribes, or nations.

**Intermaxillary**, in'ter-mak'sh-lī-ār, *a*. [Prefix *inter*, and *maxillary*.] Being between the maxillary bones—*n*. The bone which supports the upper incisors.

**Intermeddle**, in'ter-med-dl', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *intermeddled*, in'ter-med-dl'd, *ppr* *intermeddling*, in'ter-med-dl-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and

*meddle*.] To meddle in the affairs of others, to meddle officiously, to interfere.

**Intermeddler**, in'ter-med-dler, *n*. One who intermeddles.

**Intermediary**, in'ter-med-i-ār, *a*. [L. *intermediarius* and *ary* *INTERMEDIATE*.] In intermediate — *n*. One who interposes, an intermediate agent, a go between.

**Intermedial**, in'ter-med-i-āl, *a*. [Fr. *intermedial*, fr. *L* *intermedius*—*inter*, between, and *medius*, middle. (whence *medial* &c.) *MEDIAL*.] Lying or being between two extremes, being between two points of time or space, intervening, interposed. Also **Intermedial** **Intermediary**, in'ter-med-i-āl, in'ter-med-i-ār, in same sense — **Intermedially**, in'ter-med-i-āl-ly, *adv*. In an intermediate position.

— **Intermediation**, in'ter-med-i-ā-shōn, *n*. Intervention, interposition — **Intermediator**, in'ter-med-i-ā-ter, *n*. A mediator between parties — **Intermediatum**, in'ter-med-i-āt-um, *n*. Intermediate space, an intervening agent or instrument.

**Interment**, in'ter-mēt, *n*. [INTER.] Act of interring, burial, burying, inhumation.

**Intermezzo**, in'ter-met-zō, *n*. [It.] A short musical composition, generally of a light sparkling character, an interlude.

**Intermigration**, in'ter-mī-grā-shōn, *n*. [Prefix *inter*, and *migration*.] Reciprocal migration.

**Interminable**, in'ter-mī-nā-bl, *a*. [L. *interminabilis*—*L* in not, and *terminus* boundary, a limit. TERMINAL.] Admitting no bound or limit, boundless, endless, wearsomely spun out or protracted — **Interminably**, in'ter-mī-nā-bl-ly, *adv*. In an interminable manner, endlessly.

**Interminate**, in'ter-mī-nāt, *a*. [L. *interminatus*—*in*, not, *terminus*, a bound or limit.] Unbounded, unlimited, endless — *Interminate* *adjective*, one that may be continued to infinity, as that given by *i*.

**Intermingle**, in'ter-mīng-gl', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *intermingled*, in'ter-mīng-gl'd, *ppr* *intermingling*, in'ter-mīng-gl-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*.] To mingle or mix together, to intermix — *v*. *t*. To be mixed or incorporated.

**Intermission**, in'ter-mī-shōn, *n*. [L. *intermissio* fr. *intermittimus* *INTERMITT*.] Act or state of intermitting, cessation for a time, pause, stop, rest.

**Intermit**, in'ter-mīt', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *intermitted*, in'ter-mīt-ed, *ppr* *intermitting*, in'ter-mīt-ing. [L. *intermittō*—*inter*, between, and *mittō*, I send. MISSON.] To cause to cease for a time, to discontinue, to interrupt, to suspend — *v*. *t*. To cease for a time, to go off at intervals, as a fever.

**Intermittent**, in'ter-mīt-ens, *a*. The act or state of intermitting, intermission.

**Intermittent**, in'ter-mīt-ent, *a*. [L. *intermittens*—*entis* *pp* of *intermittō* *INTERMITT*.] Ceasing at intervals, ceasing for a time and then returning as certain fevers — *n*. A fever which intermittes—*Intermittent* or *intermitting* spring, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases again flows and again ceases, and so on.

**Intermix**, in'ter-mīks', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *intermixed*, in'ter-mīks't, *ppr* *intermixing*, in'ter-mīks-ing. [Prefix *inter*, and *mix*.] To mix together, to intermingle — *v*. *t*. To be mixed together or intermingled.

**Intermixture**, in'ter-mīks-tur, *n*. [Prefix *inter*, and *mixture*.] A mass formed by mixture and admixture.

**Intermundane**, in'ter-mūn-dān, *a*. [L. *inter*, between, *mundus* world, *MUNDANE*.] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

**Intermural**, in'ter-mū-rāl, *a*. [L. *inter*, *muralis* *MURAL*.] Lying between walls.

**Intermuscular**, in'ter-mūskū-lēr, *a*. [Prefix *inter*, and *muscular*.] Between the muscles.

**Intermove**, in'ter-mōv', *v*. *t* pret. & *pp* *intermoved*, in'ter-mōv'd, *ppr* *intermoving*, in'ter-mōv-ing. [Fr. *intermouvoir*, fr. *L* *intermovere*—*inter*, between, and *movere*, to move.] To move or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it, to







**Intervene**, in-ter-ven', *v. t.* pret & pp *intervened*, in-ter-ven'd, ppr *intervening*, in-ter-ven'ing [Fr *intervenir*, *L. intervenire* —*inter*, between, and *venio* I come. **VENTURE**] To come or be between persons or things, to be situated between, to come between points of time or events, to interpose or interfere

**Intervention**, in-ter-ven'shon, *n.* [*L. interventio*] Act of intervening, a coming or being between interposition agency of persons between persons, interposition

**Interview**, in-ter-vyū', *n.* [Fr *interview*, and *inter*=Fr *entrevue*] A meeting between persons face to face, a conference or mutual communication of thoughts — *v. t.* in-ter-vyū', pret & pp *interviewed*, in-ter-vid', ppr *interviewing*, in-ter-vid'ing To wait or call on for the purpose of having an interview and getting information for publication

**Interviewer**, in-ter-vyū'er, *n.* One who interviews, one who visits and interrogates some person of position or notoriety in order to obtain matter for publication

**Intervocalic**, in-ter-vō-kāl'ik, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *vocalic*] Placed between two vowels in a word

**Intervolve**, in-ter-vōlv', *v. t.* pret *intervolved*, in-ter-vōlv', ppr *intervolving*, in-ter-vōlv'ing [Prefix *inter*, and *volve*] To weave to, call to unite or intermingle as if by weaving, to unite intimately, to interlace

**Intestate**, in-tes'tā-bl, *a.* [*L. intestabilis* **INTESTATE**] Legally unqualified to make a will

**Intestate**, in-tes'tā-si, *n.* [*Intestate* and *Intestate*] State of being intestate

**Intestate**, in-tes'tāt, *a.* [*L. intestatus* — *in*, not, and *testatus*, having made a will, *ppr* of *testor*, I make a will. **TESTAMENT**] Dying without having made a will, not devised, not disposed of by will — *n.* A person who dies without making a will

**Intestinal**, in-tes'tīn'al, *a.* [*Intestine* and *-al*] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body

**Intestine**, in-tes'tīn, *a.* [Fr *intestin*, *L. intestinus*, fr *intus* within, fr *in*, in] Internal with regard to a state or country, domestic, not foreign (*intestine* fluids) — *n.* The canal or tube that extends with convolutions from the stomach to the anus, *pl* *entrails* or *viscera* (in general)

**Intestinal**, in-thrāl, *rt.* See **ENTHRAL**

**Intimacy**, in'ti-mā-si, *n.* [*Intimate* and *-cy*] State of being intimate, close familiarity or friendship

**Intimate**, in'ti-māt, *a.* [*L. intimus*, superl of *intus* *intus*, inward, internal **INTIMATE**] Inward or internal, pertaining to the ultimate structure or details close in friendship or very friendly and familiar terms, very close as regards connection or relation — *n.* An intimate or familiar friend, a close associate

**Intimate**, in'ti-māt, *v. t.* pret & pp *intimated*, in'ti-māt-ed, ppr *intimating*, in'ti-māt-ing [*L. intimare*, *intimus*, I publish or make known, intimate, innuend] **INTIMATE**, *a.* To hint, indicate, or suggest, to announce, to make known

**Intimately**, in'ti-mīt-lī, *adv.* In an intimate manner, with close friendship, familiarly

**Intimation**, in-ti-mā'shon, *n.* [*L. intimatio*] Act of intimating, a hint, an explicit announcement or notification

**Intimidate**, in-tim'idāt, *v. t.* pret & pp *intimidated*, in-tim'idāt-ing [Fr *intimider*, *L. L. intimidare*, *intimidatus* — *in*, intens, and *timidus*, timid **INTIMID**] To put in fear or dread, to inspire with fear, to cower, to deter with threats

**Intimidation**, in-tim'idā'shon, *n.* Act of intimidating, the deterring of a person by threats or otherwise

**Intro**, in'trō, *prep.* [*A. Sax* in *tō*, in, being the *adv* and *to* the *prep*] In and to expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively,

or expressing a change of condition (*into* a house, *into* a fever)

**Intolerable**, in-tol'er-a-bl, *a.* [Fr *intolérable*, *L. intolerabilis* — *in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, from *tolero*, I endure. **TOLLERATE**] That cannot be borne or endured, insupportable unendurable, insufferable — **Intolerableness**, in-tol'er-a-bl-ness, *n.* Quality of being intolerable — **Intolerably**, in-tol'er-a-bl, *adv.* In an intolerable manner, to a degree beyond endurance

**Intolerance**, in-tol'er-ans, *n.* [Fr *intolérance*, *L. intolerantia* See next] Quality of being intolerant, inability to endure, want of toleration

**Intolerant**, in-tol'er-ant, *a.* [Fr *intolérant*, *L. intolerans*, *-antis* — *in*, not, and *tolero*, I bear. **TOLERATE**] That cannot bear or endure not enduring difference of opinion or worship on the part of others, refusing to tolerate others — *n.* One who does not favour toleration — **Intolerantly**, in-tol'er-ant-lī, *adv.* In an intolerant manner

**Intonate**, in'tōn-āt, *v. t.* pret & pp *intonated*, in'tōn-āt-ed, ppr *intonating*, in'tōn-āt-ing [*L. in* in, and *tonus* tone] To modulate the voice, to sound the notes of the musical scale — *v. t.* To pronounce with a certain tone or modulation

**Intonation**, in-tōn-ā'shon, *n.* [**INTONATE**] The act or manner of intoning, modulation of the voice, the act of intoning, utterance with a special tone

**Intone**, in-tōn', *v. t.* pret & pp *intoned*, in-tōn'd, ppr *intoning*, in-tōn'ing [**INTONATE**] To use a musical monotone in pronouncing or reciting, to chant, — *v. t.* To pronounce with a musical tone, to chant

**Intortion**, in-tōr'tōn', *n.* [*L. intortio*, fr *intorqueo* — *in*, in, *torqueo* I twist. **TORSION**] A winding or twisting inwards

**Intoxicant**, in-tok's-kant, *n.* [*L. L. intoxicans*, *-antis*, ppr of *intoxico* **INTOXICATE**] That which intoxicates, an intoxicating liquor or substance

**Intoxicate**, in-tok's-kāt, *v. t.* pret & pp *intoxicated*, in-tok's-kāt-ed, ppr *intoxicating*, in-tok's-kāt-ing [*L. L. intoxicare*, *intoxicatum* — *L. in*, and *toricum*, poison, fr *toro*, to poison, a poison in which arrows were dipped, fr *toron*, a boy] To inebriate, to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor, to excite the spirits of to a kind of delirium, to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness — *v. t.* To cause intoxication — **Intoxicated**, in-tok's-kāt-ing, *p. a.* Causing intoxication, or high mental excitement

**Intoxication**, in-tok's-kā'shon, *n.* The act of intoxicating, the state of being intoxicated, inebriation, drunkenness, delirious excitement, frenzy

**Intractable**, in-trak'tā-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*, *L. tractabilis*] Not tractable, not to be governed or managed, perverse, refractory, indocile

**Intractableness**, in-trak'tā-bil-ity, *n.* Quality of being intractable, perverseness — **Intractably**, in-trak'tā-bl, *adv.* In an intractable, perverse, stubborn manner

**Intrados**, in-trā-dōs, *n.* [Fr, fr *L. intra*, within, and *dorsum*, back] Arch the interior and lower line or curve of an arch **EXTRADOS**

**Intramural**, in-tra-mū-rāl, *a.* [*L. intra*, within, and *muralis*, fr *murus*, a wall **MURAL**] Being within the walls or boundaries of a university, city or town

**Intransigent**, in-tran'si-jent, *a.* [Fr *intransigent*, fr *L. in*, not, and *transigere*, ppr of *transigo*, I transact I come to a settlement **TRANSACT**] Refusing to agree or come to a settlement, unreasonable, used especially of some extreme political party — *n.* An unreasonable person

**Intransitive**, in-tran'si-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*] Gram. Expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject, not having an object (an *intransitive* verb) — **Intransitively**, in-tran'si-tiv-lī, *adv.* In an intransitive manner

**Intransmissible**, in-tran-sis'i-bl, *a.*

[Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*] That cannot be transmitted

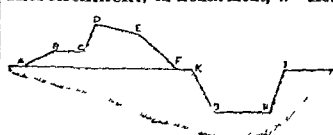
**Intransmutable**, in-tran-sū'tā-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance

**Intrant**, in-trant, *n.* [*L. intrans*, *intrantis*, ppr of *intro*, I enter. **ENTER**] One who makes an entrance, an entrant

**Intraparietal**, in-tra-pā-ri-ē-tal, *a.* [*L. intra*, within, and *parietis*, *parietis*, a wall] Situated or happening within walls private **Intratropical**, in-tra-trop'ik-al, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, within, and *tropical*] Situated within the tropics

**Intrench**, in-trensh', *v. t.* pret & pp *intrenched*, in-trensh'd, ppr *intrenching*, in-trensh'ing [Prefix *in*, in, and *trench*] To dig a trench or trenches around, as in fortification, to fortify with a ditch and parapet to lodge within or as within an intrenchment, to place in a strong position — *v. i.* To invade, to encroach with on or upon

**Intrenchment**, in-trensh'mēt, *n.* Act



Intrenchment as usually constructed

A B C, Banquette C D E F, Parapet G H I, Ditch J K, Scarp M, Counter-scarp

of intrenching, a trench, a ditch and parapet for defence, any defence or protection, encroachment

**Intrepid**, in-trep'id, *a.* [Fr *intrepide*, *L. intrepidus* — *in*, not, and *trepidus*, trembling with fear **TREPIDATION**] Undaunted, fearless, bold, daring, courageous — **Intrepidity**, in-tre-pid'it-ty, *n.* Quality of being intrepid, fearlessness, undaunted courage — **Intrepidly**, in-trep'id-lī, *adv.* In an intrepid manner, fearlessly

**Intricate**, in'trā-kāt, *a.* [*Integrate* and *-cy*] State of being intricate, entanglement, complication, complexity

**Intricate**, in'trā-kāt, *n.* [*L. intricatus*, ppr of *intrico* I entangle — *in*, into, and *trico*, trifles, hindrances, as in *extriccate*, akin *intrigue*] Entangled involved, complicated, difficult to unravel or follow out, in all its windings — **Intricately**, in'trā-kāt-lī, *adv.* In an intricate manner, with intricacy

**Intrigue**, in-trig', *n.* [Fr *intrigue* an intrigue, fr *intriguer*, to intrigue, fr *L. intricare*, to entangle **INTRICATE**] An underhand plot or scheme of a complicated nature, often political in character, the plot of a play, romance, &c., an illicit connection or intimacy between two persons of different sexes — *v. t.* pret & pp *intrigued*, in-trig'ed, ppr *intriguing*, in-trig'ing To form or engage in an intrigue to carry on forbidden love — **Intriguer**, in-trig'er, *n.* One who intrigues — **Intriguing**, in-trig'ing, *p. a.* Addicted to intrigue, given to secret machinations

**Intrinsic**, in-trin'sik, *a.* [*L. intrinsicus* — *intra*, inward, in, and *tricus* beside fr root of *sequi*, I follow (whence *sequen*)] Being within, inherent, essential, belonging to the thing itself, not extrinsic or accidental

**Intrinsically**, in-trin'sik-lī, *adv.* In its intrinsic character, in its nature, essentially inherently

**Introduce**, in-trō-dūs', *v. t.* pret & pp *introduced*, in-trō-dūs'd, ppr *introducing*, in-trō-dūs'ing [*L. introduce* — *intro*, within, and *duco* I lead or bring. **DUCERE**] To lead or bring in, to conduct or usher in, to pass in, to fit in, to insert to make known by stating one's name often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others to bring to be acquainted, to present to bring into or under notice, to make known,







which a poet or novelist produces plots incidents, and characters &c.

**inventive**, in-ven'tiv, a [Invent and -ive = Fr *inventif*] Able to invent, quick at contrivance, ready at expedients — **inventively**, in-ven'tiv-ly, adv By the power of invention. — **inventiveness**, in-ven'tiv-ness, n The quality of being inventive, the faculty of inventing

**inventor**, in-vent'er, n [L *INVENT*] One who invents, a contriver

**inventorial**, in-ven-to-ri-al, a [*Inventory and -al*] Relating to an inventory — **inventorially**, in-ven-to-ri-al-ly, adv In the manner of an inventory

**inventory**, in-ven-to-ri, n [Fr *inventaire*, L *inventarium* lit a list of goods found in a place, Fr *inventaire*, I find *INVENT*] An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person a catalogue of morables, a catalogue or account of particular things. — **v** t pret & pp *inventorid*, in-ven-to-ri-d, ppr *inventorizing*, in-ven-to-ri-zing To make an inventory of

**inventress**, in-vent'res, n A female who invents

**inverse**, in-vers or in-vers', a [L *inversus*, pp of *inverto*—in, on, to, and *verto* I turn, as in *convert*, *convert*, *revert* *subvert*, &c. *VERSE*] Opposite in order or relation inverted, having what usually is or should be after placed before proceeding the backward or reverse way — **inverse proportion**, proportion such that one thing is greater or less as another is less or greater

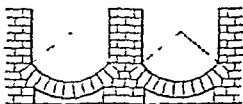
**inversely**, in-vers-ly, adv In an inverse order or manner in inverse proportion

**inversion**, in-ver-sion, n [Fr *inversion* L *inversio*] Act of inverting state of being inverted change of order or position so that the last becomes first, and the first last, reversal or interchange of places, a turning backward

**invert**, in-vert', v t pret & pp *inverted*, *inverted*, ppr *inverting*, in-vert-ing [L *inverto*—in, and *verto* I turn *INVERSE*] To turn upside down to turn into a contrary direction, to place in a contrary order or position, to reverse, to change the order or position of

**invertebrate**, in-ver'te-brat, a [Prefix in, not, and *vertebrate* *VERTEBRA*] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column — **n** An animal belonging to the division of the animal kingdom (the *Invertebrata*) in which there is no backbone, and in many cases no hard parts at all

**inverted**, in-vert-ed, a Turned to a contrary direction, turned upside down, changed in order, in *botany*, having the apex in an opposite direction to that which is normal.



Inverted arch

—**Inverted arch**, an arch with its curve turned downwards, as in a sewer, &c

**invest**, in-vest', v t pret & pp *invested*, in-vest-ed, ppr *investing*, in-vest-ing [Fr *investir*, L *investire*—in, on, and *vestio* I clothe fr *vestis*, a garment *VEST*] To clothe, to put garments on, to array to clothe with office or authority, rank, or dignity, to endue or endow, to surround, enclose, and lay siege to, to leavene, to put out as money in some species of property with the purpose of getting a return — **v** i To make an investment

**investable**, in-ves-ta-bl, a That may be investigated

**investigate**, in-ves'ti-gat v t pret & pp *investigated*, in-ves'ti-gat-ed, ppr *investigating*, in-ves'ti-gat-ing [L *investigare*, *investigare*—in, and *vestigare*, to follow a track fr *vestigium*, a footstep or track.

**VESTIGE**] To search into, to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy, to make careful examination of

**investigation**, in-ves'ti-gá'shon, n [L *investigatio*] The act of investigating, the process of inquiring into a subject, a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, examination, search, scrutiny, research

**investigative**, in-ves'ti-gat-iv, a Given to or concerned with investigation

**investigator**, in-ves'ti-gat'er, n One who investigates

**investiture**, in-ves'ti-túr, n [Fr *investiture*, L *investitura*] The act of investing or giving possession of any major office or benefice, that which invests or clothes, clothing, covering

**investment**, in-ves't-ment, n [Invest and -ment] The act of investing, act of surrounding or besetting by an armed force the placing or laying out of money in some species of property, money laid out for profit that in which money is invested

**investor**, in-ves't'er, n One who invests

**inveracity**, in-ver-a-cit-ies, n [Inverate and -cy-ness] State or quality of being inveterate, the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time

**inveterate**, in-ver'at, a [L *inveteratus*, fr *inverto*—in, and *vetis*, *vetulus*, old

**inveterate**, in-ver'at, a [L *inveteratus*, fr *inverto*—in, and *vetis*, *vetulus*, old, firmly established by long continuance, obstinate confirmed by long practice or habit

**inveterately**, in-ver'at-ly, adv In an inveterate manner

**invidious**, in-vid-i-us, a [L *invidiosus*, fr *invidia* envy *ENVY*] Envious, malignant, likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy, entailing odium

**invidiously**, in-vid-i-us-ly, adv In an invidious manner, malignantly in a manner likely to provoke hatred, ill-will or envy

**invidiousness**, in-vid-i-us-ness, n Quality of being invidious, quality of provoking envy or hatred

**invigorate**, in-vi-gor-at v t pret & pp *invigorated*, in-vi-gor-at-ed, ppr *invigorating*, in-vi-gor-at-ing [L *in*, in, and *vigor* strength *VI-GOR*] To give vigour to, to cause to feel fresh and vigorous to strengthen, to animate, to give life and energy to

**invigoration**, in-vi-gor-á'shon, n The act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated

**invincible**, in-vin's-ibl, a [Fr *invincible*, L *invincibilis*—in, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable, fr *vincio* I conquer *VICTOR*] Not to be conquered or subdued, incapable of being overcome, unconquerable, insuperable, insurmountable — **n** One who is invincible

**invincibility**, in-vin's-ib-il-ty, n Quality of being invincible or unconquerable

**invincibly**, in-vin's-ib-il-ly, adv In an invincible manner, unconquerably, insuperably

**inviolability**, in-vi-ol-a-bil-ty, n Quality or state of being inviolable

**inviolable**, in-vi-ol-a-bl, a [L *inviolabilis*—in, not, and *violabilis* that may be violated, fr *violare* I violate *VIOLATE*] Not to be violated, not to be profaned, that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence not to be broken or infringed not to be injured or tarnished, not susceptible of hurt or wound

**inviolably**, in-vi-ol-a-bl-ly, adv In an inviolable manner, without violation or profanation

**involute**, in-vi-olút, a [L *involutus*—in, not, *violatus*, violated. *VIOLATE*] Not violated, unimpaired unprofaned, unpol-luted unbroken — **involutely**, in-vi-olút-ly, adv In an involute manner

**invisibility**, in-viz-ib-il-ty, n State of being invisible

**invisible**, in-viz-ib-il, a [Prefix in, not, and *visibilis* L *visibilis*] Not visible, that cannot be seen, unperceptible by the

sight — **invisible green**, green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black

**invisibly**, in-viz-ib-il, adv In an invisible manner imperceptible to the eye

**invitation**, in-vi-tá'shon, n [L *invitatio*] Act of inviting a bidding to an entertainment, visit or the like

**invitatory**, in-vit-a-to-ri, a Using or containing an invitation

**invite**, in-vit', v t pret & pp *invited*, *invited*, ppr *inviting*, in-vit-ing [Fr *inviter*, L *invitare* Etymol uncertain] To ask or request to do something, to ask to an entertainment or to pay a visit to allure or attract, to tempt to come, to entice

— **v** i To give invitation, to allure or entice — **n** An invitation — **inviter**, in-vit'er, n One who invites

**inviting**, in-vit-ing, a Alluring, tempting attractive — **invitingly**, in-vit-ing-ly, adv In an inviting manner, attractively

**invocate**, in-vó-kát, v t pret & pp *invoked*, in-vó-kat-ed, ppr *invocating*, in-vó-kat-ing [L *invo*co *invocatio* *INVOKE*] To invoke, to call on in supplication

**invocation**, in-vó-ká'shon, n [Fr *invocatio*, L *invocatio*] Act of invoking or of addressing in prayer, the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being particularly of some divinity

**invocatory**, in-vó-ka-to-ri, a Making invocation invoking

**invoice**, in-vóis, n [Fr *envoi*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, fr *envoyer*, to send—L *in*, and *via*, a way *ENVY*] A written account of the particulars of merchandise sent to a person, with the value or prices and charges annexed. — **v** t pret & pp *invoiced*, in-vóis-ed, ppr *invoicing*, in-vóis-ing To make an invoice of, to enter in an invoice

**invoke**, in-vók', v t pret & pp *invoked*, in-vók-ed, ppr *invoking*, in-vók-ing [Fr *invocare*, L *invocare*—in, on, and *roco* I call, from *vox*, *vois*, voice *VOCAL*] To call upon, to address in prayer, to call on for assistance and protection, to call for with earnestness

**involute**, in-vólút, n [L *involutum*, in-vólút-sel, *lun*, n [Dim of *involvere*, involuturum] In bot a secondary or subordinate involucre

**involveral**, in-vólút-ral, a Pertaining to or having an involucre

**involvere**, involuturum, in-vólút'er, in-vólút-rum n [L *involverum* a wrapper or envelope, fr *involvere* I involve or wrap round—in, in and *volvō*, I roll *INVOLVE*] In bot any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers — **involved** *INVOLV-UTE*, in-vólút-ed, in-vólút-ut, a Having an involucre, as umbels, &c

**involutely**, in-vólút-ly, adv In an involutory manner

**involutary**, in-vólút-ta-ri, a [Prefix in, not, and *voluntary*] Not voluntary, unwilling, not having will or choice independent of will or choice, not done will-ingly

**involute**, in-vólút, n [L *involutus* fr *involvere*, L *involvere*] A curve traced by any point of a tense string when it is unwrapped from a given curve — **involute**, in-vólút, in-vólút-ed, a Involved rolled inward from the edges

**involution**, in-vólút-shon n [L *involutio* *INVOLVE*] The action of involving or in-folding, state of being entangled or involved complication in arithmetic and algebra, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times opposite of evolution

**involve**, in-vól', v t pret & pp *involved*, in-vól-v'd, ppr *involving*, in-vól-v-ing [L *involvere*—in into, and *volvō*, I roll, as in *convolvere*, *deolvere*, *revolvere*, *volvō*, &c. *VOLVIT*] To roll up, to unfold, to envelop to envelop in anything which exists on all sides to imply to comprise to include to implicate, to take in, to catch, to entangle to plunge, to overwhelm, as in run to com







**Ironmonger**, *Yern mung' ger*, n. A dealer in iron-wares or hardware.  
**Ironmongery**, *Yern-mung-ge-ri*, n. A general name for all articles made of iron, hardware.  
**Iron-mould**, *Yern möld*, n. A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust.  
**Iron-sand**, *Yern-sand*, n. A variety of iron ore in grains.  
**Iron-side**, *Yern-sid*, n. One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers, a soldier noted for rough handihood.  
**Ironsmith**, *Yern smith*, n. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c.  
**Iron-stone**, *Yern stön*, n. An ore of iron having a stony character.  
**Ironware**, *Yern-wär*, n. Iron worked up into utensils, tools, &c.  
**Iron-wood**, *Yern-wud*, n. The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries.  
**Iron-work**, *Yern werk*, n. The parts or pieces of a building vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron, a place where iron is manufactured.  
**Irony**, *Yern-i*, a. [*Iron* and *-y*] Made or consisting of iron, partaking of iron, resembling iron, hard.  
**Irony**, *Yern-i*, n. [*Fr irony*, fr *L ironia*, fr *Gr ironia*, irony fr *erōn*, a dissembler in speech, fr *erō*, I speak] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey, a subtle kind of sarcasm in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation.  
**Irradiance**, **irradiance**, *ir-rä'di'ans* fr *rä'di an s*, n. [See next] Emission of rays of light on an object, lustre, splendour.  
**Irradiant**, *ir-rä'di ant*, a. [*L irradians* See next] Emitting rays of light.  
**Irradiate**, *ir-rä'di ät*, v. pret. & pp *irradiated*, *ir-rä'di ät-ed*, pp. *irradiating*, *ir-rä'di ät-ing*. [*L irradians*, *irradiatum*—in in, and *radius*, a beam, a ray. *RAY*] To send forth rays of light upon to illuminate, to brighten, to make splendid, to adorn with lustre, to enlighten intellectually to animate by heat or light — v. i. To emit rays, to shine.  
**Irradiation**, *ir-rä'di ä'shon*, n. Act of irradiating illumination, brightness, intellectual light, the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated.  
**Irrational**, *ir-rä'shon-al*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational*] Not rational, void of reason or understanding, contrary to reason, foolish, absurd, in *mathematics* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction, *surd*. — **irrationality**, **irrationalities**, *ir-rä'shon al'ti ir-rä'shon al nes*, n. The quality of being irrational. — **irrationally**, *ir-rä'shon-al li*, adv. In an irrational manner, contrary to reason, absurdly.  
**Irreclaimable**, *ir-rä kläm'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable*] Not reclaimable, that cannot be reclaimed in capable of being reformed incorrigible. — **irreclaimably**, *ir-rä kläm'a-bl*, adv. So as not to be reclaimed.  
**Irrecognizable**, *ir-reh'og-niz'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recognizable*] Incapable of being recognized, not recognizable.  
**Irreconcilable**, *ir-re'kon-sil'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable*] Not reconcilable, not to be recalled to amity, implacable, inconsistent incongruous, incompatible, &c. One who is not to be reconciled one who will not work in harmony with his associates. — **irreconcilableness**, **irreconcilabilities**, *ir-re'kon sil'a-bl nes ir-re'kon sil'a-bl it*, n. Quality of being irreconcilable. — **irreconcilably**, *ir-re'kon sil'a-bl*, adv. So as to preclude reconciliation.  
**Irrecoverable**, *ir-rä'kuv'er-a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable*] Not to be recovered or regained. — **irrecoverably**, *ir-rä'kuv'er-a-bl*, adv. In an irrecoverable manner.  
**Irredeemable**, *ir-rä'dim'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable*] Not redeem-

able, that cannot be redeemed, not subject to be paid at its nominal value, specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.  
**Irredeemably**, *ir-rä'dim'a-bl*, adv. So as not to be redeemable.  
**Irreducible**, *ir-rä'düs'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible*] Not reducible, not to be reduced, that cannot be reduced.  
**Irreducibly**, *ir-rä'düs'a-bl*, adv. In an irreducible manner.  
**Irreflection**, *ir-rä'flek'shon*, n. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflection*] Want or absence of reflection.  
**Irreflective**, *ir-rä'flek'tiv*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflective*] Not reflective.  
**Irrefragable**, *ir-rä'fra-gä-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refragable*] That cannot be gainsaid, refuted, or overthrown, incontrovertible indisputable undeniable. — **irrefragably**, *ir-rä'fra-gä-bl*, adv. In an irrefragable manner incontrovertibly.  
**Irrefutable**, *ir-rä'füt'a-bl* or *ir-rä'füt-a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refutable*] That cannot be refuted or disproved unanswerable, indisputable. — **irrefutably**, *ir-rä'füt'a-bl* or *ir-rä'füt-a-bl*, adv. In an irrefutable manner.  
**Irregular**, *ir-rä'gü-lar*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regular*] Not regular, not according to custom or rules, not according to established principles or customs, deviating from usage, not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws, not according to the rules of art, anomalous, not in conformity with morality, vicious, not straight as a line, crooked, not uniform, variable, changeable, deviating from the common rules in its inflections, as a noun or verb — n. A soldier not in regular service.  
**Irregularity**, *ir-rä'gü-lar'i-ti*, n. [*Fr irregularité*] State or character of being irregular, want of regularity, that which is irregular, a part impairing regularity or uniformity, an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality, vicious conduct.  
**Irregularly**, *ir-rä'gü-lar-li*, adv. In an irregular manner.  
**Irrelevant**, **irrelevance**, *ir-rä'lev-an-si*, fr *ir-rä'lev-an-s*, n. State or quality of being irrelevant.  
**Irrelevant**, *ir-rä'lev-an-t*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relevant*] Not relevant, not applicable or pertinent, not to the purpose, not asserting the purpose in hand. — **irrelevantly**, *ir-rä'lev-an-t*, adv. In an irrelevant manner.  
**Irreligion**, *ir-rä'hj'on*, n. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion*] Want of religion, or contempt of it, ungodliness, impiety.  
**Irreligious**, *ir-rä'hj'us*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religious*] Not religious, characterized by irreligion, contrary to religion, impious, ungodly, profane, wicked. — **irreligiously**, *ir-rä'hj'us-li*, adv. In an irreligious manner. — **irreligiousness**, *ir-rä'hj'us nes*, n. Quality or state of being irreligious, ungodliness.  
**Irremediable**, *ir-rä'mä-a-bl*, a. [*L irremediabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, *re*, back, and *medo*, I go] Not permitting of a person's return.  
**Irremediable**, *ir-rä'mä'di-a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remediable*] Not to be remedied incurable, irreparable. — **irremediably**, *ir-rä'mä'di-a-bl*, adv. In an irremediable manner, irreparably.  
**Irremissible**, *ir-rä'mis'i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissible*] Not to be remitted or pardoned, that cannot be forgiven or remitted, unpardonable.  
**Irremovability**, *ir-rä'möv'a-bl'i-ti*, n. Quality or state of being, irremovable.  
**Irremovable**, *ir-rä'möv'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removable*] Not removable, that cannot be removed firmly fixed.  
**Irremovably**, *ir-rä'möv'a-bl*, adv. In an irremovable manner, with the utmost firmness.  
**Irreparability**, *ir-rä'pä-ra-bl'i-ti*, n. Quality or state of being irreparable.  
**Irreparable**, *ir-rä'pä-ra-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reparable*]=*L irrepärabilis*] Not reparable, that cannot be repaired, ir-

retrievable, irremediable. — **Irreparably**, *ir-rä'pä-ra-bl*, adv. In an irreparable manner, irremediably.  
**Irrepealable**, *ir-rä'pä-lä-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repealable*] Not repealable, incapable of being repealed.  
**Irreprehensible**, *ir-rä'pöh-en'si-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible*] Not reprehensible, blameless.  
**Irrepressible**, *ir-rä'pres'i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible*] Not repressible, incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control. — **Irrepressibly**, *ir-rä'pres'i-bl*, adv. In a manner or degree precluding repression.  
**Irreproachable**, *ir-rä'pöh-a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reproachable*] Incapable of being reproached, not occasioning reproach, upright, innocent, faultless, unblemished. — **Irreproachably**, *ir-rä'pöh-a-bl*, adv. In an irreproachable manner, faultlessly, blamelessly.  
**Irreprovable**, *ir-rä'prov'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprovable*] Not reprovable, blameless, upright, unblamable.  
**Irresistance**, *ir-rä'zist'ans* n. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistance*] Non resistance, passive submission.  
**Irresistibility**, *ir-rä'zist'i-bl'i-ti*, n. Quality of being irresistible.  
**Irresistible**, *ir-rä'zist'i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistible*] Not resistible, that cannot be resisted, irresistible. — **Irresistibly**, *ir-rä'zist'i-bl*, adv. In an irresistible manner.  
**Irresolute**, *ir-rä'zöl-lüt*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolute*] Not resolute, not firm in purpose, undecided, wavering, vacillating. — **Irresolutely**, *ir-rä'zöl-lüt-li*, adv. In an irresolute manner, without resolution or decision. — **Irresoluteness**, *ir-rä'zöl-lüt nes*, n. Quality of being irresolute. — **Irresolution**, *ir-rä'zöl-lüt'shon*, n. Want of resolution or decision, vacillation.  
**Irresolvable**, *ir-rä'zöl'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable*] Not resolvable, that cannot be resolved.  
**Irrespective**, *ir-rä'zäkt'iv*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respective*] Having no respect to particular circumstances generally used in the phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account. — **Irrespectively**, *ir-rä'zäkt'iv-li*, adv. Without regard to certain circumstances (*irrespectively of* these matters).  
**Irrespirable**, *ir-rä'spär'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable*] Not respirable, unfit for respiration.  
**Irresponsibility**, *ir-rä'spons'i-bl'i-ti*, n. Want of responsibility.  
**Irresponsible**, *ir-rä'spons'i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible*] Not responsible, not liable to answer for consequences. — **Irresponsibly**, *ir-rä'spons'i-bl*, adv. So as not to be responsible.  
**Irresponsive**, *ir-rä'spons'iv*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive*] Not responsive.  
**Irretrievable**, *ir-rä'triv'a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retrievable*] That cannot be retrieved, irreparable, irrecoverable.  
**Irretrievably**, *ir-rä'triv'a-bl*, adv. Irreparably, irrecoverably.  
**Irreverence**, *ir-rä'ver'ens*, n. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverence*, *L irreverentia*] Want of reverence, want of veneration for the deity or for things sacred, want of due regard to a superior, irreverent conduct or an irreverent action.  
**Irreverent**, *ir-rä'ver'ent*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverent*=*L irreverens*] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence, wanting respect to superiors. — **Irreverently**, *ir-rä'ver'ent-li*, adv. In an irreverent manner.  
**Irreversible**, *ir-rä'ver'si-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible*] Not reversible, incapable of being reversed, not to be annulled. — **Irreversibly**, *ir-rä'ver'si-bl*, adv. In an irreversible manner; immutably.  
**Irrevocable**, *ir-rä'v'ä-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable*, *L irrevocabilis*] Not to be recalled or revoked, that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled, ir-







or teasing sensation impelling to something

**itchiness** ich'nes, n. State of being itchy

**itch-mite**, ich'mit, n. The microscopic animal which produces itch

**itchy**, ich', a. Infected with or having the sensation as if suffering from itch

**item** 'item, adv. [L. item, also] Also, a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles — n. A separate particular in a list or account, a paragraph, a scrap of news, a hint — v. t. pret & pp. *itemed*, *itemed*, ppr. *iteming*, *iteming* To make a note or memorandum of

**iterance**, it'er-ans, n. [From L. *iterans*, *iterantis*, ppr. of *itero* ITERATE] Repetition iteration

**iterate**, it'er-ät, v. t. pret & pp. *iterated*, *it'er-ät-ed*, ppr. *iterating*, *it'er-ät-ing* [L. *itero*, *iteratum*, I do again I repeat, fr. *iterum*, again, fr. *id*, it, with the comparative suffix, akin *skr* *utara*, another] To repeat, to utter or do a second time — **iteration**, it'er-ä'shon, n. [L. *iteratio*] The act of iterating or repeating, recital or performance a second time — **iterative**, it'er-ät-iv, a. [Fr. *iteratif*] Iterating repeating

**ithyphallic**, ith-i-fal'ik, a. [Gr. *ithyphallos*—*ithys*, straight, and *phallos*, virile member] Pertaining to certain phallic rites, grossly indecent

**itinerary**, i'tin'er-ä-si, n. [Itinerate and -ary] Practice of itinerating

**itinerance**, i'tin'er-an-si, n. [Itinerant and -cy] A journeying, a passing from place to place

**itinerant** i'tin'er-ant, a. [L. *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling ppr. of *itero*, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, away or journey, fr. root *to go*, seen also in *circuit*, *erit* *transit*, *ambition*, *instill*, *issue*, *perish*, &c.] Passing or traveling about a country, or from place to place, strolling, wandering, not settled. — n. One who travels from place to place, a wanderer or stroller

**itinerary**, i'tin'er-ä-si, n. [L. *itinerarium*, fr. L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey ITINER-Ä-SI] A work containing notices of places to be met with on a particular line of road, a travel route, plan of a tour — a. Traveling, pertaining to a journey

**itinerate**, i'tin'er-ät, v. t. pret & pp. *itinerated*, i'tin'er-ät-ed, ppr. *itinerating*, *i'tin'er-ät-ing* [L. *itero*, *itineratum*, fr. L. *iter*, a journey ITINERANT] To journey,

to travel from place to place, particularly for some special purpose

**itself**, it-self, pron. The neuter reflexive and emphatic pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*

**ivied**, 'vrid, a. Covered or overgrown with ivy

**ivory**, 'iv-ri, n. [O Fr. *ivoire*, Fr. *ivoire* fr. L. *avoris*, made of ivory, fr. *avor* ivory akin *skr* *ibha* an elephant] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant walrus, hippopotamus, narwhal, &c., something made of ivory — a. Consisting or made of ivory

**ivory-black**, 'iv-ri-blak, n. A fine black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination

**ivory-nut**, 'iv-ri-nut, n. The seed of a South American palm resembling ivory, and used for similar purposes, vegetable ivory

**ivory-palm**, 'iv-ri-pam, n. The tree which bears the ivory nut

**ivy** 'iv-i, n. [A. Sax. *efia* ivy = O H G *ebah*, C. *ephe*, origin doubtful] A well known plant of many varieties which creeps along the ground or climbs walls, trees, &c.

**ivyle**, ik'stle, n. A name for a kind of fibre obtained in Mexico from a species of agave

## J.

**J**, the tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having always a sound like that of *g* in *genius*

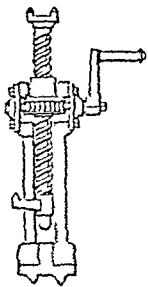
**jabber**, jab'er, v. t. pret & pp. *jabbered*, *jab'erd*, ppr. *jabbering*, *jab'er-ing* [A form equivalent to *gabble*, *Sc. gabber* freq. of *nab* to talk much or perfly GAB] To gabble, to talk rapidly, indistinctly, or senselessly, to chatter, to prate — v. t. To utter rapidly with confused sounds — n. Rapid talk with indistinct utterance

**jaborandi**, jab-o-ran'di, n. [Brazilian] A drug obtained from a Brazilian plant of the rue family, causing increase of saliva and profuse perspiration

**jacania** jak'a-nä, n. A name of tropical gallatinal birds with very long toes

**jacinth** ja'sinth, n. [A form of *hyacinth*] The gem also called *hyacinth*

**jack**, jak, n. [From Fr. *Jaques*, L. *Jacobus*, James in England it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John* instead of for *James*, and also became equivalent to lad, fellow, rustic, sailor, &c.] A name of various contrivances or implements, an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots, a boot-jack, a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws,



Lifting Jack

as in the figure a contrivance for turning a spit, a coat serving the purpose of mail, a pitcher of waxed leather, a black-jack a ball used for a mark in the game of bowls a flag on a staff on the end of a bowsprit, the union flag, the certain animals, as the ass and the hare, the fish more commonly called the pike a young pike, the knave in a pack of cards — **Jack** in a box, a kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which when the lid is opened, a figure springs — **Jack in office** one who is vain of his petty office — **Jack of all trades**, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business

**jackal**, jak'al, n. [O Fr. *jackal*, fr. Ar. *jakal*] An animal resembling a fox, and closely akin to the dog, a person who acts

as a mean agent for another (from the notion that the jackal was the 'lion's provider')

**jackanapes**, jak'a-näps, n. [Equivalent apparently to *Jack of apes*] A monkey, an ape, a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow

**jackass**, jak'as, n. The male of the ass, a dolt, a blockhead

**jack-boot**, jak'böt, n. A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee

**jackdaw**, jak'dä, n. [Jack and daw— a name of same kind as *Maggie*, *Robin red-breast*, &c.] A small species of crow

**jackel**, jak'et, n. [Fr. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque* a coat of mail, a jacket JACK] A short outer garment extending downwards to the hips or nearly so, an outer casing of cloth, felt, wood, &c., a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam boiler

**jacketed**, jak'et-ed, a. Wearing or covered with a jacket

**jack-knife**, jak'nif, n. A large clasp knife for the pocket

**jack-pudding**, jak'pud-ing, n. [Comp. G. *Hanswurst* a buffoon fr. *Hans*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding] A merry-andrew a buffoon, a zany

**jack-staff**, jak'staf, n. The staff on which the flag called the jack is carried

**jack-tree**, jak'tri, n. [Properly *jack tree* being the native name] A kind of bread fruit tree

**Jacobean**, Jacobean, ja-kö-bi-an, ja-kö-bi-an, a. [From L. *Jacobus* James fr. Heb. *Jacob*] The term applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I.

**Jacobin**, ja-kö-bin, n. [From the place of meeting in Paris the monastery of the monks called *Jacobins* or Dominicans] One of a society of violent revolutionists in France during the first revolution, a politician of similar character, (without cap) a variety of pigeon whose neck feathers form a hood — **Jacobinic**, **Jacobinical**, ja-kö-bin'ik, ja-kö-bin'ik-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins — **Jacobinism**, ja-kö-bin-izm, n. The principles of Jacobins

**Jacobite**, ja-kö-bit, n. [From L. *Jacobus* James, fr. the Heb. name *Jacob*] A partisan or adherent of James II., King of England, after he abdicated the throne and of his descendants. — a. Pertaining to the partisans of James II. — **Jacobitic**, **Jacobitical** ja-kö-bit'ik, ja-kö-bit'ik-a, a. Belonging to the Jacobites — **Jacobiti-**

**ism**, ja-kö-bit-izm, n. The principles of the Jacobites

**Jacobus**, ja-kö-bus, n. [JACOBITE] A gold coin, value 2½ sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

**Jaconet** jak'o-net, n. [Fr. *jaconas*, origin doubtful] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses neckcloths, &c.

**Jacquard loom**, ja-kar'd-loom, n. [From *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834] An ingenious loom for weaving figured goods

**jaclination**, jak-ti-tä'shon, n. [From L. *jaculo* freq. fr. *jacō*, freq. of *jacō*, I throw JET] A frequent tossing of the body, restlessness, also, vain boasting, bragging

**jade** jäd, n. [Same as *Sc. yaud*, *jaud*, an old mare, Icel. *jalda* Prov. Sw. *jalda* a mare] A mean or poor horse, a worthless nag, a vile or low woman, a hussy, used opprobriously, a young woman: used playfully — v. t. pret & pp. *jaled*, *jäd-ed*; ppr. *jacling* *jäd-ing* To ride or drive severely to overdrive, to weary or fatigue — v. i. To become weary, to lose spirit to sink

**jade**, jäd, n. [Fr. *Sp. jade*, origin unknown] A kind of hard tenacious stone of a colour more or less green, used by rude nations for implements and weapons, called also *azule* and *nephrite*

**Jadish**, jäd'ish, a. Like or pertaining to a jade

**jag**, jag, v. t. pret & pp. *jaaged*, *jag'd*, ppr. *jaagung* *jag'ing* [Origin doubtful, comp. W. and Gael. *gag* a cleft or chunk] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw to notch — n. A notch a ragged protuberance a denticulation — *jaaged*, *jag'd*, a. Having notches or teeth, cleft, divided

**Jaggedness**, jag'd-nes, n. The state of being jagged — *jaag'ry*, jag'ä, a. Set with teeth denticulated uneven

**Jaggery**, jag'er-i, n. [Hind. *jagiri*] In the East Indies coarse sugar from palm-trees

**Jaghire**, jag-bir, n. [Pers.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of land to an individual

**Jaguar**, ja-gwar, n. [Brazilian *yaguara*] The American tiger a spotted carnivorous animal the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World

**Jah** jä, n. [Heb.] JEHOVAH

**Jail**, jäl, n. [Fr. *gelle*, O Fr. *guole* a prison, fr. L. *gähōla* fr. L. *cava*, a cage, coop, den, fr. *cave* hollow CAVE] A prison a place of confinement

**Jailbird** jäl'berd, n. One who has been confined in jail















nalized, jər'nəl'izl ppr journalizing jər'nəl-izing [Journal and -ize] To enter in a journal, to give the form of a journal to  
**journey**, jər'nə, n [Fr *journer*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey fr L *diurnus*, daily, fr *die* a day **JOUR'NAL**] A travelling or passage from one place to another, a tour, a trip, an excursion, a distance travelled at a time — v i pret & pp *journeyed*, jər'nid ppr *journeying*, jər'nin'g To travel from place to place, to pass from home to distance — **Journeyer**, jər'ni-er, n One who journeys

**journeyman**, jər'nə-man n [From *journey* in old sense of day's work] A workman who has served his apprenticeship or has fully learned his trade

**joust**, jost, n [O Fr *joute*, *joute*, *joute*, jousting fr O Fr *jouter*, *jouter*, *jouter*, to tilt, fr L *jucta*, near to, nigh] A fight on horseback man to man with lances whether in earnest or for diversion — v i pret & pp *jousted*, jost'ed, ppr *jousting*, jost'ing To engage in fight with lances on horseback, to tilt — **Joustier**, jost'ēr, n One who jousts or tilts

**joyal** jō'yal, a [LL *Jovialis* fr L *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, because the planet Jupiter was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament] Gay, merry, joyous, jolly — jolly, jō'ly, a [Fr *gailly*, all'ly, n Festivity, merriment, jovialness — **Jovialness**, jō'vi-al-nes, n The state or quality of being jovial — **Jovially**, jō'vi-al-ly, adv In a jovial manner

**jowl**, jol n [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chovrl* fr A Sax *craft*, jaw, snout *Akin* joll] The cheek the head — Cheek by jowl, with heads close together, side by side — v t pret & pp *jowled*, jōld ppr *jowling*, jōl'ing To nodd or dash (as heads together)

**joy**, joi, n [O Fr *joie*, *joie*, *joie*, fr *joie*, *joie*, fr L *gaudium* joy, fr *gaudere*, to rejoice, *gaudere*, to rejoice] Pleasure caused by the acquisition or expectation of good, gladness, delight, exultation, exhilaration of spirits, the cause of joy or happiness — v i pret & pp *joyed*, joid, ppr *joying*, joi'ing To rejoice, to be glad, to exult — v t To give joy to, to gladden

**joyful** jō'ful, a Full of joy, blithe, gleeful, joyous, happy, blissful exulting — **Joyfully**, jō'ful-ly, adv In a joyful manner, gladly — **Joyfulness**, jō'ful-nes, n State or quality of being joyful

**joyless** jō'les, a Destitute of joy, wanting joy, giving no joy or pleasure — **Joylessly**, jō'les-ly, adv In a joyless manner — **Joylessness**, jō'les-nes, n State of being joyless

**joyous** jō'us, a [O Fr *joyous* Fr *joy* *eux* Joy] Experiencing joy, causing joy, glad, gay, mirthful, joyful, happy, blissful, delightful — **Joyously**, jō'us-ly, adv In a joyous manner — **Joyousness**, jō'us-nes, n State or quality of being joyous

**jubate** jū'bāt, a [L *juba*, a mane] Having a mane, or hair similar to a mane — **Jube**, jū'bē, n [Fr *jube*] A name given to a rood loft or a rood-screen

**jubilant** jū'bī-lant, a [L *jubilans*, -antis, ppr of *jubilare* I shout fr *jubilum*, a shout, not connected with jubilee] Uttering songs of triumph, rejoicing, shouting with

**jubilate**, jū'bī-lāt, v i pret & pp *jubilated*, jū'bī-lāt-ed, ppr *jubilating*, jū'bī-lāt-ing [See ppc] To rejoice to exult to triumph

**jubilation** jū'bī-lā'shon, n [L *jubilatio* See ppc] A rejoicing, exultation, feeling of triumph

**jubilee** jū'bī-lē n [Fr *jubilé*, LL *jubilus* jubilee, fr Heb *yōbēl*, the blast of a trumpet the sabbatical year announced by trumpet] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves, hence a season of great public joy, any occasion of rejoicing, a celebration of a reign, marriage, pastorate or the like, after it has lasted fifty years

**Judic**, Judical jū-dī-āl, jū-dī-āl, a [L *Judicatus*, fr *Judex* Jew] Pertaining to the Jews — **Judicially**, jū-dā-

ik al'ly, adv After the Jewish manner — **Judaism**, jū-dā-izm n [Fr *Judaisme*] The religious doctrine and rites of the Jews, conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies — **Judaize**, jū-dā-iz, v i pret & pp *Judaized*, jū-dā-izd ppr *Judaizing*, jū-dā-izing [Fr *Judaizer*] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, to assume the manners or customs of the Jews — v t To bring into conformity with what is Jewish

**Judas**, jū-das n pl **Judas**, jū-das-ez [After the false apostle] A treacherous person, one who betrays under the semblance of friendship (no cap) a Judas-hole — **Judas-hole**, jū-das-hōl n A small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it

**judge**, juj n [Fr *juger*, fr L *judex*, *judex*, judge, fr L *judex*, law or right, and *deo* I pronounce [JURY, DICTATOR]] Of similar origin are *adjudge*, *judicature*, *judicial*, *judicious*, &c] A civil officer who bears and determines causes civil or criminal between parties, in courts held for the purpose — one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of any thing, a critic, a connoisseur, in *Jeremy* hist a chief magistrate with civil and military powers, *pl* the name of the seventh book of the Old Testament — v i pret & pp *judged*, jujd ppr *judging*, jujd'ing [Fr *juger*, L *judicare*] To act as a judge, to pass sentence to distinguish between truth and falsehood by investigation, to form an opinion to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind, to discern, to distinguish, to estimate — v t To hear and determine, as a cause or controversy, to examine into and decide to try to examine and pass sentence on, rightly to understand and discern, to censure harshly, to seem to think, to reckon

**Judgeship**, juj'ship, n The office of a judge

**Judgment**, juj'ment, n [Fr *jugement* **JUDGE**] Act of judging, the act of deciding or passing decision on something, the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skillfully, good sense, discernment, understanding opinion, estimate or notion formed by judging or considering the mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations between them, the sentence pronounced in any cause by the judge or court by which it is tried a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners, the final trial of the human race

**Judgment-day** juj'ment-dā n The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men

**Judgment-debt**, juj'ment-det, n A debt secured to a creditor by a judge's order

**Judgment-seat**, juj'ment-seāt, n The seat on which judges sit in court, a court, a tribunal

**Judicative** jū-dī-kā-tiv, a [L *judicare*, *judicatum*, to judge and -ice **JUDGE**] Having power to judge

**Judiciary** jū-dī-kā-tō-ri, n [Fr *judicatoire*, L *judicatorius* fr L *judicare* to judge **JUDGE**] Pertaining to the passing of judgment, belonging to the administration of justice, dispensing justice — n A court of justice, a tribunal administration of justice

**Judicature**, jū-dī-kā-tūr, n [Fr *judicature* L *judicatura*, fr L *judicare* to judge **JUDGE**] The power of distributing justice, a court of justice a judiciary, extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court

**Judicial** jū-dī-shāl, a [L *judicialis* fr *judicare* to judge fr *judex*, *judex*, a judge (q v)] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to judges of these proceeding from a court of justice inflicted as a penalty or in judgment, enacted by law or statute — **Judicially** jū-dī-shāl-ly, adv In a judicial manner, by a court of justice

**Judiciary** jū-dī-shāl, a, n [Fr *judicature*, L *judicatura* fr *judicare* judgment **JUDICIAL**] Relating to courts of justice or

judicature judicial — n The system or courts of justice in a government the judges taken collectively

**judicious**, jū-dī'shus, a [Fr *judicieux*, fr *judicium*, a judgment **JUDICIAL**] According to sound judgment, wise, prudent, possessing sound judgment discerning, judicious — **Judiciously**, jū-dī'shus-ly, adv In a judicious manner, with discretion or wisdom wisely, discreetly — **Judiciousness**, jū-dī'shus-nes, n Quality of being judicious discretion

**Jug** jug n [From *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan*, *Jenny*, or *Judith*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *blaze jack*] A vessel for liquors, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle, a drinking vessel, a mug, a pitcher — v t pret & pp *jugged*, jugd, ppr *jugging*, jug'ing To put in a jug to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*quicker* hard)

**Jugate**, jugated jū'gāt, jū'gāt-ed, a [L *jugatus*, a yoke] Coupled together, as leaflets in compound leaves

**Juggernaut** jug'er-nāt, n [Properly *Jagannatha* 'lord of the world', the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals] Any idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed

**Juggle**, jugl, v i pret & pp  *juggled*, jugld, ppr  *juggling*, jug'ing [O Fr *jogler*, fr *jongler*, *le jongleur*, fr L *jocularis* to jest or joke, fr L *jocus*, a jest **JOKE**] To play tricks by sleight of hand to practise artifice or imposture — v t To deceive by trick or artifice — n A trick by legerdemain, an imposture, a deception

**Juggler**, jugl'er, n [O Fr *jugleur* *jogleur*, fr L *joculator*, one who jokes] One who juggles, one who practises sleight of hand, a cheat, a deceiver — **Jugglery**, jugl'ē-ri, n The art or the feats of a juggler, legerdemain imposture

**Jugular**, jū'gu-lar, a [From L *jugulum*, the collar bone the throat, fr root of *jugum*, I join **JORN**] Pertaining to the throat or neck — **Jugular vein**, one of the large veins (two on each side) by which blood is returned to the heart from the head

**Juice**, juis n [Fr *jus*, fr L *jus*, broth, juice, liquid] The sap of vegetables especially of fruit, the fluid part of animal substances

**Juiceless** juis'les a Destitute of juice, dry, without moisture

**Juiciness** juis'nes, n State of being juicy succulence in plants

**Juicy** juis'ā [Juice and y] Abounding with juice succulent

**Jubbe**, jū'b, n [Fr *gubbe*, a jubbe fr L *zygophum*, Gr *zyzophan*, Ar *zizif*, the jubbe tree] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of S Europe, N Africa, and Asia, the tree itself a confection made with gum arabic or gelatine

**Julep**, jūlep, n [Fr *julep* Ar *julāb*, fr Per *quāb* rose water — *quāb* rose, and *āb*, water] A sweet drink an American drink composed of spirituous liquor, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint

**Julian**, jū'li-an, a Pertaining to or derived from Julius Caesar — **Julian calendar**, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar — **Julian year**, the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar

**Julienne** zhū-lē-en' n [Fr] A kind of soup made with vegetables cut small

**July** jū'ly n The seventh month of the year, so called from Julius Caesar, who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed

**Jumble** jumbl' a t pret & pp *jumbled*, jumbl'd, ppr *jumbling*, jumbl'ing [O E *jombre*, *jumble*, *jumpe* to agitate, to shake together — *akin* to *jump*, and to *Dan jump*, to jolt] To mix in a confused mass, to put or throw together without order — v t To meet mix, or unite in a confused manner — n A confused mixture, mass, or collection without order, disorder, confusion







family, used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, &c., the plant itself  
**jutty**, ju'ti, n. A jetty  
**juvencenscent**, ju-ve-nes'ent, a [L. *juvenescens*, ppr of *juvenescere*, I grow young] Becoming young.—**juvencescence**, ju-ve-nes'ens, n. The state of being juvenescent

**juvenile**, ju've-nil, a [L. *juvenilis*, fr *juvens*, young, cog Skr *yuvan*, young, E *juvencens* Junior is comparative of *juvens*] Young, youthful, pertaining or suited to youth — n. A young person or youth  
**juvenility**, ju've-nil'i-ty, n. Youthfulness, youthful age, light and careless manner

**juxtapose**, juks-ta-pōz, v t pret & pp *juxtaposed*, juks-ta-pōz'd, ppr *juxtaposing*, juks-ta-pōz'ing [L. *juxta*, near, and *pos*, to place, seen in such words as *depos*, *dispos*, *expos*, &c.] To place near or next, to place side by side Also **juxtaposit**, juks-ta-pōz'it

## K.

**K**, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet, in Anglo Saxon generally represented by *c*  
**kaaba**, k'a'a ba, n. CAABA  
**kadi**, kad'i or k'adi, n. CADIE  
**kafir**, kafir, kaf'er, CAFFRE  
**kafir-bread**, kafir bred, n. A kind of sago produced by cycads of S Africa  
**kafir-corn**, kafir-körn, n. A variety of millet (sorghum) cultivated in Africa  
**kafitan**, kaf'tan, n. [Per] A long vest



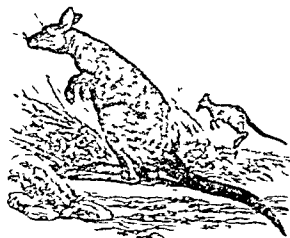
Persons wearing the Kafitan

with a girdle round it, worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c., under an outer robe  
**kali**, kal'e kal, n. [Heb. *kal*, Dan *kaal* COLE.] A kind of cabbage, colewort, cabbage or greens in general  
**kali**, kal, n. [D and G *legel*, Dan *legle*, a nine-pin, a cone] A nine-pin  
**kalinite**, ka'nit, n. [Gr *kalinos* recent] A mineral obtained at Stassfurt and elsewhere in Prussia, since recent times used as a manure  
**kalmazotic**, ka-no-zō'ik a. CARMAZOTIC  
**kalmiser**, ki'zer, n. [G.] An emperor CESAR  
**kalika**, ka'ka, n. [From its cry] A New Zealand parrot or cockatoo, about the size of a crow  
**kakemono**, ka-ke-mō'nō, n. A Japanese name for a painting on paper or silk, hung on a wall like a map  
**kakodyle**, ka-kō-dil, n. [Gr *kalos* bad, *odō*, smell, and *kyō*, matter] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic a clear liquid with an insupportably offensive smell and poisonous vapour  
**kale**, kal, n. KAIL  
**kaleidoscope**, ka-li'dō-skōp, n. [Gr *kalos* beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopos* I view] An optical instrument consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c., inside, which produce an endless variety of figures — **kaleidoscopic**, ka-li'dō-skōp'ik al, a. Relating to the kaleidoscope  
**kalendar**, ka-len'dar, CALENDAR  
**kali**, ka'li, n. [Ar *qali* ALKALI] Glasswort a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass — **kalinum**, ka'lin, n. Another name for potassium  
**kafir kail**, CAFIR KAIL  
**kalmuk**, kalmuck, kal'muk, n. Calmuck  
**kamala**, ka-ma'la, n. [Of Asiatic origin.]

A drug obtained from an Asiatic tree, used as a vermifuge and also as a dye-stuff  
**kampulikon**, kamp-tū'li-kon n. [Gr *lampis* flexible, and *oulos* thick, close-pressed] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c., with melted india-rubber spread on canvas  
**kangaroo**, kang'gā-ro, n. The native name of an Australian marsupial quadruped, having the fore legs very short, and the hind legs long, so that it moves forward by leaps  
**kangaroo-grass**, kang'gā-ro-gras, n. A valuable Australian fodder grass  
**kaolin**, kā'ō-lin, n. [Chinese] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock, porcelain or china-clay  
**karob**, kā'rob n. With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain  
**karoo**, Karroo ka-ro, n. [Hottentot] The name for arid tracts of clayey tablelands in South Africa, covered with verdure only in the wet season  
**katydid**, kā'ti-did, n. [From the noise it makes] A species of grasshopper found in the United States

**kaw-pine**, n. Cowrie-pine  
**kava**, kava, ka'va, kā'va, n. A species of pepper, from whose root an intoxicating beverage is made by the Pacific Islanders, the beverage itself  
**kavass**, kav'ass, ka-vas', ka-was', n. [Turk. *javids*] In Turkey, an armed constable, also, a government servant or courier  
**kaw**, ka, v t and n Caw  
**kay**, kā, n. Cay  
**kayak**, kā'ak, n. [Eskimo] A light fish ing boat in Greenland made of seal skins  
**keblah**, keb'la n. [Ar *Liblah*] The direction of the temple at Mecca being the point towards which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer  
**keel**, kay, kek'ei, n. [Also *kar*, fr W *ceps*, reeds, canes] A dry hollow stalk or stem of a plant [Shak]  
**ledge**, kej, n. [Origin doubtful] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady, or to assist in warping her — v t pret & pp *ledged*, kejd, ppr *ledging*, kej'ing To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a keel  
**keel**, kel, n. [From Icel *kyll* Dan *keel*, Sw *keel*, a keel of a vessel G and D *keel*, a keel, a ship] The principal timber in a ship or boat, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame, the corresponding part in iron vessels the whole ship, something resembling a keel, a projecting ridge on a surface a flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne, a coal barge — v t To turn up the keel, to carouse  
**keeled**, keld, a. Having a keel or ridge cannate  
**keelhaul**, kel'hal, v t pret & pp *keel-hauled*, kel'hald, ppr *keelhauling*, kel'hald'ing To punish by dragging into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other  
**keelson**, kel'sun or kel'sun, n. [Dan *keelson*, Sw *keelson*, G *keelson*, lit *keelson*, comp *pyg* of *keel*] An internal keel over the external keel  
**keen**, kin a. [A. Sax. *cene*, bold = Icel *kenin*, was clever, D *keun*, G *kahn*, keen, bold, same root as *ken* can] Acute of

mind, shrewd, penetrating, acute or sharp, as an edge or point, eager or sharp, as an appetite, vehement, ardent, piercing, penetrating, severe as cold, bitter, acrimonious  
**keenly**, kin'li, adv In a keen manner eagerly, acutely, sharply, severely, bitterly



Kangaroo

**keenness**, kēn'nes, n. The state or quality of being keen, acuteness, sharpness, eagerness  
**keep**, kēp, v t pret & pp *kept*, kept, ppr *keeping* [A. Sax. *cepan*, to keep, observe, regard, comp Frs. *laper*, to look] To hold, to retain in one's power or possession, not to lose or part with, to have in safe custody, to preserve, to retain, to protect, support or shield to guard, to detain to tend or have the care of, to feed, to pasture to regard, to attend to, to manage or hold in any state, to continue any state, course, or action (silence, place, &c.), to practise, to do or perform, to obey, to observe in practice, to fulfil, to perform, to use habitually, to observe or solemnize, as a feast, to maintain, to entertain, not to intermit, to hold in one's own bosom, to confine to one's own knowledge, not to disclose or communicate to others, not to betray; to have in pay — To keep back, to prevent from advancing, to withhold to reserve — To keep down, to prevent from rising, to restrain — To keep in, to hold in, to keep in school after hours, to curb — To keep one's countenance, to show no change of features, to refrain from laughing — To keep up, to support, to maintain to continue — v i To remain in any state, to last to endure, not to perish or be impaired, as fruit — n. Care, guard, or heed, the state of being kept, food, sustenance subsistence, a donjon or strong tower in the middle of a castle  
**keeper**, kē'per, n. One who or that which keeps one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of persons or things, a game-keeper, something that keeps or holds safe, a ring which keeps another on the finger  
**keeping**, kē'ping, n. A holding, custody; guard, maintenance, support, just proportion, conformity, consistency harmony  
**keep-sake**, kēp'sak, n. Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver, a token of friendship  
**keey**, kēy, n. [A. Sax. *cyf*, a tub, fr L *cupa*, a tub a cask CUP] A large vessel to ferment liquors in, a mashing tub  
**keg**, kes, n. [Formerly *keg* = Icel *kopp*, Sw *kopp*, a keg] A small cask or barrel  
**Kelp**, kelp n. [Etymol uncertain] A







(killing pace)—**killingly**, kíl'ing lī, *adv* In a killing manner

**kiln**, kíl, *n* [A. Sax. *cylene*, *cylin*, fr *L* *culina*, a kitchen (whence *culinary*)] A fabric of brick or stone, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything, a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked.

**kilogram**, **kilogramme** kíl'ó-grám, *n* [Fr *kilogramme*, fr Gr *chilon*, a thousand, and Fr *gramme*, a French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2.2 lbs avoirdupois]

**kilometre**, kíl'ó-má-tr, *n* A French measure, 1000 metres, equivalent to about five-eighths of a mile or 1093 633 yards. The square kilometre is equal to 247 11 acres

**kilt**, kilt, *n* [A Scandinavian word, comp Icel. *kiltun*, a shirt, *lyntla* a person's lap, Dan *lille* to tuck up or kilt] A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland, the flibbidge—*v* *t* pret & pp *kilted*, *kilted*, ppr *kilting*, *kilting* To tuck up like a kilt, for greater freedom of movement to plait like a kilt—**kilted**, kilt'ed, *a* Wearing a kilt.

**kin**, kín, *n* [A. Sax. *cynn*, *cyn*, kin, race=Icel. *lin* Goth *lun*, O H.G. *chunni*, kin, kind, family, race, akin are *kind*, *n* and *a*, *ling*, D and G *kind* a child, *L* *genus*, Gr *genos*, race, offspring GENUS.] Race, family, relationship, consanguinity or affinity, connection by blood, relatives collectively, kindred—*a* Kindred, of the same nature, congenial—**kinfolk**, kín'fólk, [An Indian word.] A sulken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread.

**kind**, kínd, *n* [A. Sax. *cýnd*, (*ge*)*cýnd* nature, kind, race, generation fr same root as *cyn*, offspring KIN.] Race, genus, generic class, sort or species, variety, nature, style, manner, character—In kind, with produce or commodities, as opposed to in money (to pay one in *ind*)

**kind**, kínd, *a* [A. Sax. *cýnde*, *gecýnde*, natural, harmonious, closely akin to *ind* and KIN.] Humane, disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy, having tenderness or goodness of nature, benevolent, benignant, loving, friendly, proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart

**kindergarten**, kín'dér-gár-tén, *n* [G, lit children garden CHILD, GARDEN.] A kind of infants' school, in which systematically arranged amusements are combined with a certain amount of instruction

**kind-hearted**, kínd'hart'ed, *a* Having much kindness of nature, characterized by kindness of heart

**kindle**, kín'dl, *v* *t* pret & pp *kindled*, kín'did, ppr *kindling*, kín'ding [From Icel. *lyndill*, a torch or candle fr *L* *candela*, *a* candle.] To set on fire, to light, to inflame, as the passions, to rouse, to provoke to excite to action, to illuminate—*v* *i* To take fire, to grow warm or animated, to be roused or exasperated

**kindliness**, kínd'lí-neas, *n* Quality of being kindly affection, affectionate disposition, benignity

**kindling**, kínd'ling, *n* The act of one who kindles, materials for lighting a fire

**kindly**, kín'dl, *a* [From *kind*, *a*] Of a kind disposition or character, sympathetic, congenial, benevolent, favourable, refreshing, bland or mild—*adv* In a kind manner, benevolently, favourably, congenially, readily

**kindness**, kínd'nes, *n* Quality or state of being kind good will benevolence, beneficence charity a kind or friendly act

**kindred**, kín'dred, *n* [O E. *kindred*, kindred, fr *kin*, and term *-red*, as in *bratred* (which see) the *d* is inserted as in gender, thunder KIN.] Relationship by birth or marriage consanguinity, affinity; kin, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former—*a* Related, allied, of the like nature or properties, cognate

**kin**, kín, old *pl* of *cogn*  
**kinematic**, **kinematical**, kín-mat'ík, kín-mat'ík, *a* Belonging to kinematics

**kinematics**, kín-mat'iks, *n* [Gr *kinēma*, movement, fr *kinēō*, I move.] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it

**kinetic**, kín-et'ík, *a* [Gr *kinētikos*, fr *kinēō*, I move.] Causing motion, motory applied to force actually exerted—**kinetic**, kín-et'ík, *n* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies. DYNAMICS

**king**, kíng, *n* [A. Sax. *cýning*, fr *cym*, kin, race, and term *-ing*, one of, descendant (as in *atheling*)=D *loning* O Sax. *luning*, O Frs. *loning* Icel. *lonung*, Sw *lonung*, Dan *lunge*, *lōng*, kúng KIN.] The sovereign of a nation, a monarch, a sovereign, a prince, a ruler, a playing card having the picture of a king, the chief piece in the game of chess, a crowned man in the game of draughts

**king-at-arms**, kíng-at-'armz, *n* The name of the chief heralds in Britain

**king-crab**, kíng'krab, *n* A kind of crustacean with a shell of horse-shoe shape, and a long tail spine

**kingcraft**, kíng'kraft, *n* The craft of kings, the art of governing

**kingdom**, kíng'dum, *n* [King and *-dom*=A. Sax. *cýnric*, *cýnric*] The domain of a king, the territory or country now or formerly subject to a king, a realm, a dominion, the place where anything prevails and holds sway, one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral King-Kingcrab (*Limulus polyphemus*)

**kingfisher**, kíng'fish-er, *n* A bird having splendid plumage which preys upon small fish.

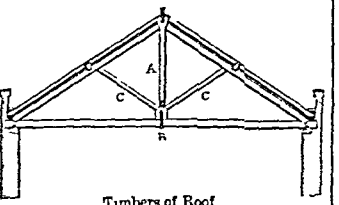
**kinglet**, kíng'let, *n* [King and *-let*] A petty king, a small bird, the golden-crested wren

**kinglike**, kíng'lík, *a* Like a king  
**kingliness**, kíng'lí-neas, *n* State of being kingly

**kingling**, kíng'ling, *n* [King and *-ling*] A little king

**kingly**, kíng'lí, *a* [King and *-ly*] Like a king, belonging to a king, suitable to a king, royal, regal, august, splendid.

**king-post**, kíng'póst, *n* An upright piece



Timbers of Roof

A, King-post. B, Tie-beam. C, Struts or braces.

between a pair of rafters, having its lower end fastened to the tie beam

**king's-evil**, kíng'z'evl, *n* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

**kingship**, kíng'shíp, *n* The state, office, or dignity of a king, royalty

**king's-yellow**, kíng'z'el-ó, *n* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious acid.

**king-vulture**, kíng'vul-túr, *n* An American species of vulture, so called because

other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast.

**kink**, kíngk, *n* Same as D G and Sw *link*, a twist or coil.] A twist in a rope or thread, an unreasonable and obstinate notion, a crotchety—*v* *i* pret & pp *kinked*, kíngkt, ppr *kínking*, kín'king To get into a kink, to twist or run into knots

**kinkajou**, kíngka-jó, *n* A mammal of South America, allied to the bear

**kinless**, kíng'les, *a* Destitute of kin or kindred

**kino**, kí'no, *n* [An East Indian word.] An astrigent extract resembling catechu

**kinfolk**, kíng'fólk, *n* People of the same kin, kindred relations

**kinsman**, kíngs-mán, *n* pl **kinsmen**, kíngs-mén, *n* A man of the same kin, or of the same race or family, one related by blood, a relative—**kinswoman**, kíngs-wí-mán, *n* A female relation

**kiosk**, kí-ósk', *n* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer house  
**kipper**, kí'pér, *n* [Comp D *lippen*, to hatch, to exclude ora.] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh a fish as a salmon or herring, split open, salted, and dried or smoked, so called because at the spawning season salmon were cured in this way to make them eatable—*v* *t* pret & pp *kipped*, kí'péred, ppr *kíppering*, kí'pér-ing To cure (fish) by splitting open, salting and drying

**kirk**, kirk, *n* [An old form of *church*. A. Sax. *cýrc* CHURCH.] A church still in common use in Scotland—**kirk-session**, kírk-sesh-ún, *n* The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.  
**kirtle**, kírt'l, *n* [A. Sax. *cýrtel*, Icel. *kýrtill*, Dan *kjortel*, probably akin to *short*, *s* being lost.] A kind of short gown a petticoat—**kirtled**, kírt'ld, *a* Wearing a kirtle

**kismet**, kí'smet, *n* [Ar.] A Mohammedan term for fate or destiny

**kiss**, kíss, *v* *t* pret & pp *kissed*, kíst, ppr *kíssing*, kí'sing [A. Sax. *cýssan* to kiss, fr *coss*, a kiss, Icel. and Sw *kyssa*, Dan *kyss*, G *küssen*, to kiss, the corresponding nouns being Icel. *lofs*, Sw *fys*, Dan *lys*, G *fuss*, from same root as *L* *gusto*, to taste, also as *chose*.] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection, to caress by joining lips to touch gently, as if with fondness—*v* *i* To join lips in love or respect, to come in slight contact—*n* A salute given with the lips a kind of confection

**kissing-crust**, kíssing krúst, *n* A portion of the crust of a loaf that touches another

**kit**, kí't, *n* [Comp D *kit*, a large bottle, O D *kite*, a beaker, decanter.] A kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter, &c that which contains necessities or tools and hence the necessities and tools themselves an outfit

**kit**, kí't, *n* [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar*, *gittern*, *cittern*.] A diminutive fiddle used generally by dancing masters

**kit**, kí't, *n* A kitchen

**kit-cat**, kí't'kat, *a* and *n* [From the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club in London, painted in this size by Sir G. Kneller the club itself being so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met.] A term applied to portraits on a canvas 26 inches in length by 23 or 25 inches in width, or to any portraits about half-length in which the hands are shown

**kitchen**, kí'chen, *n* [A. Sax. *cýcena*, fr *L* *coquina*, kitchen, fr *coquo*, I cook Cook.] The room of a house appropriated to the cookery

**kitchen-stove**, kí'chen stov, *n* A kind of cooking-stove with various conveniences compactly arranged

**kitchen-garden**, kí'chen gár-dén, *n* A garden for raising vegetables for the table

**kitchen-midden**, kí'chen míd-n, *n* [Dan *kyölen-mødding*] The name given to refuse heaps of prehistoric peoples, containing immense quantities of shells of molluscs and rude implements.







a knot, the part of a tree where a branch shoots or grows out, a hard protuberant joint of a plant, a node, a protuberance, a nodule, a bunch, a knob, a cluster, a group, as of persons, a difficulty or intricate question, something not easily solved, a division of a ship's log-line, a nautical mile or 6050 feet (=1.151 ordinary mile) — v t pret. & pp *knotted*, not'ed, ppr *knotting*, not'ing To tie in a knot or knots to form, as a knot, to unite closely — v t To become knotted, to form knots or joints, as in plants, to knit knots for fringe

**knot**, not, n [Origin unknown] A small grallatorial bird, closely allied to the snipe  
**knot-grass**, not'gras, n A common weed, so denominated from the joints of the stem  
**knottless**, not'les, a Free from knots, without knots

**knotted**, not'ed, p a Full of knots, having knots or knobs  
**knottiness**, not'i-ness, n Quality of being knotty

**knotty**, not'i, a Full of knots, having many knots, difficult, intricate, involved, hard to unravel (a knotty question)

**knout**, nout, n [Russ *knute*] A sort of scourge or whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia

**know**, nōt, t pret *knew*, nū, pp *known* nōn, ppr *knowing*, nō'ing [A Sax *cnānan*, pret *cnōt*, pp *cnānen*, to know = Icel *kna*, to be able, comp the allied words *can*, to be able, *kān* to know, Icel *kanna*, used in both senses, G *kennen*, to be able, *kennen*, to know, all fr root *gan*, *gan*, to know, seen also in *name*, *noble*, *narrate* the words have lost *g* before then, seen in *ignoble*, *ignorant*, *uncouth*, L *gnosco*, nosco G *gignōskō*, I know, Skr *jñā*, to know] To perceive with certainty, to understand clearly, to be assured or convinced of, to be taught or instructed in, to be aware of, to distinguish, to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a place, &c.), to have experience of — v t To have knowledge, not to be doubtful or ignorant

**knowable**, nō'a-bl, a That may be known

**knower**, nō'er, n One who knows.

**knowing**, nō'ing, p a Well informed, intelligent, sagacious, expressive of knowledge or cunning, significant, cunning — *knowingly*, nō'ing-li, adv In a knowing manner, with knowledge, intentionally  
**knowledge**, nō'ez, n [O E *knwleche*, &c, fr *knaw*, and term seen in Icel *frunnfr*, knowledge, and in E *vroedlo*, and which is derived fr A Sax *lde*, Icel *leir*, Goth *laits* sport, play, gift] The result or condition of knowing, clear perception of truth and fact, cognition, cognizance, learning, erudition, information acquired, skill, familiarity gained by actual experience, acquaintance with any fact or person

**known**, nōn, p a Perceived, understood, recognized, familiar, such as people generally know

**knobs**, nūbz, n pl [Same as *knob*] Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons

**knuckle**, nuk'l, n [A Sax *cnucel* = L G *knuckel*, D *knockel*, *knuckel*, Dan *knokel*, G *Knöchel*, a knuckle, a dum. form akin to *Knochen*, a bone, comp W *cnuc* a knob or knot] The joint of a finger, particularly at the base of the fingers, the knee-joint of a calf or pig — v t pret & pp *knuckled*, nuk'ld, ppr *knuckling*, nuk'ling To strike with the knuckles, to pommel — To knuckle down, to knuckle under, to yield, to submit, to acknowledge one's self beaten, probably referring originally to the game of marbles

**knurl**, nerl, n Same as *gnarl*, *knarl*  
**konla**, kō'a'la, n [Native name] A marsupial animal of Australia

**kobold**, kō'bold, n [GOBLIN] In German mythology a kind of goblin  
**kohl-rabi** kōl'ra'bē, n [G, fr *kohl*, kale, and L *rapa*, a turnip, kale or cabbage turnip] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used

**kola-rant** KOLA-UT

**koodoo**, kō'od, n [Native name] A striped antelope of South Africa

**Koran**, kō'ran, n [Ar *loran*, book] The

book regulating the faith and practice of Mohammedans, written by Mohammed, as he and his followers assert by inspiration  
**Kosmos** KOSMOS  
**Kommiss**, kō'mis n *KOMMISS*  
**Kraal**, kral, n [D, probably from a native word] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa  
**Kraken**, krā'en, n [Dan] A fabulous enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway

**Kresote**, kresote, kr'a sōt, kr'ō-sōt, n CREASOTE

**Kreutzer**, kreutzer, krot'ser, n [G *Kreuzer* fr *Kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross] A small German and Austrian coin

**Kriegspiel**, krīg'spīl, n [G game of war = *Krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops

**Kris**, krīs, n A Malay dagger a crease  
**Krummhorn** krum'horn, n [G, 'crooked horn'] An old wind instrument of wood, an eight-foot reed-stop in an organ

**Kryolite**, n *CRYOLITE*

**kudos**, kū'dos, n [Gr] Glory, fame; renown

**Kumiss**, kō'mis, n [Of Tartar origin] A spirit made from mare's milk fermented and distilled

**Kummel**, kū'ml or kū'm'l, n [G *Kummel*, caraway] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c, flavoured with caraway seeds

**Kursaal**, kūr'sal, n [G, lit cure hall = *Kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall] A public hall for visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts

**Kyanize**, kī'an-iz, v t pret & pp, *kyanized*, kī'an-izd, ppr *kyanizing* kī'an-iz-ing [From *Kyan*, the inventor] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate

**Kyrie-eleison**, kī'rī-e-lī'son, n [Gr *Kyrie*, Lord, *eleison*, have mercy] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service

## L.

**L**, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet

**In, la**, exclam [A Sax *lā* Lo] Lo'look, see behold.

**In la** In *mus* the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale

**laager**, lā'ger, n [D, a camp] In South Africa, an encampment, a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons — v t To encamp, to form a temporary defence by means of wagons.

**Infaction**, lab-e-fak'shon, n [L *labefactio* = *labo*, I totter, and *facio*, I make] Decay, downfall

**labeled**, lā'bel, n [O Fr *label* a rag, a tatter, a shred, of Germanic or Celtic origin comp G *lapp*, a flap, rap, W *llab*, a strip, Gael *leab*, a shred, L *lapp*, n, L *lapp*] A slip of paper, parchment, &c, affixed to something and containing some writing referring to it, a slip affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal, a projecting moulding over doors, windows, &c. — v t pret & pp *labelled*, lā'bel'd ppr *labelling*, lā'bel-ing To affix a label to

**labial**, lā'bi-al, a [From L *labium*, a lip, L *lip*] Pertaining to the lips uttered chiefly by the lips — n A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *labialize* lā'bi-al-iz, v t pret & pp *labialized*, lā'bi-al-izd, ppr *labializing*, lā'bi-al-iz-ing [Labial and -ize] To give a labial sound or character to, to utter labially

**labially**, lā'bi-al-li, adv In a labial manner, by means of the lips

**labiate**, lā'bi-at, a [L *labiatus*, fr L

*labium*, lip LABIAL.] In bot applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla which presents an upper and lower lip, also designating an order of plants that have this peculiarity in their blossoms

**labium** lā'bi-um, n [L] A lip, especially, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*

**laboratory**, lab'ō-ra-tō-ri, n [L *laboratorium*, fr L *labor*, labour LABOUR.] A building or room for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject a chemist's work-room, the shop of a druggist, a place where the operations of natural forces go on

**laborious**, la-bō'ri-us a [Fr *laborieux*, L *laboriosus* fr *labor*, labour] Full of labour, requiring labour, toilsome, arduous, diligent, industrious *assiduus*

**laboriously**, la-bō'ri-us-li, adv In a laborious manner, with labour, toil, or difficulty

**labour labor**, lā'ber, n [O Fr *labour* fr *labur*, fr L *labor*, *labore*, labour perhaps fr root of *labor*, I fall (whence *lapse*) *labo*, I totter] Exertion, physical or mental or both undergone in doing some task or work exertion of the body in earning a subsistence, performance of work, toil work done or to be done, a work, an achievement, labourers or producers in the aggregate, travail, the pangs and efforts of childbirth. — v t pret & pp *laboured*, lā'berd, ppr

*labouring*, lā'ber-ing To engage in labour, to work, to toil, to exert the body or mind, or both, in carrying out any design, to proceed or act with difficulty, to be burdened, to suffer as under a disease to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea — v t To till, to cultivate, to prosecute with effort

**laboured**, lā'berd, p a Produced with labour, bearing the marks of labour and effort opposed to *easy* or *natural* (a *laboured speech*)

**labourer**, lā'ber-er, n One who labours; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan

**labouring**, lā'ber-ing, p a Occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship and little special skill

**labour-saving**, lā'ber-sav-ing, a Saving labour, adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men

**labradorite**, lab'ra-dō-rit n A mineral, a kind of felspar, found on the coast of Labrador

**labret**, lab'ret, n [From L *labrum*, lip] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples

**labrum**, lā'brum, n [L] An upper or outer lip LABIUM

**laburnum**, lab'er-nūm, n [L Etymol. uncertain] A European leguminous tree, with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers, and yielding a hard wood

**labynth**, lā'binth, n [Fr *labynth*, L *labynthus*, fr Gr *labynthos* Etymol. uncertain] A structure or place full of in-



Labiate Corolla.







**Lady-day**, lă'di-dă, *n* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th  
**Lady-fern**, lă'di fern, *n* A British fern of a remarkably elegant, plumy structure  
**Ladyhood**, lă'di hūd, *n* The condition or rank of a lady

**Lady-killer**, lă'di kal er, *n* A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies  
**Ladylike**, lă'di lik, *a* Like a lady in manners

**Lady-love**, lă'di luv, *n* A sweetheart or mistress

**Lady's-bed-straw**, lă'diz bed strā, *n* A common British plant (genus *Galium*) with yellow or white flowers

**Lady's-bower**, lă'diz bou er, *n* A British species of clematis, travellers'-joy

**Ladyship**, lă'di ship, *n* The condition or rank of a lady employed as a title (with *her, your, &c*)

**Lady's-maid**, lă'diz mād, *n* A female attendant upon a lady

**Lady's-slipper**, lă'diz slip er, *n* A rare British orchidaceous plant with a conspicuous flower

**Lady's-smock**, lă'diz smok, *n* A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers

**Lammerger-gler**, lem'mer gler, *n* Same as *lammerger*

**Levigate**, LEVIGATE

**lag**, lag, *n* [Of Celtic origin *W Rag*, weak, languid, Gael *lag*, feeble, akin *L lazus*, loose, *laz*, languidus, languid.] Coming behind, sluggish tardy — *n* The quantity of retardation of some movement — *v t* pret. & pp *lagged*, *lagd*, ppr *lagging*, *lag'ing* To stay behind to loiter, to linger, to tarry

**lager-beer**, la'ger bē, *n* [*G lagerbier* — *lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use

**laggard**, lag'ard, *a* [*Lag* and suffix *-ard*] Slow sluggish, backward — *n* One who lags a loiterer

**lagoon**, lagune, la gbn' *n* [*Fr lagune*, It and Sp *laguna* fr *L lacuna*, fr *lacus*, a lake LAKE] A shallow sheet of water bordering on the sea, as on the coasts of Italy, Holland &c. the sheet of water within an atoll or ring shaped coral island

**laid**, lă'k, *a* [*Fr laïque* *L laicus* fr *Gr laikos*, fr *laos*, people] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy — *n* A layman

**laidly**, lă'k al h, *adv* In a laic manner, after the manner of the laity

**laicize**, lă'k iz, *v t* pret & pp *laicized*, lă'k izd, ppr *laicizing*, lă'k iz'ing [*Laic* and *-ize*] To make lay or laic, to deprive of clerical character

**laid paper**, with a slightly ribbed surface, called *cream laid*, *blue-laid*, &c.

**lain**, lă'n, *pp* of *lie*

**lair**, lă'r, *n* [*A Sax leger*, a bed, a grave, fr the root of *lay* lie = *D leger*, *G lager* LAI] A place to lie or rest; especially the resting place of a wild beast, &c

**laird**, lă'rd, *n* [*A form of lord*] In Scotland, a land-owner or house proprietor

**laissez-faire**, lă'sēz făr, *n* [*Fr laissez*, to let *faire*, to do I let] Letting alone, non-interference, a term especially used in regard to the non-interference of government with social, commercial, or other matters

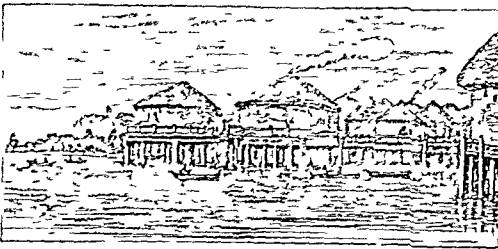
**lairy**, lă'ri, *n* [*From lay* and *-y* like *paytu* fr *ay*] The people, as distinguished from the clergy, the body of the people not in orders, non-professional people

**lake**, lăk, *n* [*Fr lac* fr *L lacus*, a lake, *Gr lăkos*, a pit, a pond *Se lock* A *Sax lagu*, water, sea.] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land.

**lake**, lăk, *n* [*Fr laque*, lac LAQ] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red (or other) colouring matter

**lake-basin**, lăk'bā'sn, *n* The basin in which the waters of a lake rest, the whole area drained by a lake

**lake-dwelling**, lăk'dwel'ing, *n* A dwell-



Ancient Lake-dwellings restored

ing constructed in a lake on a specially prepared foundation of piles, &c. a crane

**lakelet**, lăk'let, *n* [*Lake* and *-let*] A little lake

**lakh**, lăk, *n* LAC

**laky**, lă'ki, *a* [*Lake* and *-y*] Pertaining to a lake or lakes

**lallation**, lă'lă'shon, *n* [*Fr lallation* fr the letter *l*] A pronunciation of the letter *l* like *l*

**lama**, lă'ma, *n* [*Tibetan*] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of



Lama of Tibet

Buddhism which is known as Lamaism and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia

**lama**, lă'ma, *n* Same as *Lama*

**lammerger**, lă'ma-ger, *n* A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama

**lamb**, lă'm, *n* [*A Sax O Sax Goth* *leel* and *O HG lamb*, *D* and *Dan lam* *G* and *Sw lam* *lamb*, further connections unknown] The young of the sheep — a person as gentle or innocent as a lamb — The Lamb, the Lamb of God, the Saviour, who was typified by the paschal lamb — *v t* pret & pp *lambd*, *lănd*, ppr *lambing*, *lăm'ing* To bring forth young as sheep

**lambdacieta**, lă'm'da-si-ză, *n* [*Gr lambda* — *lambda*, the Greek letter *l*] A pronunciation of the letter *r* as *l*, lallation

**lambdoidal**, lă'm'doi-dal, *a* [*Gr lambdoeides* — *lambda* (λ) and *eidos* resemblance] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (λ)

**lambent**, lă'mbent, *a* [*L lambens* *lambentus*, ppr of *lambere* I lick allied to *lap* (t)] Touching lightly, as with the lips or tongue playing about gliding over, gleaming, twinkling, flickering

**lambkin**, lă'm'kin, *n* [*Lamb* and *-kin*] A little lamb

**lamblike**, lă'm'lik, *a* Like a lamb, gentle, humble meek, mild, innocent

**lambing**, lă'm'ing, *n* [*Lamb* and *-ing*] A young or small lamb

**lamb'skin**, lă'm'skin, *n* The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather

**lame**, lă'm, *a* [*A Sax lama* = *D Dan* and *Sw lam*, *G lahm*, *lame*, *leel lama* a lame person, akin *Prov E lam*, to beat] Crippled or disabled in a limb or limbs disabled as a limb, limping, halt, imperfect defective, not satisfactory, as an excuse, hobbling, not smooth, as rhymes — *v t* pret & pp *lamed*, *lămd*, ppr *laming*, *lăm'ing* To make lame, to cripple or disable, to render imperfect and unsound

**lamella**, lă-mel'la, *n* pl *lamellae*, lă-mel'le [*L*, a dim of *lamina*] A thin plate or scale, one of an aggregate of thin plates

**lamellar**, lă-mel'ler, *a* [*From lamella*] Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales, disposed in thin plates or scales

**lamellated**, lă-mel'lat-ed, *a* [*From lamella*] Composed of lamellae or thin plates, or covered with them

**lamellibranchiate**, lă-mel'h brang'ki-ty, *a* [*L lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchia*, gills] Having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as mussels, cochs, and oysters

**lamellicorn**, lă-mel'h korn, *a* [*L lamella*, a plate, and *cornu* a horn] Having lamellar antennae said of beetles, such as the cockchafer, &c

**lamelliform**, lă-mel'h form, *a* Having a lamellar form

**lamellicornal**, lă-mel'h ros'tral, *a* [*L lamella*, a thin plate, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a beak furnished along its margin with numerous lamellae or dental plates as the ducks, geese, cranes, &c

**lame**, lă'm, *a* [*From lame* or imperfect manner, imperfectly, poorly, feebly]

**lameless**, lă'm'es, *n* State of being lame, an impaired state of a limb or limbs, imperfection, weakness

**lament**, lă-ment', *v t* pret & pp *lamented*, lă-ment'ed, ppr *lamenting*, lă-ment'ing [*L lamentor*, I wail, fr *lamentum* a wail, same root as *lature*, to bark, an onomatopoeic word, to weep or wail, to express sorrow to grieve, to mourn — *v t* To bewail, to mourn for, to bemoan, to deplore — *n* A lamentation, an elegy or mournful ballad or air

**lamentable**, lă-ment-a-bl, *a* [*L lamentabilis*] To be lamented, deserving sorrow, doleful, mournful, miserable, pitiful, wretched — *lamentably*, lă-ment-a-bl, *adv* In a lamentable manner

**lamentation**, lă-ment-a'shon, *n* [*L lamentatio*] Act of lamenting, expression of sorrow, cries of grief, mourning, complaint, wailing

**lamina**, lă'mi'na, *n* pl *laminae*, lă'mi-nē [*L*, a thin plate or lamina, fr same root as *late*, broad] A thin plate or scale, a layer or coat lying over another, the blade or broad part of a leaf — *laminary*, lă'mi-nā, *n* [*Lamina* and *-ary*] In thin plates or laminæ

**laminated**, lă'mi-nat, *a* [*Laminatus*, a consisting of laminae — *laminated* lă'mi-nat'ed, *n* State of being laminated, arrangement in laminae or thin plates

**laminas**, lă'm'as, *n* [*A Sax lammas*, for *lamm* — that is *lamm*, bread feast, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest] The first day of August, a term day in England and Scotland

**lammerger**, lă'mmer-ger, *n* [*G lammerger* — *lammer*, pl of *lamm* a lamb, and *ger*, a vulture] The bearded vulture the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting S Europe, as well as Asia and Africa

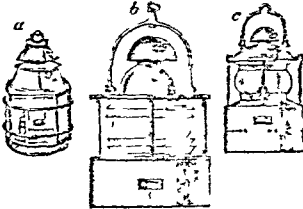
**lamp**, lămp, *n* [*Fr lampe* *L lampas*, fr *Gr lampas*, fr *lampō*, I shine, akin *lantern*] A vessel for containing oil or other suitable substance, to be burned by means of a wick, any contrivance adapted to supply an







**languaged**, lang'gwaid, *a* Having a language, expert in language  
**languageless**, lang'gwai'les, *a* Wanting speech or language [*Shal*]  
**languid** lang'gwai'd, *a* [*L. languidus*, fr *languo*, I droop or flag **LANGUISE**] Wanting energy, listless flaccid, drooping, dull or heavy without animation, slow, sluggish.  
**languidly**, lang'gwai'd, *adv* In a languid manner, feebly, slowly  
**languidness**, lang'gwai'd nes, *n* State of being languid, languor  
**languish**, lang'gwish, *v* pret & pp languished, lang'gwish ppr languishing lang'gwish [*Fr languis*, fr *languis* ant, fr *L. languere*, to become languid, fr *languere* to languish cog *Gr langazain* to slacken, akin to *laz*, *lap*, *slat*, *slate*] To be or become faint, weary, or feeble to lose strength or animation, to be or become dull, spiritless, to fade, wither, drop, to grow dull, to be no longer strong and vigor as, as commerce, to sink, under sorrow or any continued passion, to look with softness or tenderness  
**languishing**, lang'gwish ing, *p* *a* Having a languid appearance, pining; having a soft and tender expression  
**languishingly**, lang'gwish ing li, *adv* In a languid manner; with tender softness—**languishment**, lang'gwish ment, *n* State of languishing  
**languor**, lang'ger, lang'gwer, *n* [*L. languor*, fr *languere*, to languish (*q* v)] Languidness, faintness, feebleness, lassitude of body, a dull or enfeebled state of the intellect, listlessness, an agreeable listless or dreamy state—**languorous**, lang'gwer us, *a* Characterized by languor  
**laniary**, lan'i a ri, *n* [*L. laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, fr *lanius*, a butcher] One of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals—a. Used for lacerating or tearing flesh.  
**laniferous**, la ni'fer us, *a* [*L. lanifer*—*lania*, wool, *fero*, I produce] Bearing or producing wool  
**lanigerous**, lan-yer'us, *a* [*L. laniger*—*lania*, wool, and *gero*, I bear] Bearing or having wool woolly  
**lanic**, lang'ci, *a* [*A. Sax. lani* connection doubtful] Loose or lax, not plump, of a thin or slender habit of body, gaunt—a. **lanily**, lang'li, *adv* In a lanic manner, loosely, lazily—**laniness**, lang'nes, *n* The state or quality of being lanic—**lanity**, lang'i, *a* *n* *adv* or somewhat lanic  
**lanner**, lan'er, *n* [*Fr lanier*, fr *L. laniarius*, *lania*, a butcher] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe—**lanneret**, lan'er-et, *n* The male of the lanner  
**lanoline**, lan'ö-lin, *n* [*L. lana* wool, *oleum*, oil] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.  
**lansquenét** lans'ken-et, *n* [Originally a foot-soldier, fr *G. land*—*mecht*, a foot-soldier—*land*, country *mecht*, a servant, a knight] A game at cards, played with one or more packs and any number of players  
**lantern**, lan'tern, *n* [*Fr lanterne*, fr *L. lanterna*, *latera* fr *Gr lampas*, torch, lamp fr *lampö* I shine **LAMP**] A case or vessel in which a light is protected, and which may be moved about, the part of a lighthouse to which is the light, an erection on the top of a dome or the roof of a building to give light, a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view, a light open erection on the top of a tower—**Dark lantern**, one with a single opening which may be closed so as to conceal the light—*v* t. pret & pp **lanterned** lan'tern'd, ppr **lanterning** lan'tern-ing To provide or furnish with a lantern  
**lantern-fly**, lan'tern flī, *n* A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a light in the dark  
**lantern-jawed**, lan'tern jād, *a* Having a long thin visage  
**lanthorn**, lan'tern, *n* An old and erro-

neous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have horns, &c.  
**lanuginous**, lanu'ginos, la-nū'ji nus, la nū'ji nūs, *a* [*L. lanuginosus*, fr *lanugo*, down, fr *lana*, wool] Downy, covered with down or fine soft hair  
**lanyard** lan'yard, *n* [*Also written lanier*, *laniard*, fr *Fr lanier*, a thong strap, originally a woollen band, fr *L. lana*, wool] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships—a cord with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction tube  
**Laodicean**, la-od'i-sē'an, *a* Late the Christians of Laodicea, lukewarm in religion  
**lap**, lap, *n* [*A. Sax. leppa* a lap, a lobe=D and Dan. *lap* *Sw* *lapp* *G* *lappen*, a lap, a loose flap, *G* *lappen*, feel, *lapa*, to hang loose, akin to *label*, *lobe*, *lump* (*a*), *lape*, *lapel*, *lappet*, are derivatives.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down, hence, the knees or upper part of the legs in this position, the bend or hollow so made  
**lap**, lap, *v* t. pret & pp **lapped**, *lapt*, ppr **lapping** *lapping* [*From O.E. w'ap*, to wrap a form of *icrap* (which see)] To wrap or twist round, to infold, to fold, to double over, to lay partly above—*v* t. To be spread or laid, to be turned over to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof)—*n* part of a thing that covers or rests on part of another, a single round of a course in walking matches or similar contests  
**lap**, lap, *v* t. pret & pp **lapped**, *lapt*, ppr **lapping**, *lapping* [*A. Sax. lapian* to lap or lick=icele *leppa*, Dan. *labe*, O *D* *lappen* *laper*, *L* *G* *lappen* to lap or lick up, allied to *L. lambö*, *Gr lapio*, I lap or lick.] To lick up liquor or food with the tongue, to feed or drink by licking; to make a sound as of licking; to ripple with a gentle sound.—*v* t. To take into the mouth with the tongue to lick up, to wash gently against.—*n* A lick, as with the tongue a sound made in this way, a sound as of water rippling against the beach  
**lap-board**, lap'börd, *n* A board resting on the lap employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon  
**lapdog**, lap dog, *n* A small dog fondled in the lap a pet dog  
**lapel**, lap'el, la-pel, *n* [*A. um fr* *lapel*] That part of the coat which lays over the facing—**lapelled**, la-pel'd, *a* Fur-nished with lapels  
**lapidary**, lap'i-da ri, *n* [*L. lapidarius*, fr *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone] A stone-cutter; one who cuts polishes, and engraves precious stones, or fine hard stones used ornamentally—a. Pertaining to the art of cutting stones  
**lapidate**, lap'id-it, *v* t. pret & pp **lapidated**, lap'id-it-ed ppr **lapidating** lap'id-ating [*L. lapidare*, fr *lapis*, a stone] To throw stones at, to stone  
  
*a*, Octagon. *b*, Mast head. *c*, S. gal.  
**lapideous**, la-pid'us, *a* [*L. lapideus*, fr *lapis*, a stone] Of the nature of a stone, stony  
**lapidescent**, la-pid-es-ent, *a* [*L. lapidescere*, ppr of *lapidare*, to turn to stone,

fr *lapis*, a stone] Turning to stone, petrifying  
**lapidification**, la-pid'i fi la's'ebon, *v*. Act or process of lapidifying  
**lapidilly**, la-pid'i flī, *r* t. pret & pp **lapidified**, la-pid'i flī ppr **lapidifying**, la-pid'i fi-ing [*Fr lapidifier*—*L. lapis*, a stone and *facio*, I make] To form into stone—*v* t. To become stone, to petrify  
**lapilli**, la-pil'i, *n* pl [*L. lapillus* a little stone, dim. of *lapis*, a stone] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles  
**lapis-lazuli**, la-pis-laz'ö li, *n* [*L. lapis*, a stone and *L. lazulum*, this mineral, same origin as *azur*] A mineral of a rich blue colour used in ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine  
**lapper**, lap'er, *n* One who laps, in any sense of the different verbs  
**lappet**, lap'et, *n* [Dim. of *lap*] A little lap or flap on a dress, especially on a head dress, and made of muslin—**lapped**, lap'et-ed, *a* Having a lappet or lapp'et  
**lapsible**, lap'si-bl, *a* That may lapse, that may fall or let  
**lapse**, lap, *n* [*L. lapsus*, a slipping or sliding fr *labor*, *lapis*, I slide, I fall (as in *collaps*, *lapses*, *relapse* &c.), akin *lap* (*n*), *lobe* &c. **LAP**] A gliding, slipping or gradually falling, an unobserved or very gradual advance, descent or passage, an unnoticed passing away (of time), a slip, an error, a fault, a failing in duty, a slight deviation from truth or rectitude—*v* t. pret & pp **lapsed**, *lapt*, ppr **lapping**, *lapping* To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees, to sink, to fall, to slide to slide or slip in moral conduct, to fail in duty, in law, to fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by some omission or negligence—**lapsed**, *lapt*, *p* *a* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse, having fallen away from connection with any church (the *lapsed masses*)  
**lapping**, lap'wing, *n* [*O E. lapwink*, *A. Sax. Alapwince*, equivalent to *lapin* from its leaping or jerking mode of flight] The parent or green plover a handsome bird about the size of a pigeon  
**larboard**, lar'börd, *n* [*The lar* here is the same as *D* *laar* *G* *leer*, empty, the larboard side being that where there was no steersman with his steering oar **STARBOARD**] The left hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head, opposed to *starboard*, but now given up in favour of port—a. Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship  
**larcener**, lar'sen-er, lar'sen-er, *n* One who commits larceny, a thief  
**larcenous**, lar'sen us, *a* Pertaining to larceny thievish  
**larceny**, lar'sen-i, *n* [*Fr larcin*, fr *L. latro*—*larcin*, fr *latro*, a robber] Theft of goods or personal property  
**larval**, lar'val, *n* [*L. larv*, fr *Gr larva*, larva. Etymol unknown] A cone bearing tree, remarkable for tallness, elegance of form, and the durability of its wood  
**lard**, lard, *n* [*Fr lard*, fr *L. lardum*, *lardum*, bacon, akin *Gr larnox*, fatted, fat, fr *laras* dainty sweet] The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh—*v* t. pret & pp **larded**, *lart*, ppr **larding** *larding* To apply lard to, to grease, to mix with lard or bacon to stuff with pieces of bacon (as in cooking a fowl), to fatten to enrich, to mix with something by way of improvement, to interlard  
**lardaceous**, lard'a'shus, *a* [*Lard* and *-aceous*] Of the nature of lard, consisting of lard  
**larder**, lard'er, *n* [*O* *Fr lardier*, *larder*, fr *lard* (*q* v)] A room, house, box, or the like, where meat is kept before eating  
**lard-oil**, lard'öil, *n* A valuable oil made from lard, used for burning and for lubricating machinery  
**lard**, lard, *n* *a* Containing lard; full of lard  
**large**, lar'ji, *a* [*Fr large*, fr *L. largus*, large, plentiful. Etymol. uncertain] Great in size, quantity, number, scope, capacity, &c.;







**Latin** peoples, the Italian, French, Spaniard, &c., whose language is based on the Latin. — *n*. The language of the ancient Romans — **Latinism**, *la'tin-izm*, *n*. A Latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins — **Latinist**, *la'tin-ist*, *n*. One skilled in Latin — **Latinity**, *la'tin-ty*, *n*. Latin style or idiom, style of writing Latin — **Latinize**, *la'tin-iz*, *v*. pret. & pp *Latinized*, *la'tin-izd*, *ppr* *Latinizing*, *la'tin-izing*. To translate into Latin, to give Latin terminations or forms to — *v* 1 To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin — **Latish**, *la'tish*, *a*. Somewhat late

**latitude**, *la'ti-tud*, *n*. [Fr *latitude*, fr *L* *latitudo*, lit breadth, fr *latus*, broad, wide, fr root meaning to spread.] Breadth, width, extent from side to side, room, scope, looseness of application, extent of derivation from a standard, freedom from rules or limits, laxity, distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian, distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic. — **Parallels of latitude**, imaginary circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude, and commonly shown in maps

**latitudinal**, *la'ti-tud-in-al*, *a*. Pertaining to latitude, in the direction of latitude

**latitudinarian**, *la'ti-tud-in-arian*, *n*. [Fr *latitudinaire*, *latitude* and *-arian*.] Indulging in latitude of opinion, not confined by precise limits, thinking or acting at large, lax in religious principles or views, free-thinking liberal. — *n*. One who indulges in latitude of opinion, one who indulges freedom in thinking or acting, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy

**latitudinarianism**, *la'ti-tud-in-arian-izm*, *n*. The principles of latitudinarians, freedom of opinion, particularly in theology

**latrine**, *la'trin*, *n*. [Fr *latrine* *L* *latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, fr *lavo*, I wash.] A privy, a water-closet

**latton**, *la'ten*, *n*. [O Fr *laton*, Fr *latton*, brass, comp *lat* *latina*, tin plate, akin to *lath*, so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates. — *LATH*.] A fine kind of brass or bronze sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal

**latter**, *la'ter*, *a*. [An irregular comparative of *late*.] Later, coming after something else opposed to *former*, mentioned the last of two modern, lately done or past

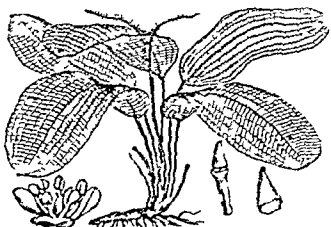
**latterly**, *la'ter-li*, *adv*. Of late, in time not long past, lately ultimately, at last

**lattice**, *la'tis*, *n*. [Fr *lattice*, fr *latte*, lath which see.] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming small openings like net-work, a window made of laths or strips which cross one another like net-work. — *a*. Furnished with a lattice, made like a lattice in structure — *v* 1 pret. & pp *lattice*, *la'tist*, *ppr* *latticeing*, *la'tis-ing*. To furnish with a lattice, to form with cross bars and open work

**lattice-bridge**, *la'tis-briz*, *n*. A bridge having its sides constructed with cross-framing so as to resemble a lattice

**lattice-girdle**, *la'tis-gird*, *n*. A girdle of which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like a lattice

**lattice-leaf**, *la'tis-leaf*, *n*. A Madagascar

Lattice leaf (*Oncandra fenzlata*)

plant with the veins of the leaves forming an open net-work

**lattice-window**, *la'tis-win-dō*, *n*. A window in which the panes of glass occupy the openings of lattice-work

**laud**, *lad*, *n*. [L *laus*, *laudis*, praise, whence *laudare*, to praise, *allow* is akin.] Praise a song or hymn of praise *pl* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise, and generally included in matins — *v* 1 pret. *pp* *lauded*, *lad-ed*, *ppr* *lauding*, *lad-ing*. To praise in words alone, or with words and singing, to celebrate

**laudable**, *lad-a-bl*, *a*. [L *laudabilis* See *prec*.] Deserving praise, praiseworthy, commendable — **Laudableness**, *lad-a-bl-nes*, *n*. Quality of being laudable, praiseworthiness — **Laudably**, *lad-a-bl*, *adv*. In a laudable manner

**laudanum**, *la'da-num*, *n*. [Same as *ladanum* (q v)] Opium prepared in spirit of wine, tincture of opium

**laudation**, *la-da-shon*, *n*. [Laud] Act of lauding, praise, commendation

**laudate**, *lad-a-ted*, *a*. [L *laudatus*, fr *L* *laudare*, to praise. — *LAUD*.] Containing praise, tending to praise — *n*. That which contains praise

**laugh**, *laf*, *v* 1 pret. & pp *laughed*, *laf*, *ppr* *laughing*, *laf-ing*. [A Sax. *hlehan*, *hlehan*, to laugh = Goth *hlahjan*, O H G *hlahhan*, Icel *hloga*, D *laghen*, G *lachen*, to laugh, imitative of sound made in laughing. The modern pron shows change from guttural to *f*, as in *cough*, enough.] To make the peculiar involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites, to show ridicule, to treat with some degree of contempt, when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant — To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh to one's self or so as not to be observed — *v* 2 To express by laughing to affect or effect by laughter — To laugh to scorn to deride to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn — *n*. The act of laughing, a short fit of laughing

**laughable**, *la'fa-bl*, *a*. That may justly excite laughter, ridiculous ludicrous, comical

**laughableness**, *la'fa-bl-nes*, *n*. Quality of being laughable

**laughably**, *la'fa-bl*, *adv*. In a laughable manner, ludicrously

**laugher**, *la'fer*, *n*. One who laughs

**laughing-gas**, *laf-ing-gas*, *n*. Nitrous oxide so called because, when inhaled, it usually produces exhilaration

**laughingly**, *laf-ing-h*, *adv*. In a merry way, with laughter

**laughing-stick**, *laf-ing-stol*, *n*. An object of ridicule

**laughter**, *la'fer*, *n*. [A Sax *hlehter*, fr *hlehan*, to laugh = Icel *hlattr*, O H G *hlah-tar*.] The act or sound of laughing, an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, an expression of mirth peculiar to man

**lance**, *lansh*, *v* 1 pret. & pp *launched*, *lansh*, *ppr* *launching*, *lansh-ing*. [Also written *lauch*, a form of *lance* fr *L* *lancere*, O Fr *lancier*, to throw or dart. — *LANCE*.] To throw as a lance or dart, to dart, to let fly, to move or cause to slide from the land into the water, as a ship, to set afloat for the first time after being built, *fig* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like — *v* 1 To glide, as a ship into the water, to enter on a new field of activity, to expatriate in language — *n*. Act of launching, the setting afloat of a ship or boat, a kind of boat, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war

**laundress**, *lan'dres*, *n*. [From old *laundrer*, a washerwoman, and *-ess*, *laundrer*, being contr. fr old *lavander*, fr *L* *lavander*, *lavandiere*, fr *laver*, *L* *lavare* to wash. — *LAVER*.] A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothing, table linen, &c.

**laundries**, *lan'dries*, *n*. [From old *laundrer*, fr *lavander*, *laundrer*, a washer. — *LAUNDRES*.] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed, especially by ironing, mangling, &c.

**laureate**, *la'ri-at*, *a*. [L *laureatus*, fr *laurea*, laurel tree, fr *laurus*, laurel. — *LAURET*.] Decked or invested with laurel. — Poet laureate, in Great Britain, a poet specially appointed as the poet of the sovereign, the poet, though paid, being now a sinecure — *n*. One crowned with laurel, a poet laureate — *v* 1 pret. & pp *laureated*, *la'ri-at-ed*, *ppr* *laureating*, *la'ri-at-ing*. To crown with laurel, to honour with a degree in a university, and a wreath of laurel

**laureate-ship**, *la'ri-at-ship*, *n*. Office of a laureate — **Laureation**, *la'ri-a-shon*, *n*. Act of laureating

**laurer**, *la'el*, *n*. [O E *laurer*, *lorer*, fr *laurier* Sp *Fr* *laurer*, fr *L* *laurus*, *laurel*, for *daurus*, being akin to Gr *dry*, W *deric*, an oak. E *tree*.] The bay tree or sweet-bay (*Laurus nobilis*), an elegant fragrant tree or shrub used in ancient times in making garlands or wreaths for victors &c., a name also given to several other shrubs botanically very different, but a crown of laurel, hence, honour, fame, distinction

**laurelled**, *la'el*, *a*. Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath, laureate

**laurel-water**, *la'el wa-ter*, *n*. A poisonous water distilled from the leaves of the cherry laurel containing prussic acid

**laurustin**, *la'rus-tin*, *n*. [L *laurus*, laurel, and *tinus*, this plant.] An evergreen shrub or tree, with publish or white flowers

**lava**, *la'va*, *n*. [It *lava*, fr *L* *lavo*, I wash. — *LAVE*.] Rock-stuff that flows in a molten state from volcanoes — *Lava* ware, a ware resembling lava made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table tops, &c.

**lavatory**, *la'va-to-ry*, *n*. [L *lavatorium*, fr *L* *lavare*, to wash. See next.] A place for washing a room or place for personal ablutions, a wash or lotion — *a*. Washing, cleansing by washing

**lave**, *lav*, *v* 1 pret. & pp *laved*, *lavd*, *ppr* *laving*, *lav-ing*. [Fr *laver*, *L* *lavare*, to wash, to bathe akin to *lino*, Gr *lous*, I wash, connected are *laundress*, *lavender*, *lava*, *ab-lution*, *alluvial*, *deluge*, *lotion*.] To wash to bathe — *v* 1 To bathe, to wash one's self, to wash as the sea on the beach

**lave**, *lav*, *v* 2 pret. & pp *laved*, *lavd*, *ppr* *laving*, *lav-ing*. [A Sax *lyfan*, *gelyfan*, to pour out, refresh = D *laven*, to refresh, G *laben*, O H G *labon*, to wash, to refresh. — *LAVER*.] To throw up or out, as water, to *lav* out to *lav* up

**lavender**, *la'ven-der*, *n*. [L *lavandula*, *la'vandula*, *lavanda*, Fr *lavande*, G *lavandl*, *lavender* fr *L* *lavo*, I wash, probably from its distilled water being used in ablution. — *LAVE* (1).] An aromatic plant of the mint family which yields an essential oil, and a well known perfume, a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray, like the flower of lavender

**lavender-water**, *la'ven-der wa-ter*, *n*. A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender and ambergris

**laver**, *la'ver*, *n*. [Fr *laurer*, fr *L* *lavo*, I wash. — *LAVE* (1).] A vessel for washing a large basin

**lavish**, *la'vish*, *a*. [Irregularly formed fr *lav* to throw or pour out.] Expanding, or bestowing with profusion, profuse prodigal, liberal to a fault, wasteful extravagant, overflowing superabundant, superfluous — *v* 1 pret. & pp *lavished*, *la'vish*, *ppr* *lavishing*, *la'vish-ing*. To expend or bestow with profusion to waste, to squander

**lavishly**, *la'vish*, *adv*. In a lavish manner, profusely, prodigally, wastefully

**lav**, *la*, *v*. [A Sax *lyfan*, *lav* fr same root as the *lav*, *lors* = Icel *lav*, *lvs* *lav* Dan *lve* the root is also in *lav*, *lve*, *lav* (whence *lav*).] — *LAVE*.] A rule of action laid down or prescribed by authority a statute, a decree, a regulation, an ordinance, a precept, an edict such rules edicts, or decrees collectively, legal procedure, litigation, jurisprudence rights established by law, justice, one of the rules or principles by which any matter or proceed















fr *lego*, I gather, because gathered and not cut. **LEGLED** A seed-vessel of two valves, like the pod of a pea, a pod, pl the fruit of plants of the pea kind, pulse, pease, beans &c.

**LEGUMINOUS** le-gu'mi-nus, a [LEOUME] Pertaining to legumes or pulse consisting of pulse, bearing legumes or pods

**LELOTS** le'lot's, le'lot'n kus, a [Gr *leios*, smooth, and *leios*, thick, hair] Of or belonging to the smooth-haired races

**LEISTER** le'ster, n [Jcel *leister*, Sw *leustra*, a leister] A pronged and barbed instrument for striking fish, a salmon spear [Scotch]

**LEISURE** le'zhu'r or le'zhu'r, n [O E *leisere*, liver, &c, Fr *loisir*, fr O Fr *leisir*, loisir (infir), fr L *licere*, to be allowed, to be lawful comp *pleasure*, which is similarly formed. Akin *license*] Freedom from labour, occupation, or business, vacant time free from employment — a Not used or spent in labour or business, vacant said of time

**LEISURED** le'zhu'd, a Having leisure, not requiring to work

**LEISURELY** le'zhu'ri, a Done at leisure, not hasty, deliberate, slow — adv Slowly, at leisure, deliberately

**LEMAN** le'man or le'man, n [From *luf*, A Sax. *leof*, dear, and *man* LILF] An old term for a sweetheart of either sex, a gallant or a mistress often in a bad sense

**LEMMA** le'ma, n [Gr *lemma*, fr *lambano*, I take] A subsidiary proposition in mathematics, demonstrated for the sake of some other proposition

**LEMMING** lem'ing, n [Dan] A small



Common Lemming (*Myodes Lemmus*)

rodent mammal found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, &c

**LEMON** le'mon, n [Fr and Sp *limon*, It *limone*, fr Ar and Per *limun*] An acid fruit of the orange kind, the tree that produces this fruit

**LEMONADE** le'mon-ad, n [Fr *limonade*] A beverage, usually aerated, consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened

**LEMON-GRASS** le'mon-gras, a A name of several grasses yielding a fragrant oil

**LEMON-YELLOW** le'mon-ye'lo, a A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour

**LEMUR** le'mer, n [L, a spectre so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals, allied to monkeys, insectivores, and rodents

**LEND** lend, v t pret & pp *lent*, lent, pp *lending*, lending [A Sax *laenan* to lend, fr *laen* a loan, fr *lihan*=G *leihen*, to lend], the d has erroneously attached itself to the word, comp D *lenen*, Dan *laane*, Icel *lana*, to lend. LOAN] To grant to another for temporary use, to furnish on condition of the thing being returned, to afford, grant, or furnish (assistance, &c) *ref* to accommodate, to give up so as to be of assistance (the *lent* itself to the scheme)

To lend a hand, to assist

**LENDER** lend'er, n One who lends

**LENGTH** length, n [A Sax. *length*, fr *lang* long comp *strength* fr strong LOAN] State or quality of being long the longest measure of any object in distinction from depth, thickness, breadth or width, extent from end to end, extent, extension, a certain extent, space of time, duration indefinitely, long duration reach or extent, distance, detail or amplification in language,

extent, degree, height, as in conduct or action, extent of progress — At length, at or in full extent, at last, at the end or conclusion

**LENGTHEN** length'n, v t pret & pp *lengthened*, length'nd pp *lengthening*, length'ning [Length and -en] To make long or longer to extend in length, to elongate, to protract to extend. — v i To grow longer, to extend in length

**LENGTHILY** length'i'ly, adv In a lengthy manner — length'iness, length'i'ness, n State of being lengthy

**LENGTHWISE** length'wiz, adv In the direction of the length longitudinally

**LENGTHY** length'y, a [Length and -y] Being long or moderately long, not short, not brief applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c

**LENTENCE** len'tence, le'm-ens, le'm-en si, n [See next] Quality of being lenient, lenity, mildness, gentleness

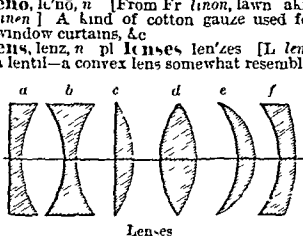
**LENTEN** le'm-ent, a [L *lentens*, pp of *lenio*, I make soft or mild, fr *lenis*, soft, mild, akin *lenius*, slow (in relief)] Acting without rigour or severity gentle merciful clement — **LENTENLY** le'm-ent-li, adv In a lenient manner, mercifully mildly

**LENTIVE** le'm-it-iv, a [Fr *lentif* LEMENT] Having the quality of softening or mitigating assuasive, emollient — n A medicine or application that eases pain, a palliative, an emollient

**LENTLY** le'm-ti, n [L *lentus* LEMENT] Gentleness mildness of temper, tenderness, kindness, mercy

**LENO** le'no, n [From Fr *linon*, lawn akin *linum*] A kind of cotton gauze used for window curtains, &c

**LENS** lenz, n pl *lenses* len'es [L *lens*, a lentil—a convex lens somewhat resembles



Lenses  
a, Plano-concave. b, Double concave  
c, Plano-convex d, Double convex  
e, Meniscus f, Concavo-convex

a lentil seed] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size, one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c

**LENT** lent, pret and pp of *lend*

**LENT** lent, n [A Sax. *lenten* spring, *lenten* *fasten*, spring fast, Lent=D *lente*, G *lenz*, spring, perhaps, connected with long the days becoming longer in spring]

A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian church in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ

**LENTEN** lent'en, a Pertaining to Lent, used in Lent, spring plain

**LENTICULAR** len-tik'u-lar, a [L *lenticularis*, fr *lens*, *lentic* a lentil LENS] Resembling a lentil having the form of a lens convex on both sides lenticiform

**LENTICULARLY** len-tik'u-li'ar, adv In a lenticular form like a lens

**LENTIFORM** len-ti'f-orm, a [Lentiform, fr *lens*, a lentil, and *forma* LENS] Of the form of a lentil or of a lens convex on both sides lenticular

**LENTIGO** len-ti-go, n [L *lentigo*, a freckle, fr *lens* *lentic* a lentil] A freckly eruption on the skin — **LENTIGINOS** len-ti'gi-nos, a In botany covered with minute dots as if dusted — **LENTIGINOUS** len-ti'gi-nous, a Pertaining to lentigo freckly scurfy

**LENTIL** lent'il, n [Fr *lentille* fr L *lens* *lentic* a lentil LENS] A pea-like plant cultivated in Egypt Palestine, &c, having seeds forming a very nutritious diet

**LENTO** len'to, a [It, fr L *lentus*, slow] A direction that music is to be performed slowly

**LENTOR** len'tor, n [L] Slowness, sluggishness

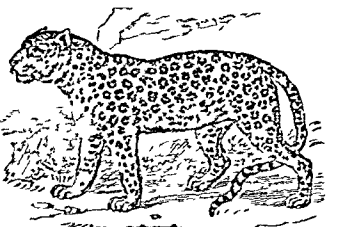
**LENOT** le'no't, n [Fr *lenoir*] A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions

**LEO** le'o, n [L, a lion] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac

**LEONINE** le'o-nin, a [L *leoninus*, fr *leo*, *leo* a lion — *LEON*] Belonging to a lion, resembling a lion or its qualities

**LEONIC** le'o-nin, a [From *Leon* or *Leonus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure] A term applied to a certain Latin measure, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end

**LEOPARD** le'pard, n [L *leopardus*—*leo*,



Leopard (*Felis leopardus*)

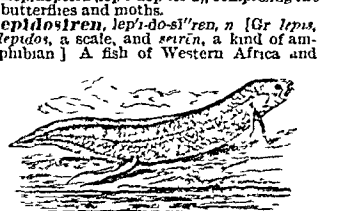
lion, and *pardus*, a panther] A large carnivorous animal of the cat genus generally of a yellowish fawn colour variegated with dark spots, a panther

**LEPRO** le'pro, n [Originally the disease, being fr *Fr* *lepre*, L *lepra*, fr Gr *lepra*, leprosy, fr *lepros*, scaly, connected with *lepos*, a husk] A person affected with leprosy

**LEPIDODENDRON** lep'i-dō-den'dron, n [Gr *lepis* *lepidos*, a scale, *dendron* a tree] A gigantic fossil club-moss common in the coal formation

**LEPIDOPTEROUS** lep-i-dop'ter-us, a [Gr *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing] Of or belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'ter-a), comprising the butterflies and moths

**LEPIDOTRIN** lep'i-dō-si'trin, n [Gr *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, and *trion*, a kind of amphibian] A fish of Western Africa and



Lepidotrin annectens.

South America, having both gills and lungs. Called also *And fish*

**LEPORINE** lep'or-in, a [L *leporinus*, fr *lepus*, *leporus* a hare] Pertaining to or having the qualities of the hare

**LEPRA** lep'ra, n [L, *leprosy*] A non-contagious skin-disease, in which scales occur, generally on the limbs

**LEPROSE** lep'rus, a In botany, having a scurfy appearance

**LEPROSY** lep'rō-si, n [O Fr *leprosie*, fr Gr *lepra* *LEPRA*] A foul cutaneous disease characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears or extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c

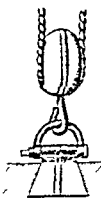
**LEPROUS** lep'rus, a [O Fr *leprous*, fr *leprosus*] Infected with leprosy — **LEPROUSLY** lep'rus-li, adv In a leprous manner — **LEPROUSNESS**, **LEPROSITY**, lep'





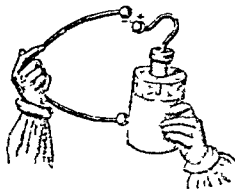


haps connected with *light* and Prov E  
loce, loel, loy, flame, n [Poet]  
**levitate**, le'vi-tat, n [L *levitas*, a husband's  
brother] Marriage with a deceased hus-  
band's brother, as in the Jewish law.  
**levitate**, le'vi-tat, v t and i pret & pp  
levitated, le'vi-tat-ed, ppr levitating, le'vi-  
tat-ing [L *levitas*, lightness, fr *levis*,  
light, LEVITY] To cause to float or to  
float in the air—**levitation**, le-vi-ta'shon, n  
The act of levitating, lightness, buoyancy  
**Levite**, le'vi-t, n [From *Levi*, one of the  
sons of Jacob] One of the tribe or family  
of Levi, an officer in the Jewish church,  
who was employed in manual service, sing-  
ing, &c. hence, a priest, a cleric—**Levitic**,  
le'vi-tik, le'vi-tik-al, a Belong-  
ing to the Levites, priestly—**Levitical** de-  
grees, degrees of kindred within which per-  
sons are prohibited (in the book of Leviticus)  
to marry  
**levity**, le'vi-t, n [O Fr *levite*, fr L *levitas*,  
lightness, fr *levis*, light, akin to E. light, G  
leicht, easy, slight, Gr *elachys*, small, L  
levis gives *lever*, *levy*, *elevate*, *allervate*,  
*retire*, &c.] Lightness, especially lightness of  
temper or conduct, unsteadiness, giddiness,  
want of seriousness, disposition to trifle,  
fickleness, capriciousness, volatility  
**levogyrate**, le'v-o-j'rat, a [L *levus*, left, *gyro*, gyration, I turn GYRE]  
Turning rays to the left in the polarization  
of light opposite of *destrogyrate*  
**levy**, le'vi, n, pl levies, le'viz [Fr *levée*,  
fr *lever*, L *levare*, to raise LEVITY, LEVEE]  
The act of raising, collecting or enlisting  
troops, the raising of taxes, that which is  
levied, a body of troops raised—v t pret  
& pp levied, le'vid, ppr levying, le'viz-ing  
To raise or enlist (troops) to collect (taxes)  
—To levy war to raise or begin war, to raise  
troops for attack  
**lewd**, lūd, a [O E. *lewerd*, a Sax. *laewerd*,  
lay, ignorant pp of *laevran*, to weaken to  
betray, akin loel lo Goth *leic*, craft] Las-  
civious lustful, libidinous, given to the un-  
lawful indulgence of lust proceeding from  
unlawful lust vile, despicable  
**lewdly**, lūd-lī, ad In a lewd manner  
**lewdness**, lūd-nēs, n The state or quality  
of being lewd, unlawfulness, indulgence of lust,  
lasciviousness, lechery  
**lewis**, le'vi-sən, lū's, lū's-son, n [Per-  
haps from a person's name]  
An instrument of iron used  
in raising large stones by  
being doweled in  
**lexical**, lek-sik-al a Per-  
taining to a lexicon or to the  
vocabulary of a language  
**lexically**, lek-sik-al-lī ad  
According to lexicography  
or a lexicon  
**lexicographer**, lek-si-  
kō-gra-fer, n The author  
or compiler of a lexicon or  
dictionary  
**lexicographic**, **lexicog-**  
**raphical**, lek-si-kō-graf-  
ik, lek-si-kō-graf-ik al a  
Pertaining to lexicography  
**lexicography**, lek-si-kō-gra-  
fi, n [Gr *lexi* on, and *graphō*, I write] The act of  
compiling a lexicon or dictionary, the occu-  
pation of compiling dictionaries  
**lexicologist**, lek-si-kō-lō-jist, n One  
skilled in lexicology  
**lexicology**, lek-si-kō-lō-jī, n [Gr *lexi* on,  
and *logos*, discourse] The science of words,  
their derivation, signification, &c  
**lexicon**, lek-si-kon, n [Gr *lexikon*, fr  
*lexis*, a speaking speech, a word, fr *levo*, I  
say, I speak] A word-book, a dictionary,  
a vocabulary or book containing an alpha-  
betical arrangement of the words in a lan-  
guage, with the definition of each, now  
usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek  
or Hebrew tongue  
**Leyden-phial**, **Leyden-jar**, lē'den fī'al  
lē'den-jar n [So named from having been  
invented at Leyden, Holland.] A glass phial  
or jar coated inside and outside with tin foil,  
and readily charged with electricity



Lewis

**leze-majesty**, le'z-maj-es-tī, n [Fr *lese-  
majesté*, high treason, fr L *leza majestas*—  
lezo, *lasum*, I injure (whence *lesion*), and  
*majestas*, majesty] Any crime committed  
against the sovereign power in a state,  
treason  
**liability**, li-a-bil'i-tī, n The state of being  
liable, that for which one is liable, n' sums  
or amount which one is under obligation to  
pay, debts  
**liable**, li'a-bl, a [Either from the verb to  
lie, with sense of lying open or subject, or  
fr Fr *lier*, L *liare*, to bind, and hence  
akin to *ally* lien, *leamie*, *ligament* Com-  
pely *rely* and *reliable*] Answerable for conse-  
quences, bound to make good a loss respon-  
sible, apt or not unlikely to incur something  
undesirable, subject, exposed with to  
**liableness**, li'a-bl-nēs, n The state of be-  
ing liable, liability  
**liaison**, le'ā-zōn, n [Fr, fr L *liatio*, a  
binding, fr L *liare*, to bind LIAMENT]  
A bond of union, an entanglement, an illicit  
intimacy between a man and a woman  
**liana**, li'a-na, n [Fr *liane*, fr *lier* L *liare*,  
to bind, akin lien] A term applied to the  
larger climbing and twining plants in tropi-  
cal forests  
**liar**, lī-er, n One who tells a lie or lies,  
one who knowingly utters falsehood  
**liars**, lī-as, n [Fr *liar*, O Fr *liars*, prob-  
ably fr Arm *liach* Gael *leac*, a stone] A  
series of strata in England, lying at the basis  
of the oolitic series—**liassic**, li-as'ik, a  
Pertaining to or of the age of the lias for  
mation  
**libation**, li-bā'shon, n [L *libatio*, *libeti-*  
*onis*, fr *libo*, I taste, make libation, con-  
nections doubtful] Act of pouring a liquor,  
usually wine, either on the ground or on a  
victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity,  
the wine or other liquor poured out in  
honour of a deity—**libatory**, li'ta-to-n, a  
Pertaining to libation  
**libel**, lī-bel, n [Fr *libelle*, fr L *libellus*, a  
libel or lampoon, lit a little book, dim. of  
*liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used  
for paper, and hence a book, akin *library*]  
A defamatory writing, any malicious publi-  
cation containing representations tending  
to bring a person into contempt, or expose  
him to public hatred and derision the writ-  
ten statement of a plaintiff's ground of com-  
plaint against a defendant—v t pret &  
pp libelled, lī-beld, ppr libelling, lī-bel-ing  
To frame a libel against, to defame or expose  
to public hatred and contempt by a writing  
or picture, to lampoon, to exhibit a charge  
against anything in court  
**libeller**, lī-bel-er, n One who libels or  
publishes a libel, a lampooner  
**libellous**, lī-bel-us a Containing a libel  
defamatory—**libellously**, lī-bel-us-lī, ad  
In a libellous manner  
**liber**, lī-ber, n [L *LIBEL*] The inner  
lining of the bark of exogenous trees, en-  
dophloeum bast  
**liberal**, h'ber-al, a [Fr *liberal*, L *liberalis*,  
fr *liber*, free, akin to *libet*, *libet* it pleases,  
it is agreeable, *libet* *libet*, to desire, cog  
with E *leice*, *libet*, *libet*, &c. L *liber* gives  
*also liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine* *li-ber*, *deliver*]  
Bestowing a freeman or one well born of a  
freeheart, bountiful, generous ample, large,  
abundant, profuse, not characterized by



Leyden phial and Discharger

selfish, narrow, or contracted views, favour-  
able to civil, political, and religious liberty,

favourable to reform or progress, and in  
politics often opposed to *conservative*, not  
too literal or strict, free—n One who  
advocates greater freedom from restraint,  
especially in political institutions, in Britain,  
a conventional term for a member of one of  
the political parties (in this sense often with  
cap.)—**Liberal Unionist**, in British politics, a  
member of the Liberal party who opposed  
Mr Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for  
Ireland  
**liberalism**, li'ber-al-izm, n *Liberal* prin-  
ciples the principles or practice of liberals  
**liberalism**, li'ber-al'i-tī, n [Fr *liberalité*,  
L *liberalitas*] Quality of being liberal,  
largeness of mind, width of sympathy, mag-  
nanimity, generosity, disposition to give  
freely or largely munificence, bounty  
**liberalize**, li'ber-al-iz, v t pret & pp *liber-*  
*alized*, li'ber-al-iz-ed, ppr *liberalizing*, li'ber-  
al-iz-ing [Liberal and -ize] To render  
liberal, to enlarge, to free from narrow  
views or prejudices  
**liberally**, li'ber-al-lī, ad In a liberal  
manner, bountifully, freely, largely, with  
enlarged views, not strictly, not literally  
**liberate**, li'ber-at, v t pret & pp *liberated*,  
li'ber-at-ed, ppr *liberating*, li'ber-at-ing  
[L *libero*, *liberatus*, fr *liber*, free LIBERAL]  
To free to deliver, to release from restraint  
or bondage, to set at liberty, to disengage,  
to separate  
**liberation**, li'ber-a'shon, n [Fr *libéra-*  
*tion*, L *liberatio*] Act of liberating  
**liberator**, li'ber-ā-er n One who liber-  
ates—**liberatory**, li'ber-a-to-n, a Tend-  
ing to liberate or set free  
**libertarian**, li'ber-tā-n-an a [Liberty  
and -arian] Pertaining to the doctrine of  
free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of  
necessity—n One who holds the doc-  
trine of the freedom of the will—**liber-**  
**tarianism**, li'ber-tā-n-an-izm The  
principles or doctrines of libertarians  
**liberticide**, li'ber-ti-sid, n [Liberty and  
L *caedo*, I kill] A destroyer of liberty  
**libertine**, li'ber-tin, n [L *libertinus* fr  
*libertus*, one made free, fr *liber*, free  
LIBERAL] A freedman or manumitted  
Roman slave, one unconfined, one free  
from restraint, one who indulges his lust  
without restraint, one who leads a dis-  
solvent licentious life a debauchee, a rake  
—a Licentious, dissolute  
**libertinism**, li'ber-tin-izm, n The con-  
duct of a libertine or rake  
**liberty**, li'ber-tī, n [Fr *liberté*, L *libertas*,  
fr *liber*, free LIBERAL] The state or  
condition of one who is free, freedom free-  
dom from restraint, power of acting with-  
out control privilege, exemption, immunity,  
leave, license, permission granted, a place or  
district within which certain exclusive priv-  
ileges may be exercised, freedom of action  
or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of  
civility or decorum, freedom from occupa-  
tion or engagements, state of being dis-  
engaged—Liberty of the press freedom of  
publishing except what is mischievous to the  
public or injurious to individuals  
**libidinal**, li-bid'i-nal, n One who in-  
dulges in lust  
**libidinosity**, **libidinousness**, li-bid'i-  
nos'i-tī li-bid'i-nus-nēs The quality of  
being libidinous lustfulness  
**libidinous**, li-bid'i-nus a [L *libidinosus*,  
fr *libido* *libido*, lust fr *libet*, *libet* it  
pleases LIBERAL] Characterized by lust  
or lewdness, fitted to excite lustful de-  
sires, lascivious, lustful, lewd—**libidinosity**,  
li-bid-i-nus-lī, ad In a libidinous manner  
**Libra**, lī-bra, n [L, a balance] The Bal-  
ance the seventh sign in the zodiac, which  
the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in  
September  
**librarian**, li-brā-ri-an, n [L *librarianus*,  
fr *liber* a book, LIBRARY] The keeper  
of a library or collection of books  
**librarianship**, li-brā-ri-an-ship, n The  
office, or post of a librarian  
**library**, lī-bra-ri, n [L *librarian*, a book-  
case, *libraria* a bookseller's shop fr *liber*,  
a book LIBEL] A collection of books be-







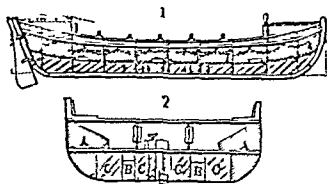
**Life-annuity**, lif'an nū' i t, n A sum of money paid to a person yearly during the person's life

**Life-assurance**, lif'a-shūr-ans, n See **INSURANCE**

**Life-belt**, lif'bēlt, n A buoyant belt used to support the body in the water See **LIFE-PRESERVER**

**Life-blood**, lif'blūd, n The blood necessary to life, vital blood, that which constitutes or gives strength and energy

**Life-boat**, lif'bōt, n A boat specially con-



Life-boat.

1, Longitudinal section 2 Section amidships  
A. Air-cases at stem and stern and girders  
B. Tubes for escape of water shipped on  
C. Longitudinal tubes packed with cork beneath the deck

structed for saving men in danger of drowning in storms at sea

**Life-buoy**, lif'bōy, n A buoy to be thrown to a person in danger of drowning

**Life-giving**, lif'giv-ing, a Giving life or spirit, having power to give life, inspiring, invigorating

**Life-guard**, lif'gārd, n A soldier that attends the person of a prince or other person, in the British army, the *Life-guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade

**Lifeless**, lif'les, a Deprived of life dead destitute of life, inanimate, destitute of vigour or spirit dull heavy, inactive—**Lifelessly**, lif'les-ly, adv In a lifeless manner—**Lifelessness**, lif'les-nes, n State of being lifeless

**Life-like**, lif'lik, a Like a living person, true to the life

**Life-long**, lif'long, a Lasting or continuing through life

**Life-pea-gee**, lif'pēr-ā, n A pea-gee for life only

**Life-preserver**, lif'př-zerv-er, n One who or that which preserves life, a life belt, short stick with a loaded head for defence

**Life-raft**, lif'raft, n A raft earned with ships for saving life in cases of shipwreck

**Life-rent**, lif'rent, n A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life—**Life-renter**, lif'rent-er, n The person who enjoys a life-rent

**Life-rocket**, lif'rok-et, n A rocket to carry a rope to save men in danger of drowning

**Life-size**, lif'siz, a Of the size of the person or object represented

**Life-table**, lif'tābl, n A statistical table exhibiting the probability of persons living till different ages

**Lifetime**, lif'tim, n The time that life continues, duration of life

**Lift** lift t t pret & pp *lifted*, lif'ted, ppr *lifting*, lif'ting, From *Q E lift*, A. Sax *lifton*, ar, sky, or directly fr *lief* *lyfta* (pron *lyft*), fr *lyft* (pron *loft*), ar=*Sw lyfta*, Dan *lyfte*, G *lyften*, to lift, fr *Sw Dan* and *G lyft*, Goth *lyftus*, air, atmosphere

**Lift** [To raise from a lower to a higher position, to heave, to hoist, to raise intellectually or spiritually or in fortune, estimation, dignity, &c., to elevate, to exalt

to elate, to raise in spirit, to collect when due, to raise to a higher pitch—To lift up the eyes, to raise the eyes in order to look—To lift the hand, to raise it in hostility—To lift up the voice, to cry aloud, to call out

**Lift** [To raise or try to raise, to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing, to rise, or be raised or elevated]

**Lift** [An act of lifting or raising a lifting, assistance in lifting, assistance in general, that which is to be raised, something that lifts or raises, an elevator or hoist]

**Lifter**, lif'er, n One who or that which lifts or raises, a thief (in the compound shop-lifter)

**Lifting-bridge** lif'ting brī, n A sort of drawbridge which is raised to allow ships to pass

**Lift-pump**, lif'pūmp, n A pump in which the piston raises the water by lifting it with out atmospheric pressure

**Ligament** lig'a-ment, n [L *ligamentum*, fr *ligo*, I bind (whence also *ligation*, *ligature*, *lien*, *league*, -ly in *ally*, &c.)] That which binds, ties, or unites one thing or part to another, a band, a bond, a flexible fastening, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another

**Ligamental** lig'a-mentous lig'a-ment'-al, lig'a-ment'-us, a Of the nature of a ligament

**Ligan**, lig'an, n [Perhaps fr *L ligamen*, a band fr *ligo*, I bind] Goods sunk in the sea, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position

**Ligation**, lig'a-shon n [L *ligatio*, *ligationis* LIGAMENT] The act of binding, a bond, a ligature

**Ligature**, lig'a-tūr, n [Fr *ligature*, L *ligatura*, fr *ligo*, I bind. LIGAMENT] Anything that binds, a band or bandage, a tie, a cord, a string, a type consisting of two letters or characters united, as *f, fi*, in *mus* a line connecting notes—**Ligatured**, lig'a-tured, a Bound by a ligature

**Light**, lit, n [A Sax *lēht*, bright, shining, *leht*, *lht*, a light=D L G and G *leht*, *light*, a light, *leht*, *lyos*, Dan *lys*, Goth *lūhath*, a light, same root as L *luz* and *lumen*, *light*, *lucio*, I shine, *luna*, the moon, *Gr leulos*, white, *leussō*, I see, *W Rug* *Gael leus*, *light*, *Skr ruc*, to shine *LUCID*] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which aid is needed are rendered visible, the sun's radiance, day, the dawn of day, life, anything that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, star, &c., the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture, the illuminated part of a picture, illumination of mind in

struction, knowledge, means of knowing open view, a visible state public view or notice, explanation illustration, means of understanding point of view, aspect, situation to be seen or viewed, a window or pane of glass, a place that admits light to enter spiritual illumination, joy, comfort felicity, one who or that which gives spiritual light or illumination—To stand in one's own light, to be the means of preventing one's own good—A Bright clear, not dark or obscure, white or whitish as to colour, not intense or deep as to colour

**Light** [To raise or try to raise, to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing, to rise, or be raised or elevated]

**Light** [An act of lifting or raising a lifting, assistance in lifting, assistance in general, that which is to be raised, something that lifts or raises, an elevator or hoist]

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light of, to treat as of little consequence—adv Lightly cheaply

**Light**, lit, v t pret & pp *lighted*, lit'ed, sometimes *lit*, lit, ppr *lighting*, lit'ing [A. Sax *lithan*, *althan*, to descend alight, fr *lith*, *leht*, not heavy A rider, alighting, *lightens* his beast] To descend, as from a horse or carriage, to settle, to rest, to stoop from light, as a bird, to fall on, to come by chance followed by on or upon

**Light-due**, lit'dū, n A duty or toll levied on ships for the maintenance of light houses, &c

**Lighten**, lit'en, v t pret & pp *lightened*, lit'nd ppr *lightening*, lit'n-ing [From *light*, bright, and -en] To become brighter, lighter, or clearer, to shine, to flash, to burst forth or dart, as lightning, to show the electric flash in the sky, to shine like lightning—v t To illuminate, to enlighten, to dissipate the darkness of, to fill with light to flash forth

**Lighten**, lit'en, v t pret & pp *lightened*, lit'nd ppr *lightening*, lit'n-ing [From *light*, not heavy, and -en] To make lighter or less heavy, to lessen in weight, to alleviate, to make less burdensome or afflictive, to cheer, to gladden

**Lighter**, lit'er, n One who or that which lights or kindles

**Lighter**, lit'er, n A large, open, flat bottomed boat, used to lighten ships of their burden, as well as in loading them

**Light-fingered**, lit'fing-er-d, a Thievish, addicted to petty thefts

**Light-footed**, lit'fud-ed, a Nimble in running or dancing, active

**Light-headed**, lit'hed-ed, a Thoughtless, heedless, weak, volatile, unsteady, dizzy, delicious

**Light-headedness**, lit'hed-ed-nes, n State of being light-headed, dizziness, giddiness

**Light-hearted**, lit'hart-ed, a Free from grief or anxiety, gay, cheerful merry

**Light-armed**, lit'h-armed, a Light-armed cavalry

**Light-horseman**, lit'hors-man, n A light-armed cavalry soldier

**Lighthouse**, lit'hous n A tower or building with a powerful light at the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships

**Light-infantry**, lit'in-fan-try, n Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions

**Lightkeeper**, lit'kep-er, n One who has charge of the lights in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like

**Lightly**, lit'h-adv In a light manner, with little weight, easily, readily, cheerfully, nimbly, gaily, amily, with levity

**Light-minded**, lit'mind-ed, a Of a light mind, volatile, showing levity

**Lightness**, lit'nes, n State or quality of being light the opposite of heaviness, levity, giddiness, agility, nimbleness

**Lightning**, lit'ning, n [A verbal noun fr *lighten*, to flash] The sudden and vivid flash that precedes thunder, produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity

**Lightning-rod**, lit'ning-kon-dul-ter, n A metallic rod to protect buildings or vessels from lightning

**Light's**, lit's n pl [From their *light'sponcy* texture] The lungs, generally of animals

Section of Skerryvore Lighthouse

Section of Skerryvore Lighthouse















Gr *lithos*, stone, and Fr *fracturer*, to fracture.] A powerful explosive compound.

**Lithoglyphics**, *lith'og-lyf'iks*, *n* [Gr *litho-*, a stone, and *glypho*, I engrave.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

**Lithograph**, *lith'og-graf*, *n* pret & pp *lithographed*, *lith'og-graft*, *pp* *lithographing*, *lith'og-graf-ing* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *grapho*, I write.] To trace or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper, &c., by printing. — *n*. A print from a drawing on stone.

**Lithographer**, *lith'og-graf-er*, *n* One who practices lithography.

**Lithographic**, *lith'og-graf'ik*, *a* Pertaining to lithography, engraved upon or printed from stone. — *Lithographic stone*, lithographic slate, a slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used for receiving the designs in lithography.

**Lithography**, *lith'og-gra-fi*, *n* [Gr *lithos* a stone, and *grapho*, I write.] The art of writing or drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions of the designs on paper.

**Lithoid**, *lith'oid*, *lith'oid*, *lith'oid*, *a* [Gr *lithos*, a stone.] Resembling a stone, of a stony structure.

**Lithologic**, *lith'ol'og-ik*, *a* Pertaining to lithology or the science of stones.

**Lithology**, *lith'ol'og-y*, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse.] The science or natural history of stones, the study of the mineral structure of rocks.

**Lithophagous**, *lith'of'a-gus*, *a* [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *phago*, I eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, also, perforating stones, as certain mollusca.

**Lithophyte**, *lith'of-it*, *n* [Gr *lithos* stone, *phyton*, a plant.] A polyph whose substance is stony or bony.

**Lithotomist**, *lith'ot'om-ist*, *n* One who practices lithotomy.

**Lithotomy**, *lith'ot'o-mi*, *n* [Gr *lithotomia* — *lithos* a stone and *tomé*, a cutting fr *temnô*, I cut.] The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

**Lithotripsy**, *lith'ot-rip-si*, *n* [Gr *lithos* stone, and *tribô*, I rub.] Same as *Lithotripsy*.

**Lithotriptor**, *lith'ot-rip-tr*, *n* [See next.] An instrument for breaking to pieces a stone in the bladder.

**Lithotry**, *lith'ot-ri*, *n* [Gr *lithos* a stone, and *tryo*, *tratum*, I grind.] The operation of crushing to pieces a stone in the bladder.

**Lithotypy**, *lith'ot'ip-y*, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, *typos*, impression.] A process of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a forme of type a composition which hardens into a stony substance.

**Litigable**, *lith'ga-bl*, *a* Subject to litigation.

**Litigant**, *lith'gan-t*, *a* [L *litigans*, *antis*, pp of *litigo* LITIGATE.] Disposed to litigate engaged in a lawsuit. — *a* Person engaged in a lawsuit.

**Litigate**, *lith'gât*, *vt* pret & pp *litigated*, *lith'gât-ed*, pp *litigating*, *lith'gât-ing* [L *litigo* *litigatus* — *lis*, *litus*, strife dispute, and *ago* I carry on.] To contest in law, to bring before a court of law for decision. — *vi* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

**Litigation**, *lith'gâ-tion*, *n* The act or process of litigating, the proceedings in a suit at law, a lawsuit.

**Litigator**, *lith'gât-er*, *n* One who litigates.

**Litigious**, *lith'gâ-si*, *a* The character of being litigious.

**Litigiousness**, *lith'gâ-si-ness*, *n* [Fr *litigieux*, fr L *litigiosus* fr *litigium* a dispute, fr *litigo* LITIGATE.] Fond of litigation or engaging in lawsuits, apt to go to law disputable contentions. — *litigiously*, *lith'gâ-si-ly*, *adv* In a litigious manner. — *litigiousness*, *lith'gâ-si-ness*, *n* Quality of being litigious.

**Litmus**, *lith'mus*, *n* [From G *lach-nus*, D *lach-nus* — *lach*, lacker and *mus*, mors pulp, pap.] A colouring matter procured from certain lichens, used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalis.

**littotes** *lith'ot-iz*, *n* [Gr *littotês*, plainness simplicity.] In rhetoric, a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, a citizen of no mean city, means, 'of an illustrious or important city'.

**litre** *litr'*, *n* [Fr, fr Gr *litra* a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61.023 cubic inches the English imperial gallon being fully 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  litres.

**litter**, *litr'*, *n* [Fr *litère*, fr L L *lectaria*, fr L *lectus*, a bed, same root as *lay*, *lay*.] A kind of frame for supporting a bed in which a person may be borne by men or horses, straw hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for animals the young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth.

**littered**, *litr'*, *pp* *littering*, *litr'-ing* [To furnish with litter or bedding, to spread straw, &c., for, to scatter in a careless or slovenly manner, to bring forth so as to form a litter of young. — *vi* To lie or sleep in litter, to give birth to a litter.

**litterateur**, *litr'-at-er*, *n* [Fr *litterateur* LITERAL.] A literary man one who adopts literature as a profession.

**littie**, *litr'*, *a* [Comparative *less*, superlative *least* (both fr a different root). A Sax *litle* = O Sax *littil*, D *littell*, Icel *littill*, Sw *liten*, Dan *liden*, *lille*, Goth *littils*, little, perhaps same root as *lout*.] Small in size or extent, not great or large diminutive, short in duration small in quantity or amount of small dignity, power, or importance, of small force or effect, slight, inconsiderable, small in mind mean, narrow.

**littleness**, *litr'-ness*, *n* State or quality of being little meanness.

**littoral**, *litr'-ral*, *a* [L *littoralis* fr *litus*, littors, the shore.] Pertaining to a shore, inhabiting the sea-shore. — *Littoral zone*, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark. — *a* Tract along a shore.

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overcome, to prove false by the course of one's life.

**live**, *liv'*, *a* [Short for *alive* that is, 'in life'.] Having life, alive, not dead, ignited, not extinct vivid, as colour — *live stock*, the quadrupeds and other animals employed or reared on a farm.

**lived**, *liv'd*, *a* Having a life used in composition, as *long lived*.

**livelihood**, *liv'hud*, *n* [Corrupted fr O E *lyfode*, *lyfode*, A Sax *lyf-lade* *lyf* life-leading, fr *lyf*, life, and *lad*, a leading, as in *lod*, *lodestone* or *loadstone*.] Means of living, maintenance, support, subsistence sustenance.

**lively**, *liv'ly*, *adv* In a lively manner.

**liveliness**, *liv'li-ness*, *n* Quality or state of being lively or animated, sprightliness; animation, vivacity, briskness.

**livelong**, *liv'long*, *a* [L *vitae* and *long*.] That lives, lasts or endures long, lasting, tedious, long in passing.

**lively**, *liv'ly*, *a* [A Sax *lyflic* *lyflike*, *lyfing*, fr *lyf*, life, and *-lic*, like *-ly*.] Life-like, vivacious, brisk, active, sprightly, animated gay, jocund, vivid, fresh, bright. — *adv* In a lively manner, briskly, vigorously.

**live-oak**, *liv'ok*, *n* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber.

**liver**, *liv-er*, *n* One who lives, one who lives in a certain manner.

**liver**, *liv-er*, *a* [A Sax *lifer*, *liver* = D and Dan *liver*, Icel *lyf*, *liver*, *liver* doubtful.] The organ which in animals secretes the bile, in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity.

**liver-coloured**, *liv-er-kul-erd*, *a* Of the colour of the liver, dark red.

**livered**, *liv-erd*, *a* Having a liver used in composition (white *livered*).

**liver-fluke**, *liv-er-flok*, *n* A fluke-worm or fluke (which see).

**livered**, *liv-erd*, *a* Wearing a livery, as servants.

**liverwort**, *liv-er-wert*, *n* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses.

**livery**, *liv-er-y*, *a* Resembling the liver in texture or colour.

**livery**, *liv-er-y*, *n* [Fr *livree*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, fr *livre*, pp of *livrer*, to deliver, fr L *liberare*, to liberate LIBERAL.] A stated allowance delivered over, an allowance of food, as to a family, servants horses, &c. the st of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate, a distinctive dress in which the male servants of a person of position are clad, a distinctive garb worn by any body of persons, the body guard, or association of persons wearing such a garb, characteristic covering or outward appearance. — *vt* pret & pp *livered*, *liv-er-id* pp *livering*, *liv-er-ing* To clothe in, or as in, livery.

**livery-company**, *liv-er-i-kum-pa-ni*, *n* A company of London livermen.

**liverman**, *liv-er-man*, *n* One who wears a livery as a servant, a freeman in one of the guilds or companies of the city of London.

**livery-servant**, *liv-er-ser-vant*, *n* A servant who wears a livery.

**livery-stable**, *liv-er-eta-bl*, *n* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

**livid**, *liv-id*, *a* [Fr *livide* L *lividus*, fr *livere* to beat akin to *livere* smooth.] Black and blue of a lead colour discoloured as by contusion. — *lividness*, *liv-id-ness*, *n* State or quality of being livid.

**living**, *liv-ing*, *p* Having life, being alive not dead, showing action animation, and vigour, existing in action or use. — *Living rock*, rock in its natural place and condition. — *The living*, those who are yet alive. — *a* Means of subsistence manner of life, livelihood, the benefit of a clergyman.

**livre**, *liv-er*, *n* [Fr, fr L *libra*, a pound.]







stream is discharged, a fastening together, a state of being closely entangled, a grapple in wrestling, an inclosure in a canal with gates at either end, used in raising or lowering boats by the admission and letting out of the water, as they pass from one level to another — *vt* pret & pp *lock'd*, *lockt*, ppr *locking*, *lock'ing*. To fasten with a lock and key, to fasten so as to impede motion, to shut up or confine, to close fast, to seal, to join or unite firmly, as by interweaving or interlocking, to embrace closely — *vi* To become fast, to unite closely by mutual interlocking of parts.

**lock**, *lok*, *n* [A. Sax. *loc*=O Fris D and Dan *lok*, Icel *lollr*, G *lock*, a curl or ringlet.] A tuft or ringlet of hair, a tuft of wool, hay, or other like substance.

**lockage**, *lok'aj*, *n* [*Lock* and *-age*] Works which form the locks on a canal, toll paid for passing the locks.

**locker**, *lok'er*, *n* [*Lock* and *-er*] A close receptacle, as a drawer or a cupboard in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

**locket**, *lok'et*, *n* [Dim from *lock*] A little case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair.

**lock-hospital**, *lok-hos-pi-tal*, *n* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases so called because the inmates were formerly kept in confinement.

**lock-jaw**, *lok'ja*, *n* A form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened.

**lock-keeper**, *lok'kē-er*, *n* One who attends the locks of a canal.

**lock-out**, *lok'out*, *n* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the employers, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, &c.

**locksmith**, *lok'smith*, *n* An artificer who makes or mends locks.

**lock-stitch**, *lok'stich*, *n* The stitch of a sewing machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together.

**lock-up**, *lok'up*, *n* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

**locomotion**, *lō-kō-mō'shon*, *n* [L *locus*, a place, and *motio*, motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

**locomotive**, *lō-kō-mō'tiv*, *a* [L *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion, I move.] Pertaining to locomotion, moving from place to place — *n* A steam-engine placed on wheels, and employed in moving a train of carriages on a railway, or that runs on a road.

**locomotor**, *lō-kō-mō'tor*, *n* and *a* [L *locus*, place, *motor*, a mover.] That which has locomotion — *Locomotor ataxia*, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs their movements being thus so irregular that he cannot walk.

**locumentum**, *lok'ū-la-ment*, *n* [L *locumentum*, fr *locutus*, a cell, dim of *locus*, a place. *LOCAL*.] In botany, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

**loculi**, *lok'ū li*, *n* pl [L *loculus*, a cell, dim of *locus*, place.] A series of little cells or compartments.

**locum-tenens**, *lō'kum tē'nēnz*, *n* [L, 'place holding', one who holds a place = *locum tenens*] One who temporarily acts for another, a deputy or substitute.

**locus**, *lō'kus*, *n*, pl *loci* *lō'si*. [L *locus*, a place.] A place specifically, in geometry, the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions — *Locus standi* ('place of standing') recognized place or position the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before a tribunal.

**locust**, *lō'kust*, *n* [L *locusta*.] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers, which are often so numerous in some places that they eat up all vegetation, the locust tree.

**locust-bean**, *lō'kust-bēn*, *n* The sweet pod of the carob tree.

**locust-tree**, *lō'kust-trē*, *n* The carob tree, also a name given to certain American trees, some of them found in Europe.

**locution**, *lō'kū'shon*, *n* [L *locutio*, locu-

*tio* = *fr loquor*, I speak. **LOQUACIOUS**] A mode of speech, a phrase.

**loade**, *lōd*, *n* [A. Sax. *lad*, a way, a course, fr *lithan*, to go, same as *load* in *loadstar*, *loadstone*.] An open ditch, a straight water channel, a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein.

**loadstar**, *lōd'star*, *n* Same as *Loadstar*.

**loadstone**, *lōd'ston*, *n* Same as *Loadstone*.

**lodg**, *lōj*, *n* [Fr *log*, *loggia*, fr L *lobia* *LOBIA*.] A small house in a park or forest, a small country residence, a temporary abode, a hut, a small house connected with a larger place where members of a society, as freemasons, hold their meetings, the body of members who meet at such a place — *vt* pret & pp *lodged*, *lodj*, ppr *lodging*, *lod'ing*. To furnish with temporary house accommodation to provide with a temporary place of abode, to set, lay, or deposit for keeping, to plant, fix, or settle, to beat down or lay flat (growing crops) — *vi* To have a temporary abode, to dwell at some one else's house, to be deposited or fixed, to settle, to reside, to dwell or have a fixed position.

**lodger**, *lōj'er*, *n* One who lodges, especially one who lives at board, or in a hired room, or rooms.

**lodging**, *lōj'ing*, *n* A temporary habitation, a room or rooms hired in the house of another, a part of a house let to another usually in pl.

**lodging-house**, *lōj'ing-hous*, *n* A house in which lodgers are accommodated.

**lodgment**, *lōj'mēt*, *n* [*Lodge* and *-ment*.] Act of lodging, or the state of being lodged, accumulation or collection of something deposited, the occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party.

**loft**, *loft*, *n* [Same as *Dan loft*, a ceiling, *loft*, Icel *loft* (pron *loft*), air, sky, a loft, A. Sax. *lyft*, Sc *lyft*, air, sky, hence, a loft, Icel *d-loft* *LIFT*.] A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it, the space below and between the rafters, a gallery raised within a larger apartment or in a church.

**loftily**, *loft'i li*, *adv* In a lofty manner or position, proudly, haughtily.

**loftiness**, *loft'i nēs*, *n* State or quality of being lofty, elevation, haughtiness, sublimity.

**lofty**, *loft'i*, *a* [*Loft* and *-y*.] Elevated in place, rising to a great height, high, tall, elevated in condition or character, proud, haughty, puffed up, elevated in sentiment or diction, sublime, stately, majestic.

**log**, *log*, *n* [Same as Icel *lag*, a felled tree, D *dan* and G *log*, Sw *logg*, the natural log, also in *log*.] A bulky piece of timber unheaved, a large piece of wood not shaped for any purpose, a floating contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity by drawing out a line to which it is attached, the record of a ship's progress, a log-book.

**log-log**, *log-log*, *n* A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing nearly a pint.

**logan**, *loggan*, *log'-an* [*Origin* doubtful.] A large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved.

**logarithm**, *log'a-rith'm*, *n* [Gr *logos*, ratio, *arithmos* number.] In mathematics, the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or base) must be raised in order to produce another given number these logarithms which facilitate many calculations, being found in tables expressly constructed — *logarithmic*, *logarithmical* log a rith'm'ik, log a rith'm'ik *a*.

Pertaining to logarithms consisting of logarithms — *logarithmically*, log a rith'm'ik *li*, *a* By the use or aid of logarithms.

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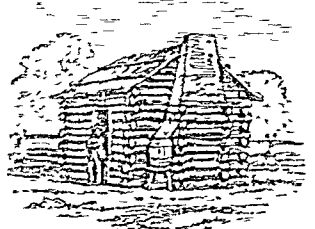
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**log-book**, *log'buk*, *n* [From the ship's *log*, the rate of speed being entered in the book.] A book in which are entered all particulars relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered, a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.

**log-cabin**, *log-hous*, *log-hut*, *log'-ka-bin*, *log'hous*, *log'hut*, *n* A house or

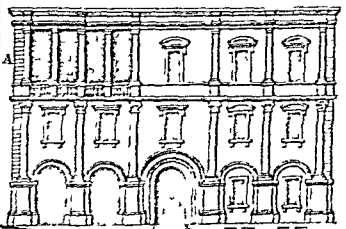


Log-cabin

hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

**log-chip**, *log'ship*, *log'chip*, *log'ship*, *n* The log or board attached to the log-line.

**loggerhead**, *log'er-hed*, *n* [From *log* and *head*.] A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a species of turtle found in the south seas — To be at loggerheads, to be engaged in a fight or a dispute — To come to loggerheads, to come to a quarrel.



Loggia (a), Palace at Montepulciano

**loggia**, *lō'ja*, *n*, pl *loggias*, *lō'je* [It. *LOGGIA*.] A kind of open elevated gallery or arcade in a building.

**logic**, *lō'jik*, *n* [Fr *logique*, L *logica*, fr Gr *logikē* (*technē*, art, understood), fr *logos*, reason.] The science or art of reasoning, the science of the operations of the understanding in judging of evidence or in detecting false reasoning, reasoning, mode of arguing.

**logical**, *lō'jik al*, *a* Pertaining to logic, used in logic according to the rules of logic skilled in logic, according to reason.

**logicality**, *lō'jik al-ness*, *lō'jik al'i ti*, *lō'jik al nēs*, *a* The state or quality of being logical — *logically*, *lō'jik al li*, *adv* In a logical manner.

**logician**, *lō'jik-shan* [*Logic* and *-ian*.] A person skilled in logic.

**logistic**, *lō'jist'ik*, *lō'jist'ik*, *lō'jist'ik al*, *a* [Gr *logistikos*, fr *logizomai* I calculate or reckon.] Pertaining to judging, estimating or calculating.

**log-line**, *log'lin* *n* The line fastened to a ship's log and wound on a reel.

**logogram**, *lō'gō-gram*, *n* [Gr *logos* a word, and *gramma*, a letter.] A single type or symbol that forms a word.

**logography**, *lō'gō-grā'fi*, *n* [Gr *logos*, word, *graphein*, I write.] A method of printing in which a type forms a word.

**logomachy**, *lō'gō-mā'ki*, *n* [Gr *logos*, word speech, and *machē*, a fight.] A war







narrow aperture or window for the admission of light

**loop-line**, lōp'lin, *n* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again

**loose** los, *a* [Irregularly formed fr *A Sax leas* (which normally became *les*), *loose*=*D* and *G los*, *Dan sw los*, *Icel laus*, *loose*, *Goth laus*, empty same as term *Loose*, *loose*, are closely allied.] Not attached, untied, not fastened or confined, free from ties, not tight or close not dense, close, or compact, not precise or exact vague, lax, careless unconnected, having lax bowels, dissolute unchaste—*v t* pret & pp *loosed*, *lost*, ppr *loosing* lō'sing [Partly fr the above ad, partly fr the allied *A Sax lesan*, *lysan*=*Icel leyga*, *Gr losin*, *Goth lausan*, to set free.] To untie or unbind, to free from any fastening to disengage, to detach, to set free to liberate to relax, to loosen, to free from obligation burden, or the like

**loose-box**, los'boks *n* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied

**loosely**, lōs'li, *adv* In a loose manner, laxly, slackly carelessly, negligently, dissolutely

**loosen**, los'n, *t* pret & pp *loosened*, *loos'nd*, ppr *loosening* lō's-n-ing [*Loose* and *-en*] To make loose, to untie, to unfix or unsettle, to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness—*v i* To become loose

**looseness**, los'nes, *n* The state of being loose or relaxed, slackness, want of strictness laxity, dissoluteness, diarrhoea

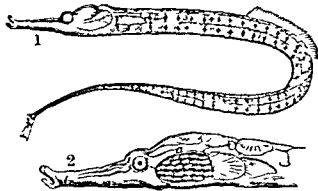
**loot**, lot, *n* [Hind *lūt* plunder.] Booty, plunder especially such as is taken in a sacked city—*v t* pret & pp *looted*, *lot'ed*, ppr *looting*, *lot'ing* To plunder, as a sacked city, to ransack in search of plunder

**loot-table**, lō'tā-bl, *n* A round table for a sitting room, often used for playing at *loot*

**lop** lop, *v t* pret & pp *lopped*, *lopt*, ppr *lopping*, *lopt'ing* [Perhaps akin to *O D luppen*, to maim.] To cut off, as the top or extreme parts, to trim by cutting—*n* That which is cut from trees

**lop** lop, *v t* pret & pp *lopped* *lopt*, ppr *lopping*, *lopt'ing* [Allied to *lop*] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits—**lop-eared**, *lop'erd*, *a* Having pendulous ears

**lophobranchiate**, lō-fō-brang'ki at *a* [*Gr lophos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*,



Lophobranchiate Fish

1 Pipe fish (*Syngnathus actis*) 2, Head, with the operculum removed to show the tufted branchiae, *a*

gills.] Having the gills disposed in tufts, as certain fishes, forming the order *Lophobranchii*

**lopper**, loy'er, *n* One who lops

**lopping**, loy'p, *n* That which is lopped off, branches lopped

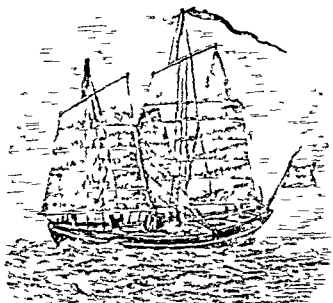
**lop-sided**, lōp'sid-ed, *a* Heavier at one side than the other inclining to one side

**loquacious** lo-kwā'shus, *a* [*L loquax*, *loquax* fr *loquor*, *I* speak cog *Sk* lap, to speak, to talk, hence also *loquution*, *colloquy* eloquent, obloquy &c.] Talkative garrulous given to continual talking babbling—**loquaciously**, lo-kwā'shus li, *adv* In a loquacious manner

**loquacity**, lo-kwā'si-ti, *n* [*Fr loquacité*, *L loquacitas*] Quality of being loquacious, talkativeness, garrulity

**lorate** lō'rāt, *a* [*L lorum* a thong, a strap] Shaped like a thong or strap

**lorcha**, lōr'cha, *n* [*Origin doubtful*] A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns,



Lorcha

and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk

**lord**, lōrd, *n* [*O E laeterd*, *loerd*, &c., *A Sax hlaford*, a lord, fr *hlaf*, bread a loaf and *weard*, *E weard*, lit a bread ward.] *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element.] A master, a person possessing supreme power and authority, a ruler, a governor, a lady's husband, the proprietor of a manor, a nobleman, a British title of those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus applied to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises and to the eldest sons of earls, an honorary title bestowed on certain high official personages (Lord Mayor) (with *cap*) the Supreme Being Jehovah, Christ—Lord's day, Sunday, the Christian Sabbath—Lord's Supper, the sacrament of the eucharist—Lords of Session, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, those lords, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords—Lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords—House of Lords that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one chamber—*v i* pret & pp *lorded*, *lord'ed* ppr *lording*, *lord'ing* To act as a lord, to domineer, to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* [*to lord it over us*]

**lord-lieutenant** lōrd'lef-ten-ant, *n* An official representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county

**lordliness**, lōrd'li-nes, *n* Quality of being lordly

**lordling**, lōrd'ling, *n* [*Lord* and *-ling*] A little or diminutive lord

**lordly**, lōrd'li, *a* Becoming a lord, pertaining to a lord, large, ample, proud, haughty

**lordship**, lōrd'ship, *n* State or quality of being a lord (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title given to a lord, dominion, sovereignty, the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction

**lore**, lōr, *n* [*A Sax lar*, fr stem of *laeran*, to teach=*D lehr* *Dan lære*, *G lehr* *lehn* *LEARN*] Store of knowledge, learning, erudition, knowledge

**lore**, lōr, *n* [*L lorum*, a strap] The space between the bill and the eye of a bird

**lorgnette** lōr nyet', *n* [*Fr* fr *lorgner*, to spy or peep] An opera glass—**lorgnon**, lōr nyōn', *n* [*Fr*] A double eyeglass fitting into a handle

**lorica** lō-rī-fa, *n* [*L*, originally a corselet of leather thongs, *fr lorum*, a thong.] A cuirass or corselet the protective case of certain animals—**loricate**, *lori-cat-ed*, *a* Covered or plated over, covered as with plates of mail.—

**lorication**, lō-rī kā'shon, *n* A protective crust or covering

**lorikeet**, lō-rī-kēt, *n* [*A dum of lory*, on the type of *parakeet*] Certain small Australian birds of the parrot tribe

**loris**, lō'ris, *n* [*Native name*] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemurs

**lorn**, lōrn, *a* [*A Sax loren*, pp of *lōdan*, to lose *LOSE*] Undone, forsaken, lonely

**lorrie**, lōrry, lō'ri, *n* [*Origin doubtful*] A long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods

**lory**, lō'ri, *n* [*Malay luri*] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage

**lose** los, *v t* pret & pp *lost*, *lost*, ppr *losing* lō'sing [Partly fr *A Sax losan*, to become lost, to perish, fr *los*, *loss*, partly fr *lōdan*, to lose, usually in the compound *forlocean* like *Goth fralusan*, *Dan forlise*, *D verlietzen*, *G verlieren*, to lose The old pp was *loren* hence *lorn*] To cease to possess as through accident, to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally, to cease to have, to fail to keep, to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest, not to gain or win, to wander from and not be able to find, to miss, to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness, to cease or fail to see or hear, to misuse or throw away—To lose one's self, to lose one's way, to be bewildered—*v i* To suffer loss, to forfeit anything in contest, not to win

**loser**, loz'er, *n* One who loses

**losing** loz'ing, *p a* Bringing or causing loss (a losing game)

**loss**, los, *n* [*A Sax los*, *loss*, damage, fr *lōdan*, to lose *LOSE*] The act of losing, privation, deprivation forfeiture, failure to win or gain, that which is lost, quantity or amount lost, misuse, failure to utilize—To be at a loss, to be puzzled, to be in a state of hesitation or uncertainty

**lost**, lost, *p a* [*LOSS*] Gone from our hold, possession, view &c. not to be found, ruined, destroyed, undone, cast away at sea morally ruined, having forfeited salvation, wasted or squandered, employed to no good purpose, forfeited not able to find the right way, or the place intended, bewildered, perplexed, alienated, hardened beyond amenability or recovery, not perceptible to the senses, not visible

**lot**, lot, *n* [*A Sax hlōt* fr *hlētan*, to get by lot=*O* *Dan los* *hlōt* *D lot*, *Dan lōt*, *Sw lott*, *Icel hlut*, *G loos*, *Goth hlauts*, lit Hence *allot*, *lottery*] A person's part division, or share, the part fate or fortune which falls to one, part in life allotted to a person, a distinct portion or parcel a portion of land, a large or considerable quantity or number that by which a person's fate or portion is determined, something used to decide what is as yet undecided—To cast lots, to throw dice or use some other contrivance to settle a matter—To draw lots, to draw so many lots from a number at random, and accept this as deciding something—*v t* pret & pp *lotted* *lot'ed*, ppr *lotting*, *lot'ing* To assign by lot, to allot, to assign, to distribute, to sort, to catalogue, to portion

**lot**, lōt, *n* The lotus

**loth** lōth, *a* See *LOATH*

**lothario**, lō-thā'ri-ō, *n* [*From Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*] A gay libertine, a seducer of females, a gay deceiver

**lotion**, lō'shon, *n* [*L lotio*, fr *lavo*, *lotum*, *I* wash *LAVE* (wash)] A wash or fluid preparation for the complexion, a fluid applied externally in ailments

**lot**, lotto, lō'tō, lot'to, *n* [*It* *lotto* *lottery*] A game of chance, played with numbered disks and cards

**lotophagi**, lō-tō'fā-i, *n pl* [*Lit* *lotus-eaters*] The name of a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree—**lotus-eater**, lō'tus-ē-ter, *n* One of the *Lotophagi*—**lotus-land**, lō'tus-land, *n* The country of the *lotus-eaters*

**lottery**, lot'e-ri, *n* [*Fr loterie* fr *lot* (the Teutonic word having passed into the Romance tongues)] A scheme for the distri-







form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped, a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window

**lubber**, lub'er, n. [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, *W. lob*, *lob*, a lubber.] A heavy, clumsy fellow, an awkward body, a contemptuous name given by sailors to those ignorant of seamanship — **lubberly**, lub'er-ly, a. Like a lubber, clumsy, clownish.

**lubricate**, lū'brik-āt, v. t. pret & pp *lubricated*, lū'brik-āt-ed, ppr *lubricating*, lū'brik-āt-ing. [L *lubrico*, *lubricatus*, fr *lubricus*, slippery, smooth.] To make smooth or slippery to rub or smear with an oily or greasy substance for diminishing friction

**lubrication** lū-brik-ā'shon, n. Act or process of lubricating

**lubricator**, lū'brik-āt-er, n. One who or that which lubricates, an oil-cup attached to a machine

**lubricity**, lū-bris-ē-ti, n. [Fr *lubricité*, L *lubricitas*, fr *lubricus*, slippery.] **LUBRICATE**, v. Smoothness of surface, slipperiness, for slipperiness, instability, shiftiness lasciviousness

**lucarne**, lū'karn, n. [Fr *lucarne* fr *L. lucerna*, a lamp, fr *lucere* I shine **LUCID**] A dormer or garret window

**luce**, lūs, n. [L *lucius*] The fish called the pike

**lucency**, lū'sen-si, n. The state or quality of being lustrous

**luculent**, lū'sent, a. [L *lucens*, *luculentus*, ppr of *lucere*, to shine **LUCID**] Shining, bright, resplendent

**lucernal**, lū-ser-nal, n. [L *lucerna*, a lamp.] Pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light

**lucerne**, **lucern**, lū'sern, n. [Fr *lucerne*, *lucerna*, origin unknown.] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder, cultivated in chalky districts of England and in France

**lucid**, lū'sid, a. [L *lucidus* fr *lucere*, to shine, fr stem of *lux*, *lucis*, light, the root being same as that of *light*] Connected by elucidate, luminous, luminary, lunar, *lucate*, illuminate, lūm, &c.] Full of light, shining, bright, resplendent, clear, transparent, pellucid, bright with the radiance of intellect, marked by the regular operations of reason, not darkened or confused by delirium, presenting a clear view, easily understood

**lucidity**, lū-sid-ē-ti, n. The state or quality of being lucid, clearness, intelligibility

**lucidly**, lū'sid-ly, adv. In a lucid manner, clearly — **lucidness**, lū'sid-nes, n. State or quality of being lucid, lucidity, clearness, light

**lucifer**, lū'si-fer, n. [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero* I bear, I bring.] The morning-star, Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah), a person of Satanic attributes (without cap.), a match ignitable by friction

**lucifugal**, **lucifugous**, lū-si-fū-gal, lū-si-fū-gus, a. [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fugio*, I flee.] Shunning or avoiding the light of day, as bats or cockroaches

**luck**, lūk, n. [Same as O Fris and L *gut*, D *gut*, *gelut*, G *glut* fortune, prosperity, perhaps allied to D *lollen*, Dan *lolle*, G *loclen*, to entice.] That which happens to a person, what chance or fortune sends, chance, accident, hap, fortune, good fortune, success

**luckily**, lū'k-ly, adv. In a lucky manner, fortunately, by good fortune — **luckiness**, lū'k-nes, n. State of being lucky

**luckless**, lū'k-les, a. With-out luck, unlucky, hapless, unfortunate, ill-fated

**lucklessly**, lū'k-les-ly, adv. In a luckless manner, unfortunately

**lucky**, lū'k-ly, a. [L *lucel* and *-y*] Meeting with good luck or success, successful, fortunate, producing good by chance, auspicious

**lucrative**, lū'krat-iv, a. [L *lucratus*, fr *lucrari*, *lucratus*, to gain, fr *lucrari*, gain, **LUCRE**] Pertaining to gain, gainful, profitable — **lucratively**, lū'krat-iv-ly, adv. In a lucrative manner, profitably

**lucre**, lū'ker, n. [Fr *lucre*, L *lucrum*, gain,

same root as G *lohn* reward, or as L *luo*, I loose, I pay.] Gain in money or goods, profit, emolument, pelf, usually said of base or unworthy gains

**lucubrate**, lū'kū-brāt, v. i. pret & pp *lucubrated*, lū'kū-brāt-ed, ppr *lucubrating*, lū'kū-brāt-ing. [L *lucubro* *lucubration*, I study by candle-light, fr obs *adly* *lucubr*, bringing light, fr *lux*, light **LUCID**] To work by lamp-light or at night to study laboriously, to meditate — **lucubrate**, as by laborious night study

**lucubration** lū'kū-brā'shon, n. Act of *lucubrating*, what is composed, or supposed to be composed, by night a literary composition of any kind, a studied composition

**luculent**, lū'kū-lent, a. [L *luculentus*, fr *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Full of light, bright, clear, transparent, evident, lucid — **luculently**, lū'kū-lent-ly, adv. In a luculent manner

**ludicrous**, lū'di-kus, a. [L *ludicrus*, fr *ludus*, sport or game, *ludo*, I sport, see also in *allude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illusion*, *re-lude*] That serves for sport, adapted to raise good humoured laughter, laughable, droll, ridiculous — **ludicrously**, lū'di-kus-ly, adv. In a ludicrous manner — **ludicrousness**, lū'di-kus-nes, n. Quality of being ludicrous

**luff**, luf, n. [Formerly *loof*, fr D *loof*, Sw *lof*, Dan *lof* G *lof*, weather gauge, connections doubtful. Hence *aloof*] Naut the weather gauge, the weather part of a fore and aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached

& pp *luffed*, *luff*, ppr *luffing*, *luffing* To put the helm so as to turn the ship toward the wind, to sail nearer the wind

**lug**, lug, v. t. pret & pp *lugged*, *lugged*, ppr *lugging*, *lugging* [A Sax *geluggian* (?), to lug, Sw and N *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, N *lug*, the forelock or hair of the head, comp *Dan luge*, to pluck.] To hale or haul, to drag, to pull along as something heavy and moved with difficulty — **lug**, The axle, a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel

**luggage**, lug'aj, n. [From *lug* and *-age*] Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried a traveller's packages or baggage

**luggage-van**, lug'aj-van, n. A wagon or carriage for holding luggage

**lugger**, lug'er, n. [That is, a vessel with *lug* sails—*Dan lugger*, *lugger*] A small vessel, used by coastwise traders, with a running bowsprit and *lug*-sails

**lug-sail**, lug'sal, n. [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one third of its length

**lugubrious**, lū-gū-bris, a. [L *lugubris* mournful, fr *lugo* I mourn or lament, akin *Gr lugros*, sad.] Relating to mourning, mournful, indicating sorrow, doleful

**lugubriously**, lū-gū-bris-ly, adv. In a lugubrious manner, mournfully

**lucy**, lū'ky, n. [Sw *lugg*, tuft of hair, it has tufts along its sides *LUG*] A worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore. Also called *lob-worm*

**lukewarm**, lū'k-warm, a. [O E *lule*, *lukewarm*, D *leil* a Sax *vlare*, lukewarm, akin O E *lewe* G *lau*, lukewarm.] Moderately warm, tepid, not ardent, not zealous, cool, indifferent — **lukewarmness**, lū'k-warm-nes, n. State or quality of being lukewarm, indifference, coldness

**lull**, lūl, v. t. pret & pp *lulled*, *lull* ppr *lulling*, *lulling* [Same as *Dan lulle* Sw *lulla* G *lullen*, to sing to sleep, D *lollen* to sing badly, probably an imitation of the sound, comp L *lallo*, I sing lullaby To sing to, as a nurse to a child, to sing a lullaby to, to quiet, to compose, to cause to rest, to soothe, to dull — **lull** To subside, to cease to become calm — **lull** A season of quiet or cessation, as of wind after storm

**lullaby**, lūl-ā-bi, n. [From *lull* and *-by*, perhaps suggested by *baby*] A song to lull or quiet babes, that which quiets

**lumbago** lum-bā'gō, n. [L, fr *lumbus*,

the loin **LOIN**] A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins

**lumber**, lum'bar, n. [L *lumbus*, a loin.] Pertaining to or near the loins — **Lumbar** region, the small of the back

**lumber**, lum'ber, n. [Originally a pawn-broker's establishment the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods themselves, from the *Lombards* who were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money lenders.] Anything useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use, in America, timber sawed or split for use — **lumber**, v. t. pret & pp. *lumbered*, *lumbered*, ppr *lumbering*, *lumbering* To fill with lumber, to heap together in disorder — **lumber**, v. i. To move heavily, as a vehicle, in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market — **lumberer**, lum'ber-er, n. A person employed in cutting lumber

**luminary**, lū'min-ā-ry, n. [Fr *luminare*, *luminare*, fr *lumen*, *luminis*, light, for *lucen*, fr *lucere* to shine **LUCID**] Any body that gives light, a light, a person who is a source of intellectual light, a person that enlightens mankind

**luminiferous**, lū-mi-nif-er-us, a. [L *lumen*, *luminis*, light, and *fero*, I bring.] Producing light, serving as the medium for conveying light (the *luminiferous* ether)

**luminosity**, lū-mi-nos-ē-ti, n. The quality of being luminous, brightness, clearness

**luminous**, lū'mi-nus, a. [L *luminosus*, fr *lumen*, *luminis*, light, and *lucere*, to shine, emitting light, bright, glowing, clear, shining, perspicuous — **luminously**, lū'mi-nus-ly, adv. In a luminous manner

**luminousness**, lū'mi-nus-nes, n. Quality of being luminous, luminosity, perspicuity

**lump**, lump, n. [Same as O D *lump*, Sw *lump*, N *lump*, piece mass, D *lump*, G *lump*, a rag, allied to *lunch*] A small mass of matter of no definite shape, a mass of things, a cluster — **lump**, In the lump, the whole together, in gross — **lump**, v. t. pret & pp *lumped*, *lumped*, ppr *lumping*, *lumping* To throw into a mass, to take in the gross

**lumper**, lum'per, n. A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour

**lumpfish**, **lumpucker**, lump'fish, lump'suk-er, n. [D *lump*, G *lump*, *lump-fisch*] A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker

**lumping**, lump'ing, a. Bulky, heavy, big

**lumpish**, lump'ish, a. Like a lump, heavy, dull, inactive — **lumpishly**, lump'ish-ly, adv. In a lumpish manner heavily, with dullness — **lumpishness**, lump'ish-nes, n. State or quality of being lumpish

**lump-sugar**, lump'shug-er, n. Loaf sugar in small lumps or pieces

**lumpy**, lump'y, a. Full of lumps, showing small irregular waves

**lunacy**, lū'nā-si, n. [From *lunatic* and *-cy*] The mental alienation of a lunatic, madness in general, insanity, craziness, mania, the height of folly

**lunar**, lū'nar, a. [L *lunaris* fr *luna*, the moon **LUNATIC**] Pertaining to the moon, measured by the revolutions of the moon — **Lunar** *aurifer* a mine of silver (silver being called *Luna* by the richmen) — **Lunar** month, the period of a complete revolution of the moon (29 days) — **Lunar** year, a period of twelve lunar months

**lunate**, **lunated**, lū'nāt, lū'nāt-ed, a. [L *lunatus*, fr *luna*, the moon **LUNATIC**] Formed like a half moon, crescent-shaped

**lunatic**, lū'nat-ik, a. [Fr *lunatique*, L *lunaticus*, *lunatic*, moon struck, fr *luna* the moon (lunatics being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon), for *luna*, fr root of *lucere* I shine **LUCID**] Affected with madness or insanity, especially the kind of insanity in which there are intervals of reason, mad, insane — **lunatic**, A person affected by insanity or lunacy, a madman. — **Lunatic** asylum, a house or hospital for the reception of lunatics

**lunation**, lū'nā'shon, n. [From L *luna*, the moon **LUNATIC**] A lunar month, the time from one new moon to the next







**Lydian**, lîd'ân, *a* Pertaining to ancient *Lydia*, in Asia Minor, a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music.

**lye**, lî, *n* [A Sax. *leah*, *lye*=*G* *laug*, *D* *loog*, *lye*, allied to *leel* *laugh*, a bath, and probably *L* *laco*, *I* *wash*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood, a solution of an alkali used for various purposes.

**lyencephalous**, lî-en-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *lûs*, *I* loose, *en* *cephalos*, the brain.] Having the cerebral hemispheres loosely connected, as certain animals.

**lying-in**, lî'ing-in, *n* The act of bearing a child lying.

**lyingly**, lî'ing-lî, *adv* In a lying manner, falsely by telling lies.

**lymph**, lîm, *n* [Fr *lymphe*, fr *L* *lympha*, spring water, allied to *lumpidus* *LYM-PID*.] Water, a watery fluid a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*—*Vaccine lymph*, the fluid used in vaccination.

**lymphatic**, lîm-fat'ik, *a* [Fr *lymphatique* *LYMPH*.] Pertaining to lymph, conveying lymph phlegmatic, sluggish — *n* A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

**lymphoid**, lîm'oid, *a* [Lymph and -oid.] Having the character or appearance of lymph.

**lynch**, lînsh, *t* & *pret* & *pp* *lynched*, *lînsh't*, *pp* *lynching*, *lînsh'ing* [From a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob — **lynch-law**, *lînsh'la*, *n* Punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial.

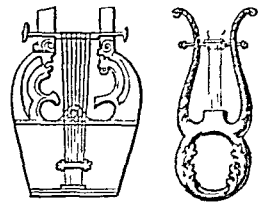
**lynx**, lîngks, *n* [L and Gr *lynx* same root as in *L* *lux*, *light*, from its bright eyes.] A carnivorous animal resembling the cat, long celebrated for the sharpness of its sight — **lynx-eyed**, *lîngks'îd*, *a* Having extremely acute sight.

**lyrate**, lîr'at, *lîr'at*, *lîr'at*-ed, *a* Shaped like a lyre, *bot* pinnatifid with large terminal lobe.

**lyre**, lîr, *n* [Fr *lyre*, *L* *lyra*, fr Gr *lyra* *LYRA*, uncertain.] A stringed instrument of the harp kind much used by the ancients.

**lyre-bird**, lîr'berd, *n* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre.

**lyric**, *lyrical*, lî'rik, lî'rik-al, *a* [L *lyricus*, fr Gr *lyrios* *LYRI*.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp, pertaining to poetry originally sung to the lyre, designating that species of poetry which has reference to the individual



Greek Lyres

emotions of the poet, such as songs — **lyric**, lî'rik, *n* A lyric poem, a composer of lyric poems.

**lyrist**, lîr'ist, *n* A musician who plays on the lyre or harp, a writer of lyrics or lyric poetry.

## M.

**M**, the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet.

**ma**, ma, *n* A childish form of *Mama*.

**ma'am**, mām, *n* A colloquial contraction for *Madam*.

**Mac**, mak, *A* Gaelic word signifying son, prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald.

**macadamization**, mak-ad'am i z'ā'shon, *n* The act or art of macadamizing.

**macadamize**, mak-ad'am-lî, *v* & *pret* & *pp* *macadamized*, mak-ad'am-lîd, *pp* *macadamizing*, mak-ad'am-lî'ing, [From *J* *L* *Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface.

**macaroni**, mak-a-rō'ni, *n*, *pl* **macaronis** or **macaronies**, mak-a-rō'nîz [Fr and Prov. *It* *macaroni*, *It* *maccheroni* originally a mixture of flour, cheese and butter — perhaps fr *L* *macerare*, to macerate.] A paste or dough of fine wheat flour made in the form of small pipes or tubes, a favourite food among the Italians, a medley, a sort of droll or fool, a name formerly given to fops or dandies.

**macaronic**, mak-a-rō'nik, *a* [See *prec*.] Pertaining to macaroni, or to a macaroni, applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture of ill formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized — *n* A confused mixture of several things, a macaronic verse or poem.

**macaroon**, ma-lā-roon', *n* [Fr *macaron* *MACARON*.] A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.

**macassar-oil**, ma-kas-ar-oil, *n* An oil for the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured — also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

**macaw**, ma-kā' n [Native American name.] A beautiful bird of the parrot tribe with long tail feathers.

**mace**, mās, *n* [O Fr *mace* Fr *masse* *It* *mazza* a club, fr *L* *mallea* (only found in the dim *malleola*), a kind of mallet.] A weapon consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head an ornamental staff of metal borne before certain magistrates or officials and persons in authority, the heavier rod used in billiards.

**mace**, mās, *n* [Fr *maceis*, *It* *mace*, *L* *mace*, *macir*, fr Gr *mal'ēr*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried covering of the seed of the nutmeg used in cooking or in pickles.

**macer**, mās'ēr, *n* A mace-bearer, an

officer attending on several courts of Scotland.

**macerate**, ma-sē-rāt, *v* & *pret* & *pp* *macerated*, ma-sē-rāt-ed, *pp* *macerating*, ma-sē-rāt'ing, [L *macero*, *maceratus*, *I* soften by steeping.] To steep almost to solution, to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process, to make lean or cause to waste away.

**maceration**, ma-sē-rā'shon, *n* [L *maceration*.] Act or process of macerating.

**machete**, mā-chā'tā, *n* [Sp.] A kind of large knife or cutlass used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon.

**Machiavellian**, mā-kī-a-vē'l'ian, *a* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo Machiavelli), an Italian writer of Florence (died 1527) in conformity with or denoting his principles, cunning in political management — *n* One who adopts the principles of Machiavell.

**machicolation**, ma-chik'o-lā'shon, *n* [Fr *machicoulis*, *machicoulis*, origin doubtful.] In old castles an opening in an external gallery floor for hurling missiles, boiling lead, &c., upon the enemy — **machicolated**, ma-chik'o-lāt-ed, *a* Having machicolations.

**machinate**, mak'î-nāt, *v* & *pret* & *pp* *machinated*, mak'î-nāt-ed, *pp* *machinating*, mak'î-nāt'ing, [L *machinor*, *machinatus*, fr *machina* *MACHINE*.] To plot or plan to form, to plot or scheme — **machination**, mak'î-nā'shon, *n* A plot, an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation — **machinator**, mak'î-nāt'er, *n* One who machinates or plots, a plotter.

**machine**, ma-shēn', *n* [Fr *machine*, *L* *machina*, fr Gr *mēchanē*, machine device, contrivance, fr *mēchos*, means, expedient, same root as *mal'ēr*.] Any contrivance which serves to regulate the effect of a given force or to produce or change motion (simple machines or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c.), an engine, an instrument of force, an organization or organized system, a person who acts as the tool of another — *v* & *pret* & *pp* *machined*, ma-shēn'd', *pp* *machining*, ma-shēn'ing To apply machinery to, to produce, by machinery.

**machine-gun**, ma-shēn'gun, *n* A piece of ordnance that is loaded and fired mechanically and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels, as in the case of the Gatling gun, &c.

**machinery**, ma-shēn'ē-ri, *n* The com-

ponent parts of a complex machine, taken collectively, machines in general, superhuman beings playing an important part in the plot of some literary work.

**machine-tool**, ma-shēn'tol, *n* An adjustable machine for performing operations otherwise done by hand tools.

**machinist**, ma-shēn'ist, *n* [Machine and -ist=Fr *machiniste*.] A constructor of machines, one who tends or works a machine.

**macquerel**, mak'er-el, *n* [O Fr *maguerel*, Fr *macqueret*=*D* *makrel*, *G* *makrel*, Dan *makrel*, fr *L* *L* *macrellus*, fr *L* *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it.] An edible sea-fish well known by its elegant shape and brilliant colours — **Macquerel sky**, a sky in which the clouds somewhat resemble the blotches on a macquerel.

**macintosh**, mak'în-tosh, *n* A term applied, from the name of the inventor (Charles Macintosh), to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

**macle**, mak'l, *n* [Fr *macle*, fr *L* *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A term applied to twin-crystals united together.

**macrobiotic**, mak'ro-bî-ot'ik, *a* [Gr *mal'ros*, long, and *bîos*, life.] Long lived.

**macrocephalous**, mak-ro-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *mal'ros*, long, *kēphalōs*, the head.] Having a long or large head.

**macrocosm**, mak-ro-kozm, *n* [Gr *makros*, long great, *kosmos*, the world.] The great world, the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man.

**macroon**, mak'ron, *n* [Gr *makros*, long.] The small line placed above a vowel to mark it as long.

**macro-pod**, mak-ro-pod, *n* [Gr *mal'ros*, long, *pous*, *podos*, foot.] An individual belonging to the kangaroo family.

**macropteron**, mak-ropt'ēr-on, *a* [Gr *mal'ros*, long, *ptērōn*, a wing.] Having long wings or fins.

**macrural**, **macrurous**, mak-rū-rāl, mak-rū-rūs, *a* [Gr *mal'ros*, long and *ourai*, a tail.] Long tailed, said of the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c., in contrast to the *crabs*, because their flexible abdomen extends backward, and is used in swimming.

**macula**, mak'ū-lā, *n* *pl* **maculae**, mak'ū-lā, [L *macula*, a spot, hence *maculer*, *mail* (armour).] A spot, as on the skin.

**maculate**, mak'ū-lit, *v* & *pret* & *pp* *maculated*, mak'ū-lāt-ed, *pp* *maculating*, mak-







of magnets, the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity

**magnifiable**, mag'ní-fí-a-bl, *a* Capable of worthy of being magnified.

**magnific**, mag'ní-fí-k, *a* [L. *magnificus* = *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make] Grand, splendid, illustrious

**magnificence**, mag-ní-fí-sens, *n* [Fr. *magnificence*, L. *magnificencia* See next.] The condition or quality of being magnificent, grandeur of appearance, splendour, pomp

**magnificent**, mag-ní-fí-sent, *a* [L. *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make] **MAGNIFY** Grand in appearance, splendid, exhibiting grandeur, showy, fond of splendour or show

**magnificently**, mag-ní-fí-sent-lí, *adv* In a magnificent manner

**magnifico**, mag-ní-fí-kó, *n* pl **magnificoes**, mag-ní-fí-kóz, *a* Grandee, a magnate

**magnifier**, mag-ní-fí-er, *n* One who or that which magnifies

**magnify**, mag-ní-fí, *v* t pret & pp magnified, mag-ní-fíd, ppr magnifying, mag-ní-fí-ing [Fr. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare* *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make] To make great or greater, to amplify, to increase the apparent dimensions of, to make greater in representation, to increase the power or glory of, to sound the praises of, to extol, to exalt, to represent as greater than reality to exaggerate — *v* i To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality — *v* i magnifying glass, a plane-convex or double-convex lens, causing objects seen through it to have their apparent dimensions increased

**magniloquence**, mag-ní-fí-kwens, *n* [L. *magniloquentia* See next.] Elevated language, or a lofty manner of speaking, tumid, pompous words or style, bombast

**magniloquent**, mag-ní-fí-kwént, *a* [L. *magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *loquens*, speaking, fr. *loquor*, I speak (LOCUTION)] Speaking loftily or pompously — **magniloquently**, mag-ní-fí-kwént-lí, *adv* In a magniloquent manner

**magnitude**, mag-ní-fí-túd, *n* [L. *magnitudo*, fr. *magnus*, great, same root as *Gr megas*, great *E. may* might, much more &c] More or less akin are *magnate*, *majesty*, *master*, &c.] Greatness, size, bulk, comparative size, extent of dimensions or parts, that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness importance, consequence

**magnolia**, mag-ní-fí-a, *n* [After Pierre Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier] A genus of trees and shrubs, much admired for their flowers and foliage

**magnum**, mag-núm, *n* [L. a large thing] **MAGNUM**] A bottle holding two English quarts

**magpie**, mag-pí, *n* [Mag, for Margaret, and pie, a magpie, fr. L. *pica*, a pie or magpie comp. *Jenny-wren*, *Robin-redbreast*, &c.] A chattering bird of the crow tribe with black and white plumage

**Magyar**, mag-yár, *n* Hung. pron. mad-yar, *n* A Hungarian, allied in race to the Turks and Finns the language of the Hungarians

**maharajah**, ma-há-rá-ja, *n* [Sk. *mahá*, great, and *rāja*, a prince or king] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory — **maharaj**, maharaj, *n* A female Indian ruler

**mahatma**, ma-hát-ma, *n* [Sk. *mahá*, great, *atma*, mind, soul] A name among theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to possess wonderful and apparently miraculous powers

**Mahdi**, mah-dí, *a* [Ar. the director] Among Mohammedans, a ruler who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world

**mahstick**, mah-stík, *n* [G. *mahstick* = *mah* to train, and *stick*] A rod used by artists as a rest for the hand in painting

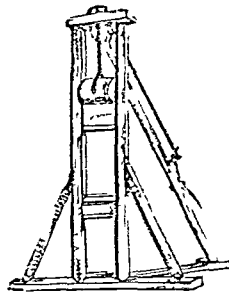
**mahogany**, ma hog'-a-ní, *n* [Native American name] A tree growing in tropical America, also its wood, which is reddish in colour, and used for cabinet work, a dinner table or table in general

**Mahomedan**, Mahometan &c, mah-om'-e-dan, mah-om'-e-tan See MOHAMMEDAN, &c

**mahout**, mah-hout', *n* [Hind.] In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper

**maid**, mād, *n* [Short for *maiden*, *a* Sax. *maegen*, *maeden*, dam of *magrtha* a maiden = Goth. *magrtha*, D. *meid*, *maagd*, L. G. and G. *magd* maid, akin to Sax. *maier*, Goth. *maius*, Icel. *mágr*, a boy, a son, allied to Ir. and Gael. *mac*, a son.] A young unmarried woman, a girl, a virgin, an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity, a female servant a female slave

**maiden**, mād'n, *n* [MAID] A young unmarried woman, a virgin or maid an instrument of capital punishment formerly used



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

in Scotland resembling the guillotine — a Pertaining to maidens or virgins, virgin, fresh, unpolished, unused — Maiden assize an assize at which there are no criminal cases — Maiden speech, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament

**maidenhair**, mād'n hār, *n* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls

**maidenhead**, mād'n hed, *n* [Maiden and term -head] Virgin purity virginity

**maidenhood**, mād'n hūd, *n* [Maiden and term -hood] The state of being a maid or maiden, the state of an unmarried female, virginity

**maidenliness**, mād'n lín-es, *n* The quality of being maidenly, modesty

**maidenly**, mād'n lí, *a* Like a maid, gentle, modest

**maid-servant**, mād'er-vant, *n* A female servant

**maientic**, mā-ú-tík, *a* [Gr. *maientikos*, pertaining to midwifery fr. *maia*, a midwife] Serving to assist or accelerate child birth, aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense

**maigre**, mā-í-gr, *a* [Fr. *lean*, spare, meagre] A term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter — *Maigre* dishes, *maigre* food, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh meat

**mail**, māl, *n* [Fr. *maille*, O Fr. *maille*, a bag a mail, either fr. *Armor mail*, Ir. and Gael. *maila*, a bag, or fr. O H G. *malaha* a wallet = Icel. *mailr*, a knapsack] Originally, a bag hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers the letters, papers, &c., conveyed, the person or conveyance carrying the mail — *v* t. pret & pp mailed, mād, ppr mailing māl'ing To send by mail to put in the mail to post

**mail**, māl, *n* [Fr. *maille*, the mesh of a net, a link of mail, fr. L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh] Armour of chain-work or other material, a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster — *v* t

pret & pp mailed, mād, ppr mailing, māl'ing To put a coat of mail or armour on, to arm defensively

**mail**, māl, *n* (Comp. Icel. *mail*, stipulation, service for hire) In Scots law, a rent or sum payable regularly common in compound black-mail

**mail-bag**, māl'bag, *n* A bag in which the public mail is carried

**mail-boat**, māl'bot, *n* A boat which carries the public mail

**mail-clad**, māl'clad, *a* Clad with a coat of mail

**mail-coach**, māl'kōch, *n* A coach that conveys the public mails

**mailed**, mād, *a* Protected by mail or anything of armour or defensive covering

**mail-guard**, māl'gard, *n* An officer having charge of the mail

**mail-train**, māl'trín, *n* A railway train that conveys the mails

**maim**, mām, *v* t pret & pp maimed, mām'd ppr maiming, mām'ing [O E. *main*, to hurt or maim, fr. O Fr. *meuigner*, Pr. *maganhar*, It. *maganare*, to maim, origin doubtful] To mutilate, to cripple, to disable — *n* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated

**main**, mán, *a* [Partly fr. Icel. *megn*, *megun*, main strong mighty, *megun*, might, *mun*, *mun* part, partly fr. A. Sax. *maegen*, power strength, both fr. same root as *may*, might, partly fr. O Fr. *magne*, *magne*, fr. L. *maumus*, great (whence *magnitude*)] Principal, chief, or most important among others most to be regarded or considered, first in size, rank, importance, &c being or belonging to the most important of a ship's masts — mighty, vast (the *main* ocean), directly applied, used with all one's might (main strength) — *a* Strength, great effort (in phrase, *with might and main*), chief or main portion, the gross, bulk, greater part, the ocean, the open sea, a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it — In the main, for the most part, speaking generally

**main**, mán, *n* [Fr. *main*, L. *manus*, hand.] A hand at dice, a match at cock fighting

**mainland**, mán'land, *n* The principal land as opposed to an isle, the continent

**mainly**, mán'lí, *adv* In the main chiefly principally

**main-mast**, mán'mást, *n* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel, the middle lower mast of a ship

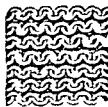
**main-sail**, mán'sál, *n* The principal sail in a ship, the chief sail on the main-mast

**main-spring**, mán'spríng, *n* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch, *fig* the main cause of any action

**main-stay**, mán'stá, *n* The stay extending from the top of a vessel's main mast to the deck, hence, *fig* chief support

**maintain**, mán'tán, *v* t pret & pp maintaining, mán'tán'd, ppr maintaining mán'tán'ing [Fr. *maintenir* = *main*, L. *manus* the hand, and Fr. *tenir* L. *tenere*, to hold. **MANUAL**, **TENANT**] To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition, to support, to sustain to keep, not to lose, or surrender, to continue not to suffer to cease to keep up to uphold, to defend, to vindicate, to justify to prove to be just, to affirm, to assert — *v* i To affirm a position to assert

**maintainable**, mán'tán-a-bl, *a* That



Chain mail



R. n. mail

may be maintained, sustainable, vindicable, defensible.



[illegible]



**malice**, mal'is, n [Fr *malice*, fr L *malitia*, badness, spite, fr *malus* evil, cog Gr *malas*, black, *skr malam*, filth, fr *maile*, evil. *Malus* is seen also in *malady*, *malign*, *malignant*, &c.] A disposition to injure others from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge, spite, ill will, rancour in law, a formed design of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforthought*

**malicious**, mal-i-shus, a [Fr *malicieux*, L *malitiosus*, fr *malitia* MALICE] Full of or proceeding from malice, evil-disposed, evil-minded, spiteful rancorous — **maliciously**, mal-i-shus li ad. In a malicious manner, with malice — **maliciousness**, mal-i-shus-nes, n Quality of being malicious, malice

**malign**, ma-lin', a [Fr *malin*, fem *maligne*, fr L *malignus* for *maligenus*, of evil nature — *malus* evil, and *genus* nature, kind (MALICE, GENES) Comp *benign*, with exactly the opposite sense.] Of an evil nature or disposition, malicious unfavourable, pernicious, tending to injure, malignant — **pret** L pp *malignd*, *malind'* ppr *maligning* ma-lin'ing To act maliciously towards, to traduce, to defame, to vilify

**malignance**, **malignant**, (y, ma-lig'-nans, ma-lig'-nan si, n The quality of being malignant extreme malevolence, bitter enmity, virulence

**malignant**, mal-i-g'nant, a [L *malignans*, ppr of *maligno*, I show malice, fr *malignus* malignant. MALICE] Having extreme malevolence or enmity, virulent in enmity, malicious unpropitious, exerting pernicious influence, as stars, virulent, as a boil, dangerous to life, as a fever, extremely heinous. — n. A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions, one of the adherents of Charles I and his son so called by the Roundheads — **malignantly**, ma-lig'-nant-li, ad. In a malignant manner

**malignity**, mal-i-g'ni-ty, n. [Fr *malignité*, L *malignitas* fr *malignus* MALICE] The state or quality of being malignant, evil disposition of heart toward another, malice without provocation rancour virulence

**malignly** ma-lin'-li, ad. In a malign manner

**maligner** ma-lin'-ger, r i pret. & pp *maligning* ma-lin'-ger-ing ppr *maligning*, ma-lin'-ger-ing (y) *Fr malignre*, sickly, weakly, fr *mal*, ill, and *O Fr hngre*, *heingre*, feeble, nasalized form of L *eger*, sick.] To feign illness in order to avoid military duty — **maligner**, ma-lin'-ger-er, n A soldier who feigns himself ill

**mailson**, mal'-zon, n [O Fr *mailson*, *mailepon*, contr fr *malediction* Comp *benison*, for *benediction*] A malediction, curse, execration

**mail**, mal, n [O Fr *mal*, *mail*, Fr *mail*, It. *maglio*, *mallico* fr L *mallicus*, a hammer MALICABLE] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer, (originally an alley where the game of *pall-mall* was played with mallets and balls) a public walk, a level shaded walk

**mallard**, mal'-ard, n [O Fr *mallard*, Prov Fr *maillard*, fr *maille* (L *macula*), a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing of the common wild duck

**malleability**, mal-le-a-bil'i-ty, n Quality of being malleable

**malleable**, mal-le-a-bil, a [Fr *malleable*, fr L L *mallico* I beat with a hammer fr L *mallicus* a hammer (akin *mallet*, *maul* MALL)] Capable of being shaped or beaten out with the hammer said of metals. — **malleableness**, mal-le-a-bil-nes, n Malleability

**malice**, mal'-is, n [Australian] A shrubby species of *eucalyptus*

**maliculous**, mal-i-cu'-lus, n [L *dim* of *mallicus*, a hammer] The bony projection on either side of the ankle

**mallet**, mal'-et, n [O Fr *mallet*, Fr *maile*, dimin fr *mal* mail, L *mallicus*, a hammer MALICABLE] A wooden hammer for beating, driving pins, chisels, &c

**mallicus**, mal'-i-cus, n [L, a mallet] Anat one of the small bones of the ear

**mallow**, mal'ū n [A Sax *malice* = D *malure*, G *malte*, fr L *malva*, *mallow*, allied to Gr *malachē*, *mallow*, *malal* o, soft — from its emollient properties] A name for a family of plants with downy leaves and often possessing softening or emollient properties

**malin**, man, n [A Sax *malin* = O Sax *malin* Sw & N *malin*, Goth *malma* sand, akin to *meal*, fr root meaning to grind.] A rich chalky soil in the south-eastern counties of England

**malinsey** mam'-zi, n [O L *malva sylvestris*] Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris*

**malinze**, mal'-zi, n [Fr *malinze*, fr *malinze*, sic, fr Napoli di *Malvezia*, in the Morea whence *malinze* originally came] A kind of grape, a strong sweet white wine now chiefly made in Madeira

**malodour**, mal'-ō-der, n [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *odour*] An offensive odour — **malodorous**, mal'-ō-der-us, a Having a bad or offensive odour

**malpighian**, mal-pig'-i-an, a [After *Malpighi*, an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist] Applied to certain small bodies in the kidney and the spleen

**malposition**, mal-pō-zish'-on, n [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *position*] A wrong position.

**malpractice**, mal-prak'-tis, n [Prefix *mal*, bad, and *practice*] Evil practice, misbehaviour

**malstick**, mal'-stik, n MAHL-STICK.  
**malst**, malt, n [A Sax *mealt* (O Sax. *mealt* Sw and Dan *malt*, D *mout*, G *maltz*), fr *melan*, to melt. MELT.] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, then dried in a kiln and used in brewing ale, beer, and porter, or to make wort for distilling — **v t** pret. & pp *malted* malt'ed ppr *malting*, malt'-ing To make into malt — **v i**. To become malt

**malt-dust**, malt'-dust, n The grains or remains of malt.

**Maltese**, malt'-ēz, n sing and pl A native or natives of Malta — A Belonging to Malta.

**malt-floor**, malt'-fōr, n A floor on which malt is dried in a malt-kiln

**maltha**, malt'-ha, n [Gr, a mixture for caulking ships] A variety of bitumen like pitch

**Malthusian**, mal-thū'-z-i-an A Relating to the theory of the Rev T R Malthus, that the tendency of population is to increase in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence

**malting**, malt'-ing n The act or process of making malt, a work where malt is made

**malt-kiln**, malt'-kil, n A heated chamber in which malt is dried.

**malt-liquor**, malt'-luk-er, n A liquor prepared from malt by fermentation, as beer, ale, porter, &c

**malman**, malt'-ster, malt'-man malt'-ster n A man whose occupation is to make malt

**malt-mill**, malt'-mul, n A mill for grinding malt

**maltréat**, malt'-tré, r t pret. & pp *maltréating*, malt'-tré-ting ppr *maltréating* malt'-tré-ting [Prefix *mal*, ill, and *tréat*] To treat ill to abuse, to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness

**maltréatment**, malt'-tré-ment, n The act of maltreating, ill usage

**malt-worm**, malt'-werm, n A person fond of beer or other liquor a tippler

**malvaceous**, mal'-vā-shus, a [L *malva*, mallow MALLOW] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family



**malversation**, mal-ver-sā'-shon, n [Fr *malversation*, fr L *male*, badly, and *versor*, I occupy myself, fr *verso* *versum*, I turn VERSE.] Fraudulent tricks corruption or extortion in office breach of trust, &c

**mama**, mam'-ma, ma'-ma, n [A repetition of the infantile utterance *ma ma*, forming a name for mother in various languages] Mother a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons

**mamelon**, mam'-lon n [Fr, a nipple, fr L *mamma*, a breast] A small hill or mound with a rounded top

**mamma** See MAMA

**mamma**, mam'-ma, n, pl *mammæ*, mam'-ma, the female breast of some organs *mama*, *mamma*, mother [The breast, the organ in females that secretes the milk

**mammal** mam'-mal, n [See next] An animal of the class Mammalia

**mammalia** mam-mā'-li-a, n pl [Lit breast animals, fr L *mamma*, the female breast MAMMIA] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young — **mammalian**, mam-mā'-li-an, a Pertaining to the mammalia

**mammalogy**, mam-mā'-lō-jī, n [Mam-ma + *logia*] The science of mammals

**mammary**, mam-mā'-ri, a [L *mamma*, the breast.] Pertaining to the female breasts or paps

**mammee**, mam-mē', n [From Haytian name] An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit

**mammifer** mam-mi'-fer n [L *mamma*, breast, and *fero*, I bear] A mammal. — **mammiferous** mam-mi'-fer-us, a Having the distinguished characteristics of a mammifer

**mammilla** mam-mil'-la, n [L *mammilla*, little breast, dim of *mamma*, breast] A nipple or something of this form — **mammillary**, mam-mil'-la-ri, a Pertaining to or resembling a nipple — **mammillate**, mam-mil'-at, a In the form of a pap or nipple, having small protuberances like nipples

**mammon** mam'-on, n [L *mammona*, Gr *mammonas*, *mammon*, riches, fr Chal *mammon*, *mammon*] A Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament and a personification of worldliness (with cap), hence riches, wealth — **mammonism**, mam'-on-izm, n Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth — **mammonist**, **mammonite**, mam'-on-ist, mam'-on-it, n A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth

**mammoth**, mam-moth, n [Fr *mamouth*, G *mannuth*, fr Rus *mamont*, *mamont* fr Tart *mamma*, the earth, because their remains were found in the earth] An extinct species of elephant, with dense shaggy hair the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere — A Resembling the mammoth in size, very large, gigantic — *Mammoth tree*, a gigantic coniferous tree of North-western America (*Wellingtonia* or *Sequoia gigantea*)

**man**, man, n, pl *men* men [A Sax. *man*, *mann*, man person = O Sax O Frs D O H G and Sw *man*, G *mann*, It *mathr*, *manner*, Dan. *mand*, Goth *manno*, doubtfully referred to root *man*, to think, seen in *skr*, *man*, to think *manas* mind, and also in E. *mean*, to intend, *mind* L *homo*, the mind (whence *manful*)] A human being a person, particularly, a male adult of the human race a male adult of the best stamp, collectively, the human race, mankind, the male sex, a male servant, an adult male in some persons' employment or under his direction a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts is played. — **v t** pret. & pp *maned* man'd; ppr *manning*, man'-ing To furnish with men or with a number competent to any service, to guard with men, *refl* to infuse courage into

**manacle**, man'-kl, n [Fr *manacle* L *manicula*, dim of *manus* a manacle fr *manus*, the hand MANAGE] An instru-







**mania**, mā'nī-a, n. [L. fr Gr *mania*, fr Gr *manomai*, I rage, same root as *mind*] Insanity, madness, rage or eager desire for anything, insane or morbid craving

**maniac**, mā'nī-ak, a [L. *maniacus* MANTA.] Affected with mania, mad, raving with madness.—n. A madman, one raving with madness

**maniacal**, mā'nī-ak al, a Affected with mania or madness

**maniacally**, mā'nī-ak all, adv After the manner of a maniac

**Manichean**, **Manichee**, mā'nī-ē'an, mā'nī-ē, n. [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus*, a native of Persia, who lived in the third century] One of an ancient sect who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil

**manicure**, mā'nī-kur, n. [L. *manus*, the hand, *cure*, care] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and improve the appearance of the hands

**manifest**, mā'nī-fest, a [L. *manifestus*, lit that may be had hold of by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and root seen in *obscuro*, I dash against (as in *offend*)] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding, evident, obvious, conspicuous, plain, not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood.—v.t. pret. & pp. *manifested*, mā'nī-fest-ed, ppr. *manifesting*, mā'nī-fest-ing [Fr. *manifeste*, L. *manifestare*] To make manifest, to display or exhibit, to show plainly, to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.—n. A document to be exhibited at a customhouse, containing the description of a ship and her cargo, the destination of ship and goods, &c.

**manifestable**, **manifestible**, mā'nī-fest-ə-bl, mā'nī-fest-ī-bl, a That may be manifested

**manifestation**, mā'nī-fest-ī-'shon, n. [L. *manifestatio*] Act of manifesting, display, exhibition, revelation, what serves to display or make manifest

**manifestly**, mā'nī-fest-ī-bl, adv. In a manifest manner, clearly, evidently, plainly

**manifesto**, mā'nī-fest-ō, n. [It. *manifesto*, fr. *manifestus*, manifest (v.)] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government, showing intentions, or proclaiming opinions and motives, a proclamation

**manifold**, mā'nī-fōld, a [Many and fold] Numerous and various in kind or quality, of divers kinds, many in number, multiplied, exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics.—v.t. pret. & pp. *manifolded*, mā'nī-fōld-ed, ppr. *manifolding*, mā'nī-fōld-ing To multiply impressions of, as of a letter, by means of a copying apparatus—**manifoldly**, mā'nī-fōld-ī, adv. In a manifold manner

**maniform**, mā'nī-fōrm, a [L. *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, form] Shaped like the hand

**manihot**, mā'nī-hot Same as *Manioc*

**manikin**, mā'nī-kīn n. [From *man* and termin *in*, a dimin of *man*] A little man, a dwarf, an artificial model of the human body used by artists or others as a name of certain birds that have a beard like tuft

**manilla**, mā'nī-lī-a, n. A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manila*, the capital of the Philippine Islands—*Manilla* hemp, a fibrous material from a plant (a kind of banana) which grows in the Philippine Isles &c.

**manioc**, mā'nī-ok, n. [Pg. and Brazil *mandioca*] The cassava plant CASSAVA

**maniple**, mā'nī-pl, n. [L. *manipulus*—*manus*, the hand, and root of *plenus* full (as in *plenary*, &c.)] A company of soldiers in ancient Roman armies, an ecclesiastical ornament consisting of a strip hanging from the left sleeve of an alb

**manipular**, mā'nī-pū-lar, a Pertaining to manipulation

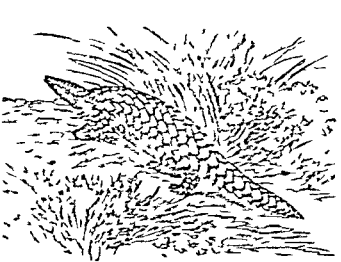
**manipulate**, mā'nī-pū-lāt, v.t. pret. & pp. *manipulated*, mā'nī-pū-lāt-ed, ppr. *manipulating*, mā'nī-pū-lāt-ing [Fr. *manipuler* fr. L. *manipulus*, a handful, MANTIS] To treat or operate upon with the hands, to handle, as in artistic or mechanical operations, to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to

**manipulation**, mā'nī-pū-lā-'shon, n. Act of manipulating, the art or mode of manipulating or working by hand, the act of operating upon skillfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to

**manipulative**, **manipulatory**, mā'nī-pū-līt-iv, mā'nī-pū-lā-tō-rī, a Pertaining to or performed by manipulation

**manipulator**, mā'nī-pū-lāt-er, n. One who manipulates

**manis**, mā'nīs, n. [The assumed singular of L. *manes*, ghosts] the animals seek their



African Mantis (Mantis religiosa)

food by night] The pangolin or scaly anteater

**manito manitou**, mā'nī-tō mā'nī-tō, n. Among the American Indians, a name of any object of religious awe or reverence a good or evil spirit or a fetish

**mankind**, mā'nī-kind, n. [Man and kind] The race or species of human beings, the males of the human race, men or human beings collectively

**manlike**, mā'nī-līk, a Like or resembling a man especially, as opposed to a woman masculine, manly

**manliness**, mā'nī-lī-nes, n. Quality of being manly, the best qualities of a man, manhood, bravery, boldness

**manly**, mā'nī-lī, a Having the qualities that best become a man, firm, brave, dignified, resolute, strong, manly, &c., not boyish or womanish

**mannan**, mā'nā-nā, n. [Heb. *man hu*, what is it? Ex. xv. 15] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness, the sweet juice of a species of ash brought from the south of Europe

**manner**, mā'n-er, n. [From O Fr. *manere*, Fr. *maniere*, manner, O Fr. *manier*, belonging to the hand, fr. L. *manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing—MANAGE, MANTAL] The mode in which anything is done, way of performing, method, a person's peculiar or habitual way or carriage, bearing or conduct, habit, deportment, *pl.* carriage or behaviour, especially polite or becoming deportment, civility in society, sort or kind (all manner of things)—In a manner, in a certain degree or measure to a certain extent

**mannered**, mā'n-er-d, a Having manners of this or that kind, showing the peculiar style of an author or artist

**mannerism**, mā'n-er-izm, n. [Manner and ism] Adherence to the same manner a tasteless uniformity of style, peculiarity of personal manner—**mannerist**, mā'n-er-ist, n. An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner

**mannerliness**, mā'n-er-lī-nes, n. Quality of being mannerly, politeness, civility

**mannerly**, mā'n-er-lī, a Showing good manners, correct in deportment, polite, respectful, not rude or vulgar

**manlike**, mā'nī-līk, a [From man and manlike] Characteristic of or resembling a man, bold or masculine, as applied to a woman

**manlike**, mā'nī-lī, n. [Manna and etc.] A

sweetish sugary substance of vegetable origin, and obtained from manna

**manoeuvre**, mā'nū-er or mā'nō-er, n. [Fr. *manœuvre*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre* L. *opera*, work. *Manure* is the same word. MANUAL, OPERATE] A regulated or dexterous movement, particularly of troops or ships, an evolution or movement for attack on or defence against an enemy, management with address or artful design, an intrigue, a stratagem.—v.i. pret. & pp. *manoeuvred*, mā'nū-er-d or mā'nō-er-d ppr. *manoeuvring*, mā'nū-er-ing or mā'nō-er-ing [Fr. *manoeuvrer*] To perform manoeuvres, especially military or naval manoeuvres, to employ intricate or stratagem to effect a purpose, to manage with address or art.—v.t. To cause to perform manoeuvres—**manoeuvrer**, mā'nū-er-er or mā'nō-er-er, n. One who manoeuvres

**man-of-war**, mā'nō-er-war, n. pl. **men-of-war**, men-ō-er-war A war vessel, a ship of some size employed for purposes of war

**manometer**, mā-nom-ē-ter, n. [Gr. *ma* root rare, not dense, and *metron*, measure] An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases or vapours

**manor**, mā'n-er, n. [O Fr. *manoir*, *maner*, *maner*, L.L. *manerium*, a dwelling place, a mansion, fr. L. *manere*, to stay, to dwell MANSION] The land belonging to a lord, and cultivated by tenants or vassals under him, a landed estate formerly of this kind, a lordship—**manor-house**, mā'n-er-hous, n. The mansion belonging to a manor—**manorial**, mā'n-ō-rī-al, a Pertaining to a manor

**mansard-roof**, mā'n-ard-rof, n. [From François Mansard, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1666] A curb-roof

**manse**, māns, n. [O Fr. *manse*, L.L. *mansa*, man sum a residence fr. L. *maneo*, mansum, I stay, I dwell MANSION] In Scotland, the dwelling house of a parochial clergyman, or of the minister of any Presbyterian church

**mansion**, mā'n-shon, n. [L. *mansio*, *mansio*, fr. *maneo*, mansum, I dwell (seen also in *manor*, *manial*, *remain*, *remnant*, &c.), same root as Fr. *mané*, I remain.] A place of residence, especially one of considerable size and pretension, an abode; a habitation, a dwelling, the house of the lord of a manor

**mansion-house**, mā'n-shon-hous, n. A mansion, a manor house—The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London

**manslaughter**, mā'n-slā-ter, n. The killing of a man or of men, murder, homicide, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied

**man-slayer**, mā'n-slā-er, n. One who slays a human being

**man-stealer**, mā'n-sbl-er, n. One who steals men generally, to sell them into slavery

**manstute**, mā'n-swīt, a [L. *mansuetus*, tame—*manus*, the hand, and *suetus*, subdued, to become accustomed.] Tame, gentle

**mantel**, mānt-el, n. [O Fr. *mantel*, fr. *mantica*—same as *mantle*] The ornamental work above a fireplace, a narrow shelf or slab there

**mantel**, mānt-el, mānt-el, n. mant'-let, n. [Dim of *mantle*] A small mantle or cloak worn by women, a kind of shield or shelter for soldiers or sailors in war, a screen to cover basins

**mantel-shelf**, mānt-el-shelf, n. The shelf of a mantel-piece, the shelf above the lintel of a fireplace

**mantilla**, mān-tī-lī-a, n. [Sp., same origin as *mantle*] A mantle, cloak, or hood, a Spanish lady's veil

**mantis**, mān-tīs, n. [Gr., a prophet, the mantis] A genus of orthopterous insects,







quantity reserved to meet contingencies, difference between the cost of an article and its selling price, *fig* a certain latitude to go and come upon — *v* t. pret & pp *margined*, *margin*, *ppr* *margining* *margin* — To furnish with a margin, to border, to enter in the margin

**marginal**, *mar'jin* al *a* Pertaining to a margin, written or printed in the margin. — **marginally**, *mar'jin* al *li*, *adv* In the margin of a book

**margined**, *mar'jin* ed, *p* *a* Having a margin bordered

**margrave**, *mar'gräv*, *n* [Fr *margrave*, fr *D* *mar'graf* *G* *mar'graf* — *mark* a march or border, and *graf*, an earl or count] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders, now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c — **margravine**, *mar'grävin*, *n* [Fr *margravine*, *G* *mar'gräfin*] The wife of a margrave

**marigold**, *ma'ri-göld*, *n* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*] A name for several composite plants bearing golden yellow flowers

**marinate**, *ma'rin* ad *n* [Fr, fr *marin*, *marne*] *a* liquor in which fish are steeped to improve the flavour

**marine**, *ma-rén*, *a* [Fr *marin*, *marine*, *L* *marinus* *marine* fr *mare* the sea, cognate with *A* *Sax* *mere* (whence *mere*, a lake), *O* *Sax* *meri*, *D* *meer*, *O* *H* *meri*, *meri*, *G* *meer*, *Goth* *marei*, *L* *mares*, sea, the root is supposed to be same as in *L* *moris* death (dead or stagnant water) *MERE*] Pertaining to or connected with the sea found in the sea, inhabiting the sea used at sea, naval, maritime — *a* Soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war, the whole navy of a kingdom or state, the collective shipping of a country, the whole economy of naval affairs

**mariner**, *ma'nin*-er, *n* [Fr *marinier*, *MARINE*] *a* seaman or sailor, one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships — *Mariner's compass* *COMPASS*

**marine-store**, *ma-rin*'stör, *n* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold

**marionetry**, *mä ri-ol-a-tri*, *n* [*L* *Marica*, *Mary*, the Virgin Mary, and *Gr* *latreia*, service worship] The adoration of the Virgin Mary

**marionette**, *ma'ri-o-net'*, *n* [Fr, fr *marionette*, a dim of *Mariele*, a little figure of the Virgin Mary] A puppet moved by strings

**marish**, *ma'rish* *n* [A form of *marsh*] A fen a marsh [Poetical]

**marital**, *ma'ri-tal*, *a* [Fr *marital*, *L* *maritalis*, fr *maritus*, a husband, fr *mas*, *maris*, a male *MASCULINE*] Pertaining to a husband

**maritime**, *ma'ri-tim*, *a* [*L* *maritimus*, fr *mare*, the sea *MARINE*] Relating or pertaining to the sea, pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea, naval, bordering on the sea, situated near the sea, having a navy and commerce by sea

**marjoram**, *mar'jō-ram*, *n* [*G* *marjoran*, *It* *marjorana*, *L* *marjorana*, fr *L* *amaracius*, *Gr* *amariakos*, *marjoram*] A plant of the mint family, of several species, the sweet marjoram being aromatic and used in cookery

**mark**, *märk*, *n* [*A* *Sax* *meare*, *mark*, sign, limit, boundary = *Goth* *marka*, a boundary, *Ice* *mark*, *mark* landmark, *mar'k* a boundary, *Dan* *mark*, *mark*, token, *mark*, a field, *D* *mark*, *mark*, a mark, *G* *mark*, a marker sign, *mark*, a boundary, a district, *mark* (a boundary) is another form, through the French and hence also *remark* *marquis*, *marquess* &c] A visible sign or impression on something, any sign by which a thing can be distinguished, a distinguishing sign which a merchant puts upon his goods or what contains them, a trade-mark, an indication, visible token, or evidence, pre-eminence, distinction, or importance, a trace, print, vestige, any note or sign of distinction, a characteristic, a badge, any visible effect of force or agency,

proof, evidence, indication, notice taken, heed or regard anything to which a missile may be directed, any object aimed at the point to be reached, the proper standard, the extreme estimate, a character, generally a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it — *v* t. pret & pp *mark* ed, *mark*, *ppr* *marking*, *mark* [A *Sax* *mearian*, fr the noun] To make a mark or marks on to set down or impress, to single out, point out, stamp or characterize, to denote often with out to take particular observation of to take note of, to regard, observe, heed. — To mark time, *milit* to *lift* and *bring* down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching — *v* t. To note, to observe critically, to take particular notice to remark

**mark**, *mark*, *n* [*A* *Sax* *marc*, a weight of gold or silver = *D* *G* *Sw* and *Dan* *mark*, *Ice* *mark*, perhaps named from being *marked* or stamped] An old denomination of money equal to 13s 4d a modern silver coin of Germany in value about one shilling

**marked**, *mark*, *p* *a* Pre-eminent, outstanding, prominent remarkable

**markedly**, *mark'ed* *li*, *adv* Remarkably, noticeably, evidently

**market**, *mark'et*, *n* [*MAPOQUE* *MARKET*, *mark'et*, *n* One who marks one who marks the score at games, *v* at billiards a counter used in card-playing

**market**, *mark'et*, *n* [*O* *Fr* *mar'ket* *It* *mercato*, *D* and *G* *mark'et*, *all* fr *L* *mercatus*, traffic, a market, fr *mercior* I buy, fr *ver*, *merc*, merchandise *MEPCANTILE*] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase, a fair, a public place or building in which goods are exposed to sale, a market-house, purchase or sale, rate of purchase and sale, demand for commodities place of sale, country of sale, the privilege of keeping a public market — *v* t. pret & pp *market* ed, *mark'et*, *ppr* *marketing*, *mark'et* To deal in market, to make bargains for provisions or goods — *v* t. To offer for sale in a market, to vend to sell

**marketable**, *mark'et*-a-*bl*, *a* Fit for the market, that may be sold, saleable, current in the market

**market-cr**, *ma'ri-kros*, *n* A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held

**market-garden**, *mark'et-gär-dn*, *n* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market

**market-gardener**, *mark'et-gär-dn-er*, *n* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale

**market-house**, *mark'et-hous*, *n* A building for a public market

**marketing**, *mark'et-ing*, *n* Attendance upon a market commodities purchased

**market-town**, *mark'et-toun*, *n* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market

**marking-ink**, *mark'ing-ink*, *n* Indelible ink used for marking linen, &c

**marking-nut**, *mark'ing-nut*, *n* A tree of the cashew family, the black juice of whose unripe fruits is used as marking ink

**marksmen**, *mark's-men*, *n* One who is skilful to hit a mark one who shoots well

**mark**, *mark*, *n* [*O* *Fr* *marle* = *D* *Dan* *Sw* and *G* *mark* *L* *L* *mark*, fr *L* *marka*, *mark* — a word of Celtic origin] A rich calcareous earth or clay much used for manure

— *v* t. pret & pp *mark* ed, *mark*, *ppr* *marking*, *mark'ing* To overspread or manure with marl

**marlaceous**, *mar'le-äshus* *a* [*Marl* and *-aceous*] Resembling marl, partaking of the qualities of marl

**marline**, *mar'lin*, *n* [*D* *marling* *mar'lin*, *-marren*, to tie, to moor, and *lyn*, a line a cord. *MOOR*, *LYNE*] A small line of two strands, but little twisted, used for winding round ships' ropes to prevent them from being chafed — *v* t. pret & pp *marl* ed, *mar'lin*, *ppr* *marlining*, *mar'lin-ing* To wind marline round

**marlinespike**, *mar'lin-spik*, *n* An iron tool, tapering to a point, for opening the strands of rope in splicing

**marly**, *mar'li*, *a* Consisting in or partaking of marl, resembling marl

**marumade**, *mar'na-läd*, *n* [Fr *marmede*, fr *Port* *marmedade*, fr *marmelade*, a quince, fr *L* *melimelum* = *Gr* *marmelon*, a sweet apple-like, honey, and *milion* an apple] A name for preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits such as the orange, lemon, &c

**marmorate**, *marmora'ted*, *mar'morät*, *mar'mo-rät* ed, *a* [*L* *marmoratus*, fr *marmor*, marble *MARBLE*] Covered with marble, variegated like marble — **marformation**, *mar'mo-rä-shön*, *n* A covering or encrusting with marble, a marling like those in marble — **marmoreal**, *mar'mo-räl*, *a* Pertaining to marble, made of marble

**marmouse**, *mar'mo-zet* *n* [*O* *Fr* *marmouse*, fr *marmouse*, originally a small grotesque figure, fr *L* *L* *marmoreum*, a small marble figure, fr *L* *marmor*, marble] A beautiful American monkey, with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears

**marriot**, *mar'mot*, *n* [Fr *marlotte*, *It* *marmotta*, *marmontana*, fr *L* *mus* (*mus*) *montanus*, mountain mouse] A rodent animal of northern latitudes, living in burrows and hibernating in winter

**Maronite**, *ma'ron-i*, *n* From *Maron*, the founder] One of a Christian sect in Syria in connection with the Roman church

**Maroon**, *ma-rōn*, *n* [*Fr* *maroon*, runaway, fr *Sp* *cimarron*, wild, unruly, a fugitive negro, fr *cima* (*Fr* *cim*) the top of a hill] A name for fugitive slaves or their descendants in the West Indian Islands and Guiana — *v* t. pret & pp *marooned*, *ma-rōn'*, *ppr* *marooning* *ma-rōn'* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, as was done by the buccanniers &c

**maroon**, *ma-rōn*, *a* [Fr *maroon* *It* *marone*, *marone*, a chestnut] Brownish-crimson, of a colour resembling claret, — *n*, *a* brownish-crimson or claret colour, a rocket used in displays of fireworks

**marplot**, *mar'plot*, *n* [*Mar* and *plot*] One who by his officious interference mars or defeats a design or plan

**marque**, *mar'ke*, *n* [Fr *marque* a mark but the origin of this special usage is not clear *MARK*] Used in phrase *letter* or *letters* of *marque*, meaning a license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, thus license constituting a vessel a privateer

**marquee**, *mar'ke*, *n* [Fr *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquise] A large tent, especially one erected for a temporary purpose, an officer's field tent

**marquetry**, *mar'ket-ri*, *n* [Fr *marqueterie*, fr *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, fr *marque*, a mark *MAR* *K*] Inlaid work, often of thin pieces of coloured woods forming various patterns

**marquis**, *mar'kwis*, *n* [*Fr* *marquis*, *Sp* *marques*, *It* *mar'chese*, fr *L* *L* *mar'chisus*, *mar'chisus*, a prefect of the marches or border territories. *MARK* and *MAPCH*, a boundary] Originally, one who possessed land on the marches or frontiers of an enemy's country, and was bound to defend them, a title of honour next below that of duke

**marquisate**, *mar'kwis-ät*, *n* The dignity or lordship of a marquis

**marquise**, *mar'kiz*, *n* [Fr] The wife of a marquis, a marchioness

**marriage**, *mar'ij*, *n* [Fr *marriage*, fr *L* *L* *mar'itacum* *marriage*, fr *L* *maritus*, a husband, fr *mas*, *maris* a male *MARITAL*, *MAR-CLINE*] The act of marrying, the conjunction of a man and woman for life, the ceremony by which they are so united, a wedding, matrimony, wedlock

**marriageable**, *mar'ij-a-*bl**, *a* Of an age suitable for marriage, fit to be married

**married**, *mar'ed*, *p* *a* Joined in marriage, formed or constituted by marriage, conjugal connubial, intimately united















**maturative**, ma-tū'ra-tiv, *a* Ripening, conducing to supuration — *n* Med anything that promotes supuration

**mature**, ma-tūr, *a* [L *maturus*, ripe, mature, early, same root as *matutinus*, early, whence *matin*] Perfected by time or natural growth — *n* ripe brought to perfection, perfect, completed, prepared, ready brought to completion, as a scheme, come to supuration, as an abscess, having become payable, having reached the time fixed for payment — *v t* pret & pp *matured*, ma-tūr'd, ppr *maturing*, ma-tū'ring To make mature, to ripen, to promote the ripeness or completeness of, to advance toward perfection — *v i* To advance toward ripeness, to become ripe or perfect, to reach the time fixed for payment

**matu'ly**, ma-tūr'ly, *adv* In a mature manner, with ripeness, completely, with full deliberation

**maturity**, matureness, ma-tūr'i-ti, ma-tūr'nes, *n* [L *maturitas*] State of being mature, ripeness, a state of perfection or completeness the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due

**matutinal**, ma-tū'tin'al, *a* [L *matutinus* MATIN] Pertaining to the morning

**maul**, mā'd, *n* A plaid of undyed brown wool a gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland, a thick woollen travelling-rug or wrap

**maund**, mā'din, *n* [From Mary Magdalen, who is represented by painters with eyes red and swollen with weeping] Tearful, lachrymose, over-emotional, sickly sentimental, approaching to intoxication

**maure**, mā'ger, *adv* [O Fr *maigre*, Fr *maigre*—mal, ill, and gré, will, fr L *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable] In spite of, in opposition to, notwithstanding

**maul**, mā'l, *n* [Same as *Mall*] A kind of large hammer or mallet — *v t* pret & pp *mauled*, mā'ld ppr *mauling*, mā'ling To beat with a maul, or as with a maul, to maltreat severely

**maul-stick**, mā'stik, *n* Same as *Mahli-tic*

**maund**, mā'd, *n* In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from about a quarter of a cwt to thrice this

**maund**, mā'd, *n* [A Sax *mand* *mond*, D *mand*, L G *mande*, a basket] A hand-basket [*Shal*]

**maunder**, mā'nder, *v t* pret & pp *maundered*, mā'nder'd, ppr *maundering*, mā'nder-ing [From old *maunder*, a beggar, one who carries a maund] To speak with a beggar's whine, to talk like a drunk or silly old person, to drolve — **maunderer**, mā'nder-er, *n* One who maunders

**Maundy-Thurs**, mā'n'di thers-dā, *n* [O E *maunde*, a command, Fr *mande*, fr L *mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet "Mandatum vobis do vobis," a new commandment I give unto you] The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall — **Maundy money**, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution

**mausoleum**, mā'sō-lē-um, *a* Pertaining to a mausoleum, monumental

**mausoleum**, mā'sō-lē-um, *n* [L *mausoleum*, fr Gr *mausoleion*, fr *Mausolus*, king of Caria, in honour of whom his queen Artemisia erected a magnificent tomb] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument

**mauve**, mā'v, *n* [Fr *mauve*, mallow, fr L *malva*, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings resembling this colour] One of the cool colours, a purple dye obtained from the mallow

**mauve**, mā'vis, *n* [Fr *mauve*, Sp *mauve*, fr the Celtic comp *Armor miltud*, a mauve] The throistle or song thrush

**mauv**, mā'v, *n* [A Sax *maua*=L G *maga*, D *maag*, G *magn*, Dan *mare*, Icel *mayi*,

the stomach root doubtful.] The stomach, especially of animals, the paunch, the crop of fowls

**mawkish**, mā'k'ish, *a* [From old *mawt*, *mawt*, a maggot=Icel *mawt*, fr *mal*] Dan *mawt*, a maggot] Apt to cause satiety or loathing insipid, sickly, nauseous

**maw-kishly**, mā'k'ish-ly, *adv* In a mawkish way — **mawkishness**, mā'k'ish-nes, *n* Quality of being mawkish

**maw-heel**, mā'k'el, *n* [From *maw*, the stomach] A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds

**mawworm**, mā'werm, *n* A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels

**maxilla**, mak-sil'a, *n*, pl. **maxillae**, mak-sil'ay, *n*



Skull of *Mustela foina* (Beech Marten). *a*, Maxilla superior *b*, Maxilla inferior, or mandible

**mak-sil'** [L, a jaw, fr root of *macerate*] A jaw bone, a jaw, an upper jaw

**maxillar**, **maxillary**, mak-sil'ar, maks'il-ari, *n* [L *maxillaris* fr *maxilla*, the jaw-bone See *pre*] Pertaining to the jaw, jaw-bone, or maxilla

**maxilliped**, mak-sil'ped, *n* [L *maxilla*, a jaw and *pes*, foot] A jaw-foot, one of the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, &c

**maxim**, mak'sim, *n* [Fr *maxime* fr L *maxima* (sententia) opinion, understood, the greatest or chief opinion, *maximus*, superl of *magnus*, great MAGNITUDE] An established principle, a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct, an axiom, an aphorism

**maximal**, mak'sim-al, *a* [See *MAXIMUM*] Pertaining to a maximum, highest

**maximist**, mak'sim-ist, *n* [Maxim and -ist] One who deals in maxims

**maximize**, mak'sim-iz, *t t* pret & pp *maximized*, mak'sim-iz'd, ppr *maximizing*, mak'sim-iz-ing [Maximum and -ize] To make as great as possible, to raise to the maximum

**maximum**, mak'sim-um, *n* [L, neut. of *magnus*, greatest, superl. of *magnus*, great MAXIM] The greatest amount, degree, or quantity attainable in any given case as opposed to minimum — A Greatest

**May**, mā, *n* [Fr *mai*, Pr *mai*, D *mai*, Dan & G *mai* May, fr L *Maius*, May, fr the goddess Maia, a goddess of growth or increase, fr root of L *magnus* great, and E *may*, the auxiliary] The fifth month of the year, the early part of life, hawthorn blossom, because the hawthorn blooms in this month. — *v t* To celebrate the festivities of May-day used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a-maying* &c

**may**, mā, *verb* aux, *pret* might *mlt* Used similarly to can, could [A Sax *mog*, I may, he may *pret* *mahte*, *mahte*, fr *magan*, *magan*=L G and D *magan*, Goth and O E G *magan* G *magan*, Icel *maga* Dan *maga* to be able, fr same root are *mich* maid L *magnus*, Gr *megas* Skr *mahā*, great] Used generally to imply possibility with contingency, opportunity; permission granted, desire, as in prayers, imprecations, &c, frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you might have gone had you pleased)

**May-beetle**, mā'bē'tl, *n* The cockchafer

**May-bloom**, mā'b'lōm, *n* The hawthorn flower

**May-bug**, mā'b'ug, *n* The cockchafer

**May-day**, mā'dā, *n* The first day of May

**May-dew**, mā'dō, *n* The dew gathered on the first day of May, and supposed to have virtue in preserving youthful beauty

**May-duke**, mā'd'uk, *n* [Corruption of *Medor*, in France, from which these cherries

were introduced] A variety of the common cherry

**May-flower**, mā'floo-er, *n* A flower that appears in May, especially the hawthorn

**May-fly**, mā'flī, *n* A neuropterous insect or fly that appears in May

**May-game**, mā'gām, *n* Sport or diversion on the first of May

**mayhap**, mā'hāp, *adv* Peradventure it may happen, perhaps

**mayhem**, mā'hēm, *n* [An old form of *main*] In law, the act of maiming a man

**Maying**, mā'ing, *n* The gathering of flowers on May-day

**May-hill**, mā'h'il, *n* The hill of the valley

**May-morn**, mā'mōrn, *n* Morn'ing of May-day

**mayonnaise**, mayonaise mā-on-āz, *n* [Fr, origin doubtful] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon &c

**mayor**, mā'or, *n* [Fr *maire*, Sp *mayor*, fr L *maior*, greater, compar of *magnus*, great. MAGNITUDE] The chief magistrate of a city or borough, the chief member of a municipal corporation in London and a few other cities called *lord mayor*

**mayoral**, mā'er-al, *a* Pertaining to a mayor

**mayoralty**, mā'er-al-ti, *n* The office of a mayor

**mayoress**, mā'er-es, *n* The wife of a mayor

**May-pole**, mā'pōl, *n* A pole to dance round on May-day

**May-queen**, mā'kwīn, *n* A young woman crowned with flowers at the celebration of May-day

**mazard**, mazzard, mazard, *n* [A form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl, comp Fr *tête*, head, fr L *tota*, a jar] An old name for the head or skull in contempt [*Shal*], a kind of cherry

**mazarine**, maz-a-rīn', *n* [After Cardinal Mazarin] A deep blue colour — **mazarine-gown**, maz-a-rīn'-goun, *n* A common councilman's gown

**maze**, māz, *t t* pret & pp *mazed*, māz'd, ppr *mazing*, māz'ing [Akin to *Prove* E *maz* to wander as if stupefied, Icel *maz*, to chatter or prattle, N *maze*, to pore over, hence *amaze*] To bewilder, to confound, to amaze — *n* A perplexed state of things confusion of thought, perplexity, bewilderment, a confusing network of paths or passages, a labyrinth

**mazur**, mā'zr, *n* [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, fr Icel *masur-boll*, a maple bowl, fr *masur*, maple=G *maser*, a spot in wood, fr *mase*, a spot, akin *measles*] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material

**mazily**, mā'z-ly, *adv* In a mazy manner, with perplexity — **maziness**, mā'z-nes, *n* The state of being mazy

**mazurka**, mazur'ka, *n* A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time, the music written for this dance

**mazy**, mā'z, *a* [Maze and -y] Having the character of a maze, winding, perplexed with turns and windings, intricate

**mazzard**, *n* MAZARD

**me**, mē, *pron* pers [A Sax *me*, me (accusative), me (dat) G *me*, me (acc), mir (dat) Icel, N *mi*, mir, Goth *mi*, me, cog L *me*, mihi, Gr *eme* enoi, Skr *mām*, mahyam, me, to me] The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of I

**mead**, mēd, *n* [A Sax *maed* MEADOW] A meadow used poetically

**mead**, mēd, *n* [A Sax *medu*=D *mede*, G *meth* me, Icel *mydhi*, Dan *med*, Sw *med*, W *med*, fr *meadh* mead Gr *methy* wine, Lth *medus*, Rus *med*, Skr *madhu*, honey] A fermented liquor made from honey and water

**meadow**, mē'dō, *n* [A Sax *maed* gent *maedre*, a meadow, probably fr same root as *moor* and L *meta*, I now] A low level tract of land under grass, generally mown annually or often for hay, a piece of grassland in general — *a* Belonging to or growing in a meadow















root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*) *L. mind* ] That which reminds, a suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory, a souvenir, a keepsake

**memoir**, mem'oir, mem'war, *n* [Fr *memoire*, fr *L. memoria*, memory, fr *memor*, mindful, same root as *Sicr smar*, to remember ] A notice of something remembered or deemed noteworthy, an account of events or transactions, written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the writer; a written account, a biographical notice, recollections of one's life (in this sense usually in the pl.), a biography or autobiography, a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.

**memorist**, mem'oir-ist, *n* A writer of memoirs

**memorable**, mem'or-a-bl' i-a, *n* pl [L] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record

**memorable**, mem'or-a-bl, *a* [Fr *memorable*, *L. memorabilis* fr *memoro*, I mention, fr *memor*, mindful *MEMOIR*] Worthy to be remembered, signal, remarkable, famous, illustrious, celebratory

**memorably**, mem'or-a-bl, *adv* In a memorable manner

**memorandum** mem-or-an'dum, *n*, pl **memorandums** or **memoranda**, mem-or-an'dum, mem-or-an'da [L, fr *memoro*, memoratus I bring to remembrance *MEMORABLE*] A note to help the memory, a brief entry in a diary, a summary of the state of a question, a formal statement

**memorial**, mē-mō'ri-al, *a* [Fr *memorial*, *L. memorialis*, fr *memoria*, memory *MEMOIR*] Pertaining to memory or remembrance, preservative of memory, serving to commemorate — *n*. That which preserves the memory of something, anything that serves to keep in memory, a monument, a memorandum any note to assist the memory, a written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body or to some person, as the ground of a petition, a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations

**memorialist**, mē-mō'ri-al-ist, *n* [*Memorial* and *-ist*] One who writes or presents a memorial

**memorialize**, mē-mō'ri-al-iz, *v* pret & pp *memorialized*, mē-mō'ri-al-izd, *pp* *memorializing*, mē-mō'ri-al-iz-ing To present a memorial to, to petition by memorial

**memoriter**, mē-mō'ri-ter, *adv* [L] From memory, by heart

**memorize**, mem'or-iz, *v* pret & pp *memorized*, mem'or-izd, *pp* *memorizing*, mem'or-iz-ing To cause to be remembered, to record, to hand down to memory by writing

**memory**, mem'ō-ri, *n* [L *memoria*, memory, fr *memor*, mindful *MEMOIR*] The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past, a retaining of past ideas in the mind remembrance, recollection exemption from oblivion, the time within which a person may remember what is past, something remembered, what is treasured in the mind and recalled

**menace**, men'ās, *n* [Fr *menace*, fr *L. minacia*, a threat, fr *minax*, minaces, threatening, fr *mina*, a threat, fr root *min* seen in *minfer*, to project (in *prominent*, eminent), akin *min*, *demian*, *amenable*, &c.] A threat or threatening, the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil, indication of a probable evil or calamity to come — *v* pret & pp *menaced*, men'ast, *pp* *menacing*, men'ast-ing [Fr *menacer*, fr the noun ] To threaten, to express or show a disposition or intention to inflict evil upon to hold out threats of, to indicate danger to

**menacingly**, men'ast-ing-l, *adv* In a menacing or threatening manner

**menage**, men'azh, *n* [Fr *ménage* a household, O Fr *menage*, fr *L. L. mansio*, a dwelling *MAN-SION*] A household, housekeeping, household management

**menagerie**, men-a-jē-ri, *n* [Fr *menagerie* *MESSAGE*] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition, the place where they are kept

**mend**, mend, *v* pret & pp *mended*, mēnd, *pp* *mending*, mēnd-ing [Shorter form of *amend*] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like, to restore to a sound state, to patch up, to alter for the better, to improve, to amend to better, to improve upon — *v* i To advance to a better state, to improve, to act or behave better

**mendacious**, men-dā'sh-us, *a* [L *mendax*, mendacius, lying, fr *menda*, defect ] Lying; false, given to telling untruths

**mendacity**, men-das'i-ti, *n* [L *mendacitas* See *prec*] The quality of being mendacious, lying, deceit, untruth

**mender**, mend'er, *n* One who mends

**mendicancy**, mend'i-kān-si, *n* [*Mendicant* and *-cy*] State of being a mendicant, beggary, a state of begging

**mendicant**, mend'i-kānt, *a* [L *mendicatus*, mendicatus *pp* of *mendico*, I beg fr *mendico*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, a fault)] Begging, poor to a state of beggary, practicing beggary — *n* A beggar, one who makes it his business to beg alms, a member of a begging order or fraternity, a begging friar

**mendicity**, mend-i-si'ti, *n* [L *mendicitas* See *prec*] State of being a mendicant, state of begging, the life of a beggar

**menhaden**, men-hā'den, *n* [American Indian] A valuable fish of the herring family, abounding on the eastern shores of the U. States

**menhir**, men'hār, *n* [W *men*, a stone, and *hir*, long] A name for tall, rude stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups

**menial**, mē-ni'al, *a* [O *E. meynal*, &c O *Fr meynal*, fr *meigner*, maigree, a household, L *L. mansina* same origin as *mansion*] Belonging to household servants, low with regard to office or employment — *n* One of a train of servants, a domestic servant mostly as a term of disparagement

**meninges**, mē-ni'jēz, *n* pl [Gr *méninx*, meninx, a membrane] The three membranes that envelop the brain the *dura mater*, *pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane* — **meningitis**, mē-ni'jē-tis, *n* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord

**meniscus**, me-nis'kus, *n* pl **menisci** or **meniscuses**, mē-nis'i, mē-nis'kus-ez [Gr *meniskos* a little moon, fr *men* *menos*, the moon] A lens con. ex on one side and concave on the other, so that it resembles a crescent **LENS** — **meniscoid**, mē-nis'koid, *a* Like a meniscus, crescent-shaped

**menology**, mē-nō'jē-l, *n* [Gr *mēn* *menos*, a month (same root as *moon*) and *logos*, account] A register or calendar, a calendar of saints and martyrs

**menorrhagia**, men-or-rā'jā, *n* [Gr *mēn*, *menos*, a month, and *rhē* I flow] Med an immoderate menstrual discharge, hemorrhage from the uterus

**menes**, men'ēs, *n* pl [Pl of *L. menses* a month cogn. with *month*] The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman

**menstrual**, men'stru-al, *a* [L *menstrualis*, monthly fr *menstruus* monthly *MENSES*] Monthly, pertaining to the menses of females, menstuous — **menstruant**, men'stri-ant, *a* Subject to menstruation

**menstruate**, men'stru-at, *v* pret & pp *menstruated*, men'stru-āt-ed, *pp* *menstruating*, men'stru-āt-ing [L *menstruare*, fr *menstruus* *MENSES*] To discharge the menses, — **menstruation**, men'stri-ā'shon, *n* The act of menstruating, the period of menstruating — **menstruous**, men'stru-us, *a* [L *menstruus*] Pertaining to the monthly flow of females

**menstruum**, men'stri-um, *n* pl **menstrua** or **menstrua**, men'stri-umz, men'stri-ūmz [From *L. menstruus*, monthly, fr *menis*, a month, from some old belief

of the alchemists about the influence of the moon.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid, a solvent

**mensurability**, mensurableness, men'sür-a-bl'i-ti, *n* men'sür-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being measurable

**mensurable**, men'sür-a-bl, *a* [Fr *mesurable*, fr *L. mensura*, measure *MEASURE*] Measurable

**mensuration**, men-sür-ā'shon, *n* [L *mensuratio*, fr *mensuro* *mensuratus*, I measure *MEASURE*] The act, process, or art of measuring, act or art of ascertaining areas, solid contents, heights and distances, &c, by means of the most simple measurements, the results of measuring

**menagrag**, men-ag'ra, *n* [L, fr *mentum*, the chin, and *Gr. aggra*, a seizing] An eruption about the chin forming a crust

**mental**, men'tal, *a* [Fr *mental* fr *L. mens*, *mentis*, mind, same root as *mind*, *mean* (*v*) *mention*, *Sicr man*, to think *MIND*] Pertaining to the mind or intellect, wholly depending on the mind, performed by the mind intellectual

**mentally**, men'tal-l, *adv* In a mental manner, intellectually, in thought

**mentation**, men-tā'shon, *n* [L *mens*, *mentis* the mind, *MENTAL*] The action or operation of the mind

**menthol**, men'thol, *n* [L *mentha*, mint, *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used externally in cases of nervous headache

**mention**, men'shon, *n* [Fr *mention* L *mentio* fr root of *memini*, I remember, *mens*, *mentis* mind *MENTAL*] A brief notice or remark in regard to something, a cursory speaking of anything often in the phrase *to make mention of*, to name or say something in regard to *v* pret & pp *mentioned*, men'shond, *pp* *mentioning* men'shon-ing [Fr *mentionner*] To make mention of, to speak of, to name

**mentionable**, men'shon-a-bl, *a* That can or may be mentioned

**mentor**, men'tor, *n* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telcmachus, according to Homer] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor, a friend and sage adviser

**menut**, mē-nūt, *n* [Fr *menute* or detailed list fr *L. minutus*, minute] A list of the dishes, &c, to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like a bill of fare

**mephitis**, mē-fī'tis, *n* [L *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation] Noxious exhalations or emanations — **mephitic**, **mephittic**, mē-fī'tik, mē-fī'tik, *a* Pertaining to mephitis offensive to the smell, noxious, pestilential

**mercantile**, mer-kān'til, *a* [Fr *mercantile*, *It. mercantile*, fr *L. mercans*, *mercantus* *pp* of *mercari* to traffic, fr *merx*, *merces*, merchandise *MEPCEVAP*] Pertaining to merchandise commerce, or trade, trading, commercial

**mercenary**, mer'se-nā-ri, *a* [Fr *mercenaire*, *L. mercenarius*, fr *merces*, hire, wages, akin to *merx* merchandise fr same root as *Gr. marpo*, I seize akin *mercantile*, *merchant*, *market*] Hired or obtained by hire, hireling, venal, that may be hired, actuated by the hope of reward or love of money, greedy of gain, sordid. — *n* One who is hired, a soldier that is hired into foreign service, a hireling — **mercenarily**, mer'se-nā-ri, *adv* In a mercenary manner — **mercenariness**, mer'se-nā-ri-nes, *n* The quality or character of being mercenary

**mercer**, mer'ser, *n* [Fr *mercier*, fr *L. merx*, *merces* goods, wares merchandise *MEPCEVAP*] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, or other drapery goods

**mercery**, mer'ser-i, *n* [Fr *mercerie*] The goods in which a mercer deals

**merchandize**, mer'chānd-iz, *n* [Fr *marchander*, fr *marchand*, a merchant *MERCHANT*] The goods, wares or commodities of a merchant, the objects of commerce trade commerce

**merchant**, mer'chant, *n* [O Fr *marchant*,







gether at the same table, especially in the army or navy — *v* pret & pp *mess'd*, *mess't*, ppr *mess'ing*, *mess'ing* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess, to associate at the same table

**mess**, *mes*, n [Formerly *mesh*, which is same as *mesh*, lit a mixture] A disorderly mixture a state of dirt and disorder, *fig* a muddle, state of embarrassment

**message**, *mes'aj*, n [Fr *message*=It *mes-saggio*, fr L *L missaticum*, *message*, fr L *missio* *missum*, I send. *MISSION*] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another, an official written communication, as of facts or opinions sent by a sovereign, &c., to a house or houses of a legislature

**messenger**, *mes'en jer*, n [Fr *messager*, fr *message* The n has intruded as in *passenger*] One who bears a message one who conveys despatches one who or that which foreshows, a harbinger — *Queen's* (king's) messenger, an officer in England employed to carry despatches both at home and abroad

**messenger-at-arms**, *mes'en-jer at-armz*, n [Fr *messager à arm*, an officer who executes summonses &c., connected with the Court of Session]

**Messiah**, *mes-si'a*, n [Heb *māshīach*, anointed, fr *māshach*, to anoint] The anointed One, Christ, the Anointed, the Saviour of the world. — **Messiahship**, *mes-si'a ship*, n The character, state, or office of the Saviour — **Messianic**, *mes-si-an'ik*, a Relating to the Messiah

**messieurs**, *mes'yerz*, n [Fr, pl of *Monsieur* (which see)] Sirs, gentlemen the plural of *Mr*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs* (*mes'ez*)

**messmate**, *mes'māt*, n [*Mess* and *mate*] An associate in a mess or company who regularly eat together

**message**, *mes'waj*, n [O Fr *message*, *message*, L *L messuagium*, *mansuonaticum*, fr L *mansio* a dwelling *MANSION*] In *law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings &c., a manor house

**mezizo**, *mes-tē-zō*, n pl *mezizos*, *mes-tē-zōz* [Sp *mezizo*, fr L *metus*, pp of *meteo* I mix] A person of Spanish and American Indian parentage or of similar mixed blood

**met**, *met*, pret and pp of *meet*

**metabolic**, *me-ta-bol'ik*, a [Fr *metaboli*, change] Pertaining to change or metamorphosis — **metabolism**, *me-tab'ol-izm*, n Change or metamorphosis chemical change of nutriment taken into the body

**metacarpus**, *me-ta-kar'pus*, n [Gr *meta*, beyond, *arpus*, the wrist] The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers — **metacarpal**, *me-ta-kar'pal*, a Pertaining to the metacarpus — n One of the bones of the metacarpus

**metacentric**, *me-ta-sen'ter*, n [Gr *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre] That point in a floating body on the position of which its stability or fixed position depends

**metage**, *me'tij*, n [*Met* and *age*] Measurement of coal, price of measuring

**metagenesis**, *me-ta-jen'e-sis*, n [Gr *meta*, after, and *genesis*] The passing of an animal from the ovum or egg to the perfect state through a succession of generations

**metal**, *met'al*, n [Fr *metal*, L *metallum*, fr Gr *metallon*, a mine, a metal, a word of doubtful origin] A name of certain elementary substances, such as gold, silver, iron, lead, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat, the broken stone used for covering roads, the melted material for glass, pottery ware, &c., pl the rails of a railway

**metalled**, *me'tald*, a Covered with metal, as a road

**metallike**, *me-tal'ik*, a [Fr *metallique*, L *metallicus*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metal, consisting of metal, like a metal — **Metallike oxide**, a compound of metal and oxygen

**metalliferous**, *me-tal'if'er-us*, a [L

*metallum*, metal, *fero*, I bear] Producing metals, yielding metals

**metalline**, *me'tal-in*, a [*Metal* and *-ine*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with metal

**metallist**, *me'tal-ist*, n [*Metal* and *-ist*] A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals

**metallize**, *me'tal-iz*, t pret & pp *metallized*, *me'tal-izd*, ppr *metallizing*, *me'tal-iz-ing* [*Metal* and *-ize*=Fr *metalliser*] To form into metal, to give to a substance its proper metallic properties

**metalloid**, *me'tal-oid*, a [Gr *metallon*, metal, *eidos* form] Having a form or appearance like that of a metal, a term applied to all the non-metallic elementary substances

**metallurgic**, *me-tal-er'jik*, a Pertaining to metallurgy

**metallurgy**, *me'tal-er-ji*, n [Fr *metallurgie*, fr Gr *metallourgos*, working in metal—*metallon* metal, and *ergon*, work] The art of working metals, the art or operation of separating metals from their ores by smelting

**metamere**, *me'ta-mēr*, n [Gr *meta*, with or among and *meros*, a part] One of a series of similar parts or segments, of which some animals consist

**metamorphic**, *me-ta-mōr'fik*, a [*METAMORPHOSIS*] Pertaining to metamorphosis or metamorphism — **Metamorphic rocks**, rocks whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency

**metamorphism**, *me-ta-mōr'fiz-m*, n [See *prec*] The process of metamorphosing, change of form or structure

**metamorphose**, *me-ta-mōr'fōz* v t pret & pp *metamorphosed*, *me-ta-mōr'fōz'd*, ppr *metamorphosing*, *me-ta-mōr'fōz-ing* [From *metamorphosis*] To change into a different form, to transform

**metamorphosis**, *me-ta-mōr'fō-sis*, n pl *metamorphoses*, *me-ta-mōr'fō-sēz* [Fr *metamorphosis*=*meta*, denoting change, and *morphē*, form, shape] Change of form or shape transformation, particularly, a change of form in the development of an animal, as the changes of an insect from the larva to the winged state, any change of form or shape

**metaphor**, *me'ta-for*, n [Fr *metaphore*, Gr *metaphora* fr *metaphero*, I transfer—*meta*, over, and *phero*, I carry BEAR (v)] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another, so that a comparison is implied Thus, that man is a fox, is a metaphor, but 'that man is like a fox' is a simile — **metaphoric**, *me-ta-for'ik*, a Pertaining to metaphor, comprising a metaphor not literal, figurative — **metaphorically**, *me-ta-for'ik-al-ly*, adv In a metaphorical manner, not literally

**metaphrase**, *me'ta-frāz*, n [Gr *metaphrasis*=*meta*, according to, after, and *phrasis*, phrase PHRASE] A verbal translation from one language into another, a literal translation opposed to *paraphrase* — **metaphrast**, *me'ta-frast*, n A literal translator — **metaphrastic**, *me-ta-frast'ik*, a Close or literal in translation

**metaphysic**, *me-ta-fiz'ik*, a [Fr *metaphysique*, L *L metaphysicus*, fr *metaphysica*, metaphysics (q v)] Metaphysical — n Metaphysics

**metaphysical**, *me-ta-fiz'ik-al*, a [See *prec*] Pertaining or relating to metaphysics, according to rules or principles of metaphysics — **metaphysically**, *me-ta-fiz'ik-al-ly*, adv In a metaphysical manner

**metaphysician**, *me'ta-fiz'ish-an* n [Fr *metaphysicien* METAPHYSICS] One who is versed in metaphysics

**metaphysics**, *me-ta-fiz'iks*, n [L *metaphysica*, pl neut fr Gr *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics (fr *physis*, nature), the name being derived from certain writings of Aristotle that came after those treating

of natural bodies or physics] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing, the philosophy of mind, as distinguished from that of matter, the science that seeks to know the ultimate grounds of being or what it is that really exists, embracing both psychology and ontology

**metastasis**, *me-tas'ta-sis*, n [Gr *metastasis*=*meta*, over, and *stasis*, position] Change, metabolism, removal of a disease from one part to another

**metatarsus**, *me-ta-tar'sus*, n [Gr *meta* beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes — **metatarsal**, *me-ta-tar'sal*, a Belonging to the metatarsus — n A bone of the metatarsus

**metathesis**, *me-ta'thē-sis*, n [Gr *metathesis*=*meta*, over, and *thesis*, a placing THESIS] Transposition, especially of the letters or syllables of a word

**metathorax**, *me-ta-thō'raks*, n [Gr *meta*, after and *thōrax*, the chest] The third and last segment of the thorax of an insect

**metayer**, *me-tā'yer*, n [Fr *metayer*, L *L medietarius*, fr L *medietas*, middle state, half, *metayer*, fr *medius*, middle MEDIAL] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landlord on condition of receiving a share of its produce, often the half

**metre**, *met'r*, v t pret & pp *metred*, *met'ed*, ppr *metring*, *met'ing* [Fr *Sax metan*=O *Sax metan*, O *Fris meta*, D *metan*, Goth *mitan*, G *metan*, to measure, Icel *meta*, to value, from root of L *modus*, a measure (whence *mode*, *moderate*, &c) Gr *metron*, a measure, Skr *mā*, to measure] To measure to measure out, to dole

**metemprical**, *me-tem-pir'ik-al*, a [Gr *meta*, beyond, and *empeiria*, experience EMPIRIC] Beyond or outside of experience, not based on experience, transcendental, a priori opposed to *empirical* or *experimental* — **metempricism**, *me-tem-pir'iz-m*, n The system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning, transcendentalism

**metempsychosis**, *me-temp'si-kō'sis* n [Gr *metempsychosis*=*meta*, denoting change, *en*, in and *psychē*, soul PSYCHIC] The transmigration of souls the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body

**metensomatosis**, *me'ten-sō-ma'tō'sis*, n [Gr=*meta*, implying change, *en*, in, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body] The transference of the elements of one body into another body

**meteor**, *me'tē-er*, n [From Gr *metéoron*, a meteor, *metéoros*, raised on high—*meta*, beyond, and *aéro*, I raise] An atmospheric phenomenon, a transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere, an aerolite, a shooting-star, *fig* something that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder

**meteoric**, *me'tē-er'ik*, a Pertaining to meteors, consisting of meteors, proceeding from a meteor *fig* transiently or irregularly brilliant — **Meteoric iron**, iron as found in meteoric stones — **Meteoric stones** aerolites which fall from the heavens, and usually consist of metallic iron and certain silicates — **Meteoric showers**, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically

**meteorite**, *me'tē-er'it*, n A meteorolite, aerolite, or meteoric stone METEORIC

**meteorograph**, *me'tē-er-o-graf*, n An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena

**meteorolite**, *me'tē-er'ol-ith*, a stone] A meteoric stone, an aerolite

**meteorological**, *me'tē-er-ol-ō'jik-al*, a Pertaining to meteorology

**meteorologist**, *me'tē-er-ol-ō'j-ist*, n [Meteorology and *-ist*] One versed or skilled in meteorology

**meteorology**, *me'tē-er-ol-ō'j-ik*, n [Gr *meteorologia*=*metéoron*, a meteor, and *logos*, discourse] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate







*n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *photography*] The photography of microscopic objects  
**microphyte**, *mī'krō-fīt*, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *phuton*, a plant] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic  
**microphyte**, *mī'krō-pīl*, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *pylō*, gate] Bot. the opening by which a pollen-tube enters the ovule, cool an opening by which the spermatozoa fertilize an ovum  
**microscope**, *mī'krō-skōp*, *n* [Fr *microscope*—Gr *mikros*, small, and *skopē*, I view] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible  
**microscopic**, *mī'krō-skōp'ik*, *adj* Pertaining to a microscope made by the aid of a microscope resembling a microscope, capable of seeing very small objects, visible only by the aid of a microscope  
**microscopically**, *mī'krō-skōp'ik al-lī*, *adv* By the microscope with minute inspection  
**microscopist**, *mī'krō-skō-pist* or *mī'krō-skō-pist*, *n* [Microscope and -ist] One skilled or versed in microscopy  
**microscopy**, *mī'krō-skōp'ī*, *n* [Microscope and -y] The use of the microscope, investigation with the microscope  
**microseism**, *mī'krō-sīzm*, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *seismos*, a shaking] A very slight earthquake shock, an earth-tremor  
**microspectroscope**, *mī'krō-spek'trō-skōp*, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *spectroscop*] A spectroscopic in connection with a microscope  
**microtome**, *mī'krō-tōm*, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, cutting] An instrument for making very fine slices of objects for the microscope  
**microzoön**, *mī'krō-zō'on*, *n*, pl **microzoa**, *mī'krō-zō'a* [Gr *mikros*, small, *zōon*, animal] A very minute animal, such as the infusoria, a microbe  
**microzömye**, *mī'krō-zōm'ī*, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *zymē*, yeast] A minute organism serving as the germ from which epidemic disease may arise, a disease germ  
**micurate**, *mī'krō-āt*, *v* pret & pp **micurated**, *mī'krō-āt-ed*, *pp* **micurating**, *mī'krō-āt-ing* [L *micuriare*] To make water—**micuration**, *mī'krō-āt'shon*, *n* The act of making water, a morbid frequency in passing urine  
**mid**, *mīd*, *adj*, a no compar, superl **midmost** [A Sax *mid*, mid=O Sax *midu*, O Fris *midde*, Goth *midja*, Icel *miðr* (with), Sw and Dan *mid*, G *mitte*, co *l* *medius* (see MEDIAL), Gr *mesos* Skr *madhyas* middle] Middle, at equal distance from extremes, intervening  
**mid-air**, *mīd'ār*, *n* The middle of the sky a lofty position in the air  
**mid-day**, *mīd'dē*, *n* The middle of the day, noon —a Pertaining to noon, meridianal  
**middeen**, *mīd'n*, *n* [Same word as Dan *middag*, *midgyng*, fr *mōn*, dung, and *dmg*, a heap] A dunghill. KITCHEN-MIDDEEN  
**middle**, *mīd'l*, *a*, no compar, superl **middlemost** [From mid A Sax O Fris D and Dan *midde*, G *mittel*, middle *Mid*] Equally distant from the extremes, forming a mean, intermediate, intervening, in grain, between active and passive, expressing that the subject does something to or for himself—**middle ages**, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century—**a** The point or part equally distant from the extremes, the waist or middle part of the body, something intermediate, a mean  
**middle-aged**, *mīd'l-āj'd*, *a* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man  
**middle-class**, *mīd'l-klas*, *n* The class of people holding a social position between the working-classes and the aristocracy—**a** Of or relating to the middle-classes  
**middle-earth**, *mīd'l-ērth*, *n* The world,

regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell  
**middleman**, *mīd'l-man*, *n* An agent or intermediary between two parties, an agent or dealer coming between producers and consumers or buyers  
**middlemost**, *mīd'l-mōst*, *a* Being in the middle or nearest the middle  
**middle-sized**, *mīd'l-sīzd*, *a* Being of middle or average size  
**midling**, *mīd'ling*, *a* [A kind of present participle] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality, medium, mediocre  
**midge**, *mīj*, *n* [A Sax *myg* a midge or gnāt=D *mug*, G *mücke*, Dan *myg*, Sw *mygg*, Icel *my* allied to Gr *myia*, a fly] A small gnāt or fly  
**mid-heaven**, *mīd'hēv'n*, *n* The middle of the sky or heaven  
**mid-hour**, *mīd'our*, *n* The middle part of the day  
**midland**, *mīd'land*, *a* Being in the interior country, distant from the coast or sea-shore, inland  
**midleg**, *mīd'leg*, *n* The middle of the leg  
**midlent**, *mīd'lent*, *n* The middle of Lent  
**midmost**, *mīd'mōst*, *a* [Mid] In the very middle, middlemost  
**midnight**, *mīd'nīt*, *n* The middle of the night, twelve o'clock at night —a Pertaining to midnight, dark as midnight very dark  
**midnoon**, *mīd'nōn*, *n* Middle of the day, noon  
**midriff**, *mīd'rīf*, *n* [A Sax *midrif*, *midhrif*=*mid*, *hrif*, the belly, similarly D *midrif* O Fris *midrif*, LG *midriff*] The diaphragm, which see  
**midship**, *mīd'ship*, *a* Being in the middle of a ship  
**midshipman**, *mīd'ship-man*, *n* [Reason for the name doubtful] A young officer in the British navy who has been a naval cadet and is undergoing higher rank, the next step being sublieutenant  
**midst**, *mīd'st*, *n* [From old *midde* (with t appended, as in *against*, *amongst*), the gent of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun] The middle—in the midst, among involved in, in the thickest part, or in the depths of—in our, your, their midst, in the midst of us, &c in the country, community, or society, in which we, you, they live —prep. *literally* used for *amidst*  
**midsummer**, *mīd'sum-er*, *n* The middle of summer, the summer solstice, about the 21st of June  
**midway**, *mīd'wā*, *n* The middle of the way or distance —a Being in the middle of the way or distance —adv In the middle of the way, half-way  
**midwife**, *mīd'wīf*, *n* [From OE and A Sax *mid*, with, together with (G *mit*), and *wīf*, woman Sp and Pg *comadre*, a midwife co=I cum, with, and *madre*, a mother] A woman that assists other women in childbirth, a female practitioner of the obstetric art—**midwifery**, *mīd'wīf-erī*, *n* The art or practice of a midwife, obstetrics  
**midwinter**, *mīd'wīn-ter*, *n* The middle of winter, the winter solstice, December 21  
**mien**, *mīn*, *n* [Fr *mien*, air, *mien*=*fr*, *mien*, course, behaviour, fr LL *minare* to lead, conduct, properly to drive with threats, fr *min*, a threat MENACE] External air or manner of a person, deportment, look bearing carriage  
**miss**, *mīf*, *n* [Comp Prov G *muff*, sullenness] A slight quarrel. [Colloq]  
**might**, *mīt*, *pret* of *may*—which see  
**might**, *mīt*, *n* [A Sax *mih*, *mih* might, fr stem of *may* to be able=O Sax *mah*, O Fris *macht*, D and Dan *magt*, G *macht*, might MAY] Great power or ability to act, strength, force, power, often bodily strength or physical power but also mental power, power of will, political power—With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion  
**mightily**, *mīt'lī*, *adv* In a mighty manner, with might, powerfully, vehemently, greatly

**mightiness**, *mīt'nes*, *n* State or attribute of being mighty, also, with possessives, a title of dignity  
**mighty**, *mīt'i*, *a* [Might and -y; A Sax *mih* Having might, power, or dominion, strong, powerful potent often an epithet of honour (most mighty prince), very great, vast, eminent intellectually, displaying great power, performed with great power (mighty works)—adv In a great degree, very [Colloq]  
**mignonette**, *mīn-yōn-ēt* or *mīn'*, *n* [Fr *mignonette*, a dim of *mignon*, darling MIGNON] An annual plant, a native of N. Africa, but cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers  
**migrant**, *mī'grāt*, *n* [L *migrans*, *migrans*, ppr of *migro* See next] One who migrates, a migratory bird or other animal  
**migrate**, *mī'grāt*, *v* pret & pp **migrated**, *mī'grāt-ed*, *pp* **migrating**, *mī'grāt-ing* [L *migro*, *migratur*, I migrate, seen also in *emigrate*, *immigrate*, *transmigration*] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another  
**migration**, *mī'grā'shon*, *n* [L *migratio* See prec] Act of migrating, removal from one place to another  
**migratory**, *mī'grā-tōrī*, *a* [Migra+ and -ory] Disposed to migrate, roving, wandering frequently changing residence, occasionally removing for pasture, passing from one climate to another, as birds  
**mikado**, *mī-ka-dō*, *n* [Japanese lit High Gate] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire  
**milk**, *mīlsh*, *a* [A Sax *melc*, *milce*, *milch*, giving milk, comp L G *mellē*, Icel *miðl*, G *milch*, but L G *mell*, Icel *myll*, G *milch*, milk MILK.] Giving milk, as cows or goats  
**mil'd**, *mīd*, *a* [A Sax *milde*=O Sax O Fris and L G *midde*, D Dan *Sax* and G *mid*, Icel *miðr*, Goth *midis*, fr a root meaning to grind or crush, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meal*, *mould*, L *mollis*, soft (whence *mollify*)] Gentle in temper or disposition, not severe, cruel, fierce, rough, harsh, or angry, merciful, indulgent, placid, not stern, gently and pleasantly affecting the senses, not violent, soft, bland, gentle, not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or directly offensive or pleasant to the taste, mellow  
**mil'den**, *mīd'en*, *v* pret & pp **mil'dened**, *mīd'en-d*, *pp* **mil'dening**, *mīd'en-ing* [Mid and -en] To render mild, to soften, to make less severe  
**mil'dew**, *mīd'ū*, *n* [A Sax *mildeare*, *medeaw*=D *medaure*, O HG *miltau*, G *milthau* probably = 'honey dew', comp L *mel*, honey] A minute parasitic fungus that causes decay in living and dead vegetable matter, a sort of blight, the condition so caused. —v t pret & pp **mil'dew'd**, *mīd'ū-d*, *pp* **mil'dew'ing**, *mīd'ū-ing* To affect with mil'dew —v i To become affected with mil'dew  
**mildly**, *mīd'lī*, *adv* In a mild manner, softly, gently, tenderly, not roughly or violently  
**mildness**, *mīd'nes*, *n* State or quality of being mild, softness, gentleness, tenderness, clemency, blandness, temperateness  
**mile**, *mīl*, *n* [A Sax *mil*, like D *mil* Dan *mil*, G *meile*, a mile, fr L *millē*, a thousand, used shortly for *millē passuum* a thousand paces a Roman mile Akin *million*, *multitud*, &c] A measure of length or distance, used as an literary measure in almost all countries of Europe, the ordinary or statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet the geographical or nautical mile, 6080 feet  
**mileage**, *mīl'āj*, *n* [Mile and -age] Fees paid for travel by the mile, the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal, &c, aggregate of miles run by vehicles  
**Milesian**, *mī-lī-zhī-an*, *n* A native of Ireland, whose original inhabitants, according to Irish legend, were descended from











a number out of a whole divided into two  
the smaller number or a number less than  
half as distinguished from may vary the  
parts that has the fewest votes

File, fir, fast, fall mo, met, her

blue, pin nose, not, more tube, tab, light

all, pound    n. fr. French *g.* long and short











mō'ed, ppr *moating*, mō'ting To surround with a ditch for defence

**mob**, mob, n [Abbreviated fr *L. mobilis*, *ulcus*, the fickle crowd, fr *mobilis* movable, fickle, fr *moio*, I move **MOVE**, **VULGAR**.] A crowd, a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly, a disorderly assembly, a rabble — v t pret & pp *mobbed*, *mobd*, ppr *mobbing*, *mobing* To attack in a disorderly crowd, to crowd round and annoy

**mob**, mob, n [Comp *D. mop*, a pug-dog, *mopulus*, a mob-cap ] A mob-cap — **mob-cap**, mōb'kăp, n A plain cap for females

**mobbish**, mōb'ish, n Pertaining to a mob, tumultuous

**mobile**, mō'bīl, a [Fr *mobile*, *L. mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, fr *moceo*, I move Hence **MOVE**.] Capable of being easily moved, very liable to change (mobile features), changeable, fickle

**mobility**, mō'bīl'itē, n [Fr *mobilité*, *L. mobilitas* **MOBILE**.] The state of being mobile, susceptibility of motion, readiness to move or change, fickleness, inconstancy

**mobilization**, mōbīl'izā'shōn, n [Fr *mobilisation*.] The act of mobilizing or calling out for active service, the act of placing upon a war-footing

**mobilize**, mōbīl'iz, v t pret & pp *mobilized*, mōbīl'izd, ppr *mobilizing*, mōbīl'izing [Fr *mobiliser* **MOBILE**.] *Milit* to put in a state of readiness for active service

**mob-law**, mōb'lā, n The rule of the mob, the rough administration of justice by a mob, lynch-law

**mobocracy**, mōb-ok'rā-si, n [*Mob*, and *Gr. kratos* power, imitating aristocracy.] The rule or ascendancy of the mob

**moccasīn**, mōkās'ēn, n [An American Indian.] A shoe made of deer-skin or soft leather, worn by North American Indians, a venomous serpent of the U States

**mock**, mōk, v t pret & pp *mocked*, *mōkt*, ppr *mocking*, *mōking* [O *Fr. moquer*, *Fr. moquer*, origin doubtful, comp *It. mocea*, a grimace, also *Gr. mōlos*, mockery.] To mimic or imitate in contempt or derision, to deride by mimicry, to flout, to ridicule, to fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive, to set at naught, to defy — v i To use ridicule, to gibe or jeer — n A derisive word or gesture, a gibe, flout, or sneer, ridicule, derision — a Imitating reality, false, counterfeit, assumed

**mock**, mōk, n One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer

**mockery**, mōk'ē-ri, n [Fr *moquerie* **MOCK**.] Act of mocking, derision, ridicule, sportive insult, contemptuous merriment, imitation, counterfeit appearance, false show, vain effort

**mock-heroic**, mōk'hē-rō'k a Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c

**mocking-bird**, mōk'ing-bērī, n An



Mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottus*)

American bird of the thrush family, having a wonderful faculty of imitating sounds

**mockingly**, mōk'ing-lī, adv By way of mockery or derision

**mock-orange**, mōk-o-rān, n A shrub

with white flowers having an odour resembling that of orange-flowers, the syringa

**mock-shin**, mōk'shūn, n A parhelion

**PAI HELLION**

**mock-turtle**, mōk'tēr-tl, n A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle soup

**modal**, mōd'al, a [Fr *modal*, fr *L. modus*, made.] Relating to a mode or mood, pertaining to mode, manner, or form, not to essence — **modality**, mō-dal'itē, n The quality of being modal — **modally**, mō-dal'ly, adv In a modal manner, in regard to mode

**mode**, mōd, n [Fr *mode*, fr *L. modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c same root as *metr*.] Akin are *modifi*, *modest*, *moderate*, *modern*, *mood* (in gram) is same word.] Manner, method, way, fashion, custom (the *mode*, the prevailing fashion or style), in gram mood of verbs, in mus a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor*

**model**, mō'dēl, n [Fr *modèle*, O *Fr. modēl*, fr *It. modello*, a model, lit 'a little measure' dim fr *L. modus* measure **MODE**.] A pattern of something to be made, a form in miniature of something to be made or of something already made or existing, an image, copy, facsimile standard, plan, or type, anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern, an example, a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c. — v t pret & pp *modelled*, mō'dēld, ppr *modelling*, mō'dēlding To plan or form after some model, to form in order to serve as a model, to give form to, to mould, to shape — v i To make a model, to form or figure in some plastic material, as clay

**modeller**, mō'dēl-er, n One who models, one who makes models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster

**modelling**, mō'dēl-ing, n The making of a model or models, the making of artistic figures from plastic material, appearance of relief in painted figures

**moderate**, mō'dē-rāt, v t pret & pp *moderated*, mō'dē-rāt-ed, ppr *moderating*, mō'dē-rāt-ing [L. *moderatus* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, I limit, moderate, fr *modus*, a measure **MODE**.] To restrain from excess of any kind, to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c.), to qualify, temper, lessen, allay — v i To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense, to preside as a moderator — a [L. *moderatus*.] Not going to extremes temperate in opinions or views, not extreme or excessive, not very great, medium, mediocre — n One who is moderate or not extreme in opinions

**moderately**, mō'dē-rāt-lī, adv In a moderate manner or degree, temperately, not excessively, not very — **moderateness**, mō'dē-rāt-nēs, n State of being moderate

**moderation**, mō-dē-rā'shōn, n [Fr *moderation*, L. *moderatio*.] The act of moderating the state or quality of being moderate, the keeping of a due mean between extremes, freedom from excess, due restraint temperance, the act of presiding as a moderator — *Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees

**moderationism**, mō'dē-rāt-izm, n Adherence to moderate views or doctrines

**moderator**, mō'dē-rā-tēr, n [L. *moderator*.] One who or that which moderates or restrains, a president or chairman, especially of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches

**moderator-lamp**, mō'dē-rā-tēr-lāmp, n A lamp in which the passage of the oil up towards the wick is regulated or moderated, by an ingenious arrangement

**moderatorship**, mō'dē-rā-tēr-shīp, n The office of a moderator

**modern**, mō'dēr-n, a [Fr *moderne*, fr *L. L. modernus*, modern belonging to the present mode, fr *L. modus*, mode, manner **MODE**.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past, not ancient or remote

in past time, of recent origin, late, recent — n A person of modern times opposed to an ancient

**modernism**, mō'dēr-nizm, n [*Modern* and *-ism*.] Modern practice, cast, or character, a deviation from ancient manner or practice, a modern phrase or mode of expression — **modernist**, mō'dēr-nist, n One who admires the moderns, or what is modern

**modernize**, mō'dēr-nīz, v t pret & pp *modernized*, mō'dēr-nīzd, ppr *modernizing*, mō'dēr-nīz-ing To render modern, to adapt the language of to modern times, to cause to conform to modern ideas or style

**modernizer**, mō'dēr-nīz-er, n One who modernizes or renders modern

**modernness**, mō'dēr-nēs, n The quality of being modern

**modest**, mōd-est, a [Fr *modeste*, fr *L. modestus*, fr *modus*, a measure **MODE**.] Restrained by a sense of propriety, not forward or bold, unpretending, bashful, diffident, free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity, pure, moderate, not excessive, extreme, or extravagant

**modestly**, mōd-est-lī, adv In a modest manner, with modesty, diffidently, bashfully, not wantonly, not excessively

**modesty**, mōd-est-ē, n [Fr *modestie*, L. *modestia* **MODEST**.] Quality of being modest, that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth or importance, bashful reserve, chastity, purity, moderation freedom from excess

**modicum**, mōd'ī-kūm, n [L. a small or moderate quantity, fr *modicus*, moderate, fr *modus*, measure **MODE**.] A little, a small quantity, small allowance or share

**modifiable**, mōd'ī-fī-ā-bl, a That may be modified

**modification**, mōd'ī-fī-kā'shōn, n [Fr *modification*, L. *modificatio*.] Act of modifying, the state of being modified, some alteration in form, appearance, or character, change or variation, a particular form, mode or manner of being

**modifier**, mōd'ī-fī-er, n One who or that which modifies

**modify**, mōd'ī-fī, v t pret & pp *modified*, mōd'ī-fīd, ppr *modifying*, mōd'ī-fī-ing [Fr *modifier*, fr *L. modificare* — *modus*, measure limit, manner, and *facio*, I make **MODE**, **FACT**.] To qualify, to reduce in extent or degree, more commonly to change or alter, to change the external qualities of, to give a new form or external character to, to vary, to alter in some respect

**modillion**, mōd'ī-lī-ōn, n [Fr *modillon*, fr *L. modulus*, a model, dim of *modus*, a

measure **MODE**.] In arch a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings

**modish**, mōd'ish, a [*Mod* and *-ish*.] According to the mode or fashion affectively fashionable — **modishly**, mōd'ish-lī, adv In a modish manner — **modishness**, mōd'ish-nēs, n The quality of being modish, affectation of the fashion

**modiste**, mō-dīst', n [Fr *modiste*, a milliner, fr *mod*, fashion.] A woman who deals in articles of ladies dress, particularly, a milliner or dressmaker

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days, a calendar month, popularly four weeks.

**monthly**, *monthl*, *a* Performed in a month, done or happening once a month, or every month.—*n* A publication which appears regularly once a month—adv Once a month, in every month.

**monticle**, *monticula*, *mon'ti kl*, *mon'ti kl*, *n* [*L* *monticulus*, dim of *mons*, *montis*, a mountain] A little mount, a hillock.

**monument**, *mon'ū ment*, *n* [*L* *monumentum*, fr *monere*, I remind, I warn *Mons*—] Anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated a memorial, something built or erected in memory of events, actions or persons any enduring evidence or example, a singular or notable instance

**monumental**, *mon-ū-ment'al*, *a* Pertaining to or serving as a monument, memorial, preserving memory, great and conspicuous, vast

**monumentally**, *mon-ū-ment'al-ly*, *adv* By way of monument or memorial

**moor**, *mo*, *r*: pret & pp *moored*, *mood*, *ppr mooring*, *mōing* To low, as a cow untended from the south.

**mood**, *mod*, *n* [*Fr* *mode*, *L* *modus*, same as *mode*] **MODE** 1 A special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like in *logic*, a variety of syllogism or proposition

**mood**, *mod*, *n* [*A* Sax. *mōd*, mind, passion, disposition=O Sax and O Fris. *mōd*, D *mood*, Icel *mōdr* (*mōthr*), Dan and Sw *mōd*, Goth. *mōds*, G *muth*, mood, spirit, passion, courage, &c, root doubtful] Temper of mind, temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling, humour, disposition, a fit of temper or sensibility

**moody**, *moōdī*, *n* [*Fr* *moode* and *-v*=A Sax *mōtig*, angry *MOOD* (2)] Subject to moods or humours, out of humour, gloomy, sullen, melancholy

**moon**, *mon*, *n* [*A* Sax. *mōna* (masc)=O Fris. *mōna*, O Sax. *māno*, Icel *man* Dan *maane*, D *maan*, G *mond* Goth *mena*, Lith *menas*, Gr *menē*, Skr *mās*, fr root *ma* to measure (whence *measure*, *metre*), the moon being early adopted as a measurer of time *Month* is a derivative] The changing luminary of the night, by which months were measured, the heavenly body or satellite next to the earth, revolving round it in about 29 days, and reflecting light borrowed from the sun, a satellite of any planet, a month, something in the shape of the moon—*v* pret & pp *mooned*, *mōnd* *ppr mooning*, *mōing* To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moonstruck (colloq)

**moonbenn**, *mon'bēn*, *n* A ray of light from the moon

**moon-blind**, *mōn'blind*, *a* Dim-sighted, purblind

**moon-calf**, *mōn'kal* *a* A monster, a deformed creature, a dolt, a stupid fellow

**moon-culminating**, *mon'kul-min-āt-ing*, *a* An epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon

**moonish**, *mōn'ish*, *a* Variable, as the moon's face

**moonless**, *mōn'les*, *a* Not favoured with moonlight

**moonlight**, *mōn'lit*, *n* The light afforded by the moon—a illuminated by the moon, occurring during or by moonlight

**moon-lit**, *mōn'lit*, *a* Lit or illuminated by the moon

**moonlighter**, *mōn'lit-er*, *n* One of those who go to Ireland to go about at night and commit agrarian outrages—**moonlighting**, *mōn'lit-ing*, *n* The practices of moonlighters

**moonshane**, *mōn'shē*, *n* [*Arab* *mūshā*] In Hindustan, an interpreter, a teacher of languages

**moonshine**, *mōn'shīn*, *n* The light of the moon, figuratively, show, without substance or reality, pretence

**moonshiny**, *mōn'shīn-ly*, *a* Illuminated by the moon

**moonstone**, *mōn'stōn*, *n* A translucent variety of felspar used in trinkets or otherwise

**moonstruck**, *mōn'strūk*, *a* Affected by the influence of the moon, lunatic

**moony**, *mōn'ī*, *a* Pertaining to or like the moon or moonlight, bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck

**moor**, *mbr*, *n* [*A* Sax *mōr*=Icel *mór*, a heath, D *moor*, a morass Dan & L G *moor*, a moor, a marsh, G *moor*, a marsh, a moor same root as *mere*, *mirr*, *moor* is a derivative] A tract of waste land, especially when partly covered with heath a tract of hilly ground on which game is preserved for sport

**Moore**, *mo*, *n* [*Fr* *Maurr*, fr *L* *Maurus*, Gr *Mauros*, a Moor, comp Gr *mauros*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, a Saracen

**moor**, *mōr* *r*: pret & pp *moored* *mōrd*, *mooring*, *mōring* [*From* or akin to D *marren*, *marren*, to tie, to moor, same word as *E* *mar*, *A* Sax *merran*, to hinder, to mar, O Icel *marryn*, to stop] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains—*v* To be confined by cables or chains

**moorage**, *mōr'āj*, *n* A place for mooring

**moor-cock**, *mōor-fowl* *mōr'kōk*, *mōr'foul*, *n* The red grouse *GROUSE*

**moor-hen**, *mōor-hēn*, *n* The gallinule or water-hen, also the female of the red-grouse

**mooring**, *mōring*, *n* Act of one who moors, *pl* the anchor, &c, by which a ship is moored, the place where a ship is moored

**Moorish**, *mōr'ish*, *a* Pertaining to the Moors

**moorish**, *mōr'ish*, *mōr'ī*, *a* Having the character of a moor moorland

**moorland**, *mōr'land*, *n* A waste, barren district, a moor—Used also adjectively

**moorva**, *mōr'vā*, *n* [*Skr*] A strong silky fibre, obtained from a L Indian plant of the lily family

**moose**, *mōs*, *n* [*American Indian name*] The American variety of the elk

**moot**, *mōt*, *n* [*A* Sax *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting (=O Sax *mōt*, Icel *mōt*, a meeting, whence *metan*, to meet)] A kind of ancient English court, a debate a discussion—*v* pret & pp *mooted* *mōt'ed*, *ppr mooting*, *mōing* To debate, to discuss, to argue for and against—a Debatable, subject to discussion discussed or debated (*a moot subject*)

**mootable**, *mōt'ā-ble*, *a* Capable of being mooted—**moot-hall**, *mōt'hāl*, *n* A hall of meeting, a hall of judgment

**moot-point**, *mōt-pōint*, *n* A point debated or liable to be debated

**mop**, *mop*, *n* [*Comp* D *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face *MOPE*] A wry mouth, a grimace

**mop**, *mop*, *n* [*A* Celtic word=W *mop*, a mop, Gael. *mop*, a tuft, tassel mop, probably allied to *L* *mappa*, a napkin]

A piece of cloth or a collection of coarse y was fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c.—*v* pret & pp *mopped*, *mōpt* *ppr mopping*, *mōping* To rub or wipe with a mop

**mope**, *mōp*, *r*: pret & pp *moped*, *mōpt*, *ppr moping*, *mōping* [*Connected* with *mop*, a wry mouth D *moppen*, to pout] To show a dull, downcast, or spiritless air to be spiritless or gloomy—*n* One who mopes, a low-spirited person

**mopey**, *mōp'ey*, *mōp'et*, *mōp'ē*, *n* [*Dim* of *mop*] A rag baby, a puppet made of cloth, a pet name of a little girl, a woolly variety of dog

**mopish**, *mōp'ish* *a* Inclined to mope, dull spiritless, dejected—**mopishness**, *mōp'ish-ness*, *n* Dejection, dullness, stupidity

**moraline**, *mō-rān*, *n* [*Fr*, akin to *It* *mora*, a heap of stones] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena

**moral**, *mōr'al*, *a* [*Fr* *moral*, *L* *moralis*, fr *mos*, *moris*, manner, mores, manners, morals (seen also in *demoralize*, *demure*, *mores*)]

Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty, relating to morality or morals, ethical right in conduct, acting in conformity with virtue, virtuous, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, accountable, governed by the laws of right and wrong, supported by reason and probability, sufficient for practical purposes (moral certainty)—Moral law, the law prescribing moral duties and teaching right and wrong—Moral philosophy, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation, ethics—*Moralize*, the capacity to perceive what is right and wrong, and to approve or disapprove, conscience—*n* The practical lessons by any story,

*pl* general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong, principles and mode of life, moral philosophy or ethics

**moralize**, *mōr'al-iz*, *r*: pret & pp *moralized*, *mōr'al-iz*, *ppr moralizing*, *mōr'al-iz-ing* [*Moral* and *-ize*=*Fr* *moraliser*] To apply to a moral purpose, to draw a moral from, to render moral or virtuous, to give a moral character to—*v* To make moral reflections, to draw practical lessons from the facts of life

**moralizer**, *mōr'al-iz-er*, *n* One who moralizes

**morally**, *mōr'al-ly*, *adv* In a moral or ethical sense, according to the rules of morality, virtuously, uprightly, virtually, to all intents and purposes

**morass**, *mō-rās*, *n* [*Equivalent* to *moor*, with a term, same as *L* G *moras*, D *moras* Sw *moras*, G *morast* *MOOP*] A tract of low, soft wet ground, a marsh, a swamp, a fen—*Morass* ore, bog iron ore—*morassy*, *mō-rās-ī*, *a* Marshy, fenny

**moratorium**, *mōr'atōr-ī-um*, *n* [*L* *moratorium*, delay fr *morator*, a delayer, fr *moror*, *moratus* I delay] A postponement of the payment of debts allowed by a government in special circumstances

**Moravian**, *mō-rā-vi-an*, *a* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians—a Native of Moravia, one of a religious sect, also called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss, and holding evangelical principles—**Moravianism**, *mō-rā-vi-an-izm*, *n* The principles of the Moravians or United Brethren

**morbid**, *mōr'bīd*, *a* [*Fr* *morbidus*, *L* *morbus*, fr *morbus*, a disease same root as *L* *mori* Skr *mri*, to die *MORTAL*] Diseased, sickly, not sound and healthy

**morbidly**, *mōr'bīd-ly*, *adv* In a morbid or diseased manner

**morbidness**, *mōr'bīd-ness*, *n* State of being morbid, morbidity

**morbific**, *mōr'bīf-ik*, *a* [*Fr* *morbifique*, *L* *morbus*, disease and *facio*, I make] Causing disease, generating a sickly state

**moreau**, *mō-rō*, *n*, *pl* *moreaux* *mōr'ōz*, [*Fr*, fr G *Moreau*] *MOUSEL*] A morsel, a small piece, a short piece or passage of literary or musical composition

**mordacious**, *mōr-dā'sh-us*, *a* [*L* *mordax*, *mordax*, fr *mordere*, I bite *MORSER*] Biting, pungent, sarcastic

**mordacity**, *mōr-dās't-ī*, *n* [*Fr* *mordacitē*, fr *mos*, *moris*, manner, mores, manners, morals (seen also in *demoralize*, *demure*, *mores*)]

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**mosaically**, mō-zā'ik al-l, *adv* In the manner of mosaic work  
**mosaicist**, mō-zā'ī sist, *n* One who makes mosaics  
**Moselle**, mō-zē'l, *n* A species of white French and German wine, named from the river Moselle  
**Moslem**, mōzlem, *n* [Ar] A Mussulman, an orthodox Mohammedan  
**mosque**, mosk, *n* [Fr *mosque*, fr Sp *mezquita*, fr Ar *masjid*, mosque] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship  
**mosquito**, mō-sē'kō, *n* [Sp and Pg *mosquito*, dim, fr *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly] A name for gnats or flies common in many regions, and very annoying from their severe bites  
**MOSS**, mos, *n* [Same as D OHG and Dan moss, Sw *mossa*, G *moss* Icel. *moss*, akin to A. Sax. *mōs*, G *mūs*, mos, a bog Cog L *muscus*, moss G *moschos*, a sprout or tender shoot] A name of cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous small leaves, also a name of various lichens, a bog, a place where peat is found. — *v t* pret & *pp* *mossed*, *mōst*, *pp* *mossing*, *mōsing* To cover with moss by natural growth  
**MOSSINESS**, mōs'nes, *n* State of being mossy or overgrown with moss  
**MOSS-ROSE**, mōs'rōz, *n* A beautiful variety of the rose, so named from the calyx being covered with a moss-like growth  
**MOSS-TROOPER**, mōs'trōp-er, *n* [From the mosses so common on the borders] One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns  
**MOSSY**, mōs'y, *a* [Moss and -y] Overgrown or abounding with moss, covered with moss, or bordered with moss  
**MOST**, mōst, *a* superl. of more [A Sax. *maest*, for *ma-est*, superl. of old positive *ma*, more=Goth *maiste*, Icel. *meistr*, D and Dan *meest*, G *meist* MORE.] Greatest in any way — *adv* In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent, mostly, chiefly often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree — *n* The greatest or greater number, the majority in this sense plural greatest amount or advantage, utmost extent, degree, effect &c. often with *the*, and in this sense singular  
**MOSTLY**, mōst'li, *adv* For the most part, mainly, chiefly, generally speaking  
**MOTE**, mōt, *n* [A. Sax. *mot*, a mote, comp D *mot*, dust, sweepings] A small particle, anything proverbially small  
**MOTET**, mōtet, mōt-ē't, *n* [Fr *motet*, fr It *motetto*, a dim of *motetto*] A sacred cantata, a choral composition, usually of a sacred character  
**MOTH**, mōth, *n* [A. Sax. *moththe*=D *mot*, Icel. *mōth*, G *motte*, Sw *mott*, a moth] The name of numerous nocturnal insects allied to the butterflies, the clothes moth, the caterpillar of which is so destructive  
**MOTH-ENT**, mōth-ē't, *v t* To eat or prey upon, as a moth larva eats a garment — *moth-enten*, mōth-ē't-ē'n, *a* Eaten by moths, or rather their larva  
**MOTHER**, mōth-er, *n* [A. Sax. *mōder*, D *mōder*, Dan and Sw *mōder*, Icel. *mōðar*, G *mutter*, Ir *matair*, Gael *mathair* fr *mater*, Gr *mētēr* Skr *mātā*, *mātar*, Per *mātar*, fr doubtful root] A female parent, especially one of the human race, a woman who has borne a child, that which has produced anything, source or origin, a familiar term of address to elderly women, an abbess or other female at the head of a religious or semi-religious institution — *a* Native, natural, inborn, vernacular, originating  
**MOTHER**, mōth-er, *n* [Same as L G *mōder*, D *mōder*, Dan *mōder*, G *mutter*=dregs mud, slime, &c. allied to mud] A thick slimy substance that gathers in liquors, particularly vinegar  
**MOTHER-CHURCH**, mōth-er-chēr-ē, *n* An original or oldest church, the metropolitan church of a diocese

**MOTHER-COUNTRY**, mōth-er-kun trī, *n* A country which has sent out colonies, in relation to its colonies, a country as the mother or producer of anything  
**MOTHERHOOD**, mōth-er-hūd, *n* State of being a mother  
**MOTHER-IN-LAW**, mōth-er-in-lā, *n* The mother of one's husband or wife  
**MOTHERLESS**, mōth-er-less, *a* Destitute of a mother  
**MOTHERLINESS**, mōth-er-li-ness, *n* Quality of being motherly  
**MOTHERLY**, mōth-er-li, *a* Like or becoming a mother, maternal affectionate  
**MOTHER-OF-PEARL**, mōth-er-ōf-perl, *n* The hard silvery bivalent internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts Called also *Nacre*  
**MOTHER-TONGUE**, mōth-er-tung, *n* One's native language a language to which other languages owe their origin  
**MOTHER-WIT**, mōth-er-wit, *n* Native wit common sense  
**MOTHERY**, mōth-er-y, *a* [From mother (2)] Containing or like mother  
**MOTHY**, mōth'y, *a* Full of moths  
**MOTILE**, mō'til, *a* [From L *motus*, motion, and -ile] Having inherent power of motion, as certain organs of plants  
**MOTILITY**, mō-til'i-tē, *n* [Fr *motilité* See prec.] Power of moving, contractility  
**MOTION**, mō'shon, *n* [L *motus*, *motus*, fr *motus* *motum*, I move MOVE.] Act or process of moving or changing, place the passing of a body from one place to another opposed to *rest*, power of moving, change of posture action, a movement, movement of the mind or soul, internal impulse, proposal made, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly or other meeting, evacuation of the intestines, affluence discharge  
*v i* pret & *pp* *motioned* *mō'shōnd* *pp* *motioning*, *mō'shōning* To make a significant movement or gesture with the hand  
**MOTIONLESS**, mō'shon-less, *a* Wanting motion, being at rest  
**MOTIVE**, mō'tiv, *n* [Fr *motif* a motive, L *motus*, moving fr L *motus*, *motum*, I move MOVE.] That which incites to action, that which determines choice or moves the will cause object, inducement, prevailing design intention purpose, theme or leading subject in a piece of music, the prevailing idea of an artist, as expressed in his work — *a* Causing motion. — *v t* pret & *pp* *motived* *mō'tivd* *pp* *motiving*, *mō'tivng* To supply a motive to or for, to prompt  
**MOTIVELSS**, mō'tiv-less, *a* Having no motive or aim  
**MOTIVIFY**, mō-tiv'i-fy, *n* [L *motus* *motus*] Power of moving or producing motion  
**MOTLEY**, mōt'li, *a* [Akin to motile] Variegated in colour, consisting of different colours parti-coloured exhibiting a combination of discordant elements, heterogeneous, diversified. — *n* A dress of various colours, the usual dress of a domestic fool  
**MOTOR**, mō'tor, *n* [L *motor*, a mover, fr *motus*, *motus*, I move] A moving power or the which organizes motion force or agency that sets machinery in motion — *a* Imparting motion — *motory*, *mō'tor-ial*, mō'tō-ri-āl, mō'tō-ri-āl, *a* Giving motion  
**MOTTLE**, mōt'l, *n* [Comp O Fr *mattile*, clotted, curdled probably fr the German comp Prov G *matte*, curds] A blotched or spotted character of surface, as in wood employed in cabinet work. — *v t* pret & *pp* *mottled* *mōt'ld* *pp* *mottling*, *mōt'ling* To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled  
**MOTTLED**, mōt'ld, *a* [MOTTLE] Spotted, marked with spots of different colours or shades of colour, as if stained  
**MOTTO**, mōt'tō, *n* pl *mottoes* or *mottoes*, mōt'tōz, [It *motto*, Fr *motto* a word, fr L *L motto*, a word, fr L *mutto*, I mutter] A short sentence or phrase or a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward  
**MOUSTON**, mōust'on, mōf'ton, *n* [Fr *mou-*

*ston*] An animal of the sheep kind inhabiting Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece  
**MOULD**, mōld, *n* [A. Sax. *molde*, mould, earth, dust=O Fris *molde*, Icel. *mold*, Dan *muld*, D *molde*, *mould*, mould, earth, also Dan *mul*, D *mol mul*, mould, mouldiness fr root seen in Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, I grind, the root of *meal*] Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil, mustiness or mildew, a vegetable growth like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c. dust from incipient decay. — *v t* pret & *pp* *moulded*, *mōld'ed*, *pp* *moulding*, *mōld'ing* To cause to contract mould, to cover with mould or soil. — *v l* To become mouldy  
**MOULD**, mōld, *n* [Fr *moule*, *molle* (with d added), also *modulus*, *modulus* dim of *modus*, a measure MODE, MODEL] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form, model or pattern, cast, form, shape character. — *v t* pret & *pp* *moulded*, *mōld'ed*, *pp* *moulding*, *mōld'ing* To model, to form into a particular shape, to shape, to fashion  
**MOUNDABLE**, mōld'a-bl, *a* That may be moulded or formed  
**MOUND-BOARD**, mōld'bōrd, *n* The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the earth  
**MOUNDER**, mōld-er, *n* One who moulds or is employed making castings in a foundry  
**MOUNDER**, mōld-er, *v t* pret & *pp* *mould-er*, *mōld'erd*, *pp* *moulding*, *mōld'ing* [From mould, fine earth or dust] To turn to mould or dust by natural decay, to crumble to perish, to waste away gradually. — *v t* To convert into mould or dust  
**MOUNDINESS**, mōld'nes, *n* State of being mouldy  
**MOUNDING**, mōld'ng, *n* Anything cast in a mould, an ornamental contour or form in wood or stone running along an edge or a surface  
**MOUNDING-PLANE**, mōld'ng plān, *n* A plane used in forming mounds  
**MOUNDING-SAND**, mōld'ng sand, *n* A mixture of sand and loam for mounds in a foundry  
**MOUND-WARP**, mōld'warp, *n* [MOLE the mole] The animal otherwise called the mole  
**MOUNDY**, mōld'y, *a* [Mould and -y] Overgrown with mould musty, decaying  
**MOUNT**, mōnt, *v t* pret & *pp* *moulded*, *mōnt'ed*, *pp* *moulding*, *mōnt'ing* [O L *monere*, *monere* (the *l* having intruded as in *could*), like D *muten*, L *G muten*, fr L *mutare*, to change MEV.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c. as birds and other animals do. — *v t* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c. — *n* The act or process of changing the feathers, &c. time of moulting  
**MOUND**, mōund, *n* [A. Sax. *mund*, a defence=O Fris Icel and G *mund*, protection same root as *mount*] An artificial elevation of earth usually raised as a defence or fortification, a bulwark, a rampart or fence  
**MOUND**, mōund, *n* [Fr *monde*, fr L *mundus*, the world.] The ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king  
**MOUND-BIRD**, mōund-berd, *n* The megapode  
**MOUNT**, mōunt, *v t* [A. Sax. *mund*=Fr *mont* fr L *mons*, *montis* a hill, fr root *mun*, seen also in eminent, prominent Of same origin are next word, and also mountain, amount, &c.] A hill a mountain now chiefly poetical, or used in proper names a bulwark for offence or defence (O T)  
**MOUNT**, mōunt, *v t* pret & *pp* *mounted*, *mōunt'ed*, *pp* *mounting*, *mōunt'ing* [Fr *monter*=It *montare*, Sp & Pg *montar*, L *L montare*, fr L *mons* *montis*, a mountain *n* See prec.] To rise on high, to rise, to as-



Mound.







**ppr muck'ing**, muck'ing To manure with muck, to remove muck from

**muck-worm**, muk'werm, *n* A worm that lives in muck, a miser, a mean sordid wretch

**mucky**, muk'i, *a* [*Muck* and *-y*] Filthy, nasty

**mucopurulent**, muk-kō-pū'rī-lent, *a* [*From mucus*, and *purulent*] Consisting of mucus and pus [*a mucopurulent discharge from a sore*]

**mucous**, mucose, muk'us, *a* [*Mucus*] Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it, slimy, ropy, secreting a slimy substance — *Mucous membrane*, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus — **mucousness**, muk'us-ness, muk-kō'sh, *n* State of being mucous, sliminess

**mucronate**, muk-rō-nāt, *a* [*L mucronatus* fr *mucro*, a sharp point, *Barrowed* to a sharp point, terminating in a sharp point]

**mucus**, muk'us, *n* [*L. mucus* fr the nose akin *mungo*, I wipe the nose] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend, gummy vegetable matter soluble in water

**mud**, mud, *n* [*Allied to L G mod, mudra, Sw modd, mud, D modder, Dan mudder, mure, Icel mud dust, E mother, slimy sediment*] *Mud* is a derivative *Moist* and soft earth of any kind, sediment from turbid waters, *mure* — *v t* pret & *pp mudd'd*, mud'd, *ppr mudding*, mud'ing To soil with mud to muddy or make turbid

**muddily**, mud'i-lī *adv* In a muddy manner, turbidly, cloudily, confusedly — **muddiness**, mud'i-ness, *n* State or quality of being muddy

**muddle**, mud'l, *v t* pret & *pp muddled, mud'ld, *ppr muddling*, mud'ling [*A freq fr mud*] To make muddy, foul, or turbid, as water, to mixate partially, to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor, to bring into a state of confusion, to make a mess of — *v i* To become muddy, to act helplessly, to be in a confused or dirty state — *n* A mess, dirty confusion, intellectual confusion, bewilderment*

**muddle-headed**, mud'l hed-ed, *a* Having the brains muddled, stupidly confused or dull, dolish

**muddy**, mud'i, *a* [*Mud* and *-y*] Abounding in mud, foul with, resembling, or containing mud, turbid, murky, cloudy in mind, confused, stupid, obscure, waiting in perspicuity — *v t* pret & *pp muddled* mud'ld, *ppr muddying*, mud'ing To soil with mud, to dirty, to render turbid, to cloud, to make dull or heavy

**muddy-brained**, **muddy-headed**, mud'i-brind, mud'l hed-ed, *a* Of a dull understanding stupid

**mud-eel**, mud'el, *n* The siren, a species of amphibian

**mud-fish**, mud'fish, *n* The lepidosiren

**mud-lark**, mud'lark, *n* One who cleans sewers, one who fishes up matters from the mud on the banks of tidal rivers

**muezzi**, muez'din, my-ed'zin, my-ed'in, *n* [*Ar muezzi*, fr *azzana*, to inform fr *azzana*, to hear] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, who proclaims from a minaret the summons to prayers

**muff**, muf, *n* [*Same as Dan muff, D mof, L G muffle, muf, G muf, v muk, akin to O H G mouica, L G moue D moue, a long, sleeve, comp also D mof, a clown muf, musty, silly, doting Hence muffle*] A warm cover for receiving both hands, usually made of fur, a soft, useless fellow, a mean, poor spirited person (colloq)

**muffetee**, muf-et-ē, *n* [*Formed as a dim of muf*] A small muff worn over the wrist, a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies

**muffin**, muf'in, *n* [*Probably fr muf, on account of its softness*] A light, round, spongy cake

**muffin-cap**, muf in kap, *n* A flat woollen cap worn by men

**muffle**, muf'l, *v t* pret & *pp muffled, muf'ld, *ppr muffling*, muf'ling [*O E also moffle, akin to muf, comp D moffel, a muff, Fr moufle, a mitten*] To conceal from view or cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment, to cover close, particularly the neck and face, to blindfold, to put to silence, *fig* to cover, to conceal to involve, to deaden the sound of (as of an oar) by wrapping or tying cloth, &c, round*

**muffle**, muf'l, *n* [*Fr moufle, fr G muffle*] A dog with large hanging lips *The* tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents

**muffled**, muf'ld, *p a* Wrapped up closely, especially about the face, blindfolded, dulled or deadened applied to sound

**muffler**, muf'ler, *n* [*Lit that which muffles*] A cover for the face or neck, a stuffed glove for lunatics

**mufli**, muftee, muf'ti, muf'tē, *n* [*Ar mufli*, a judge or magistrate] A doctor of Mohammedan law, an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty, civilian dress

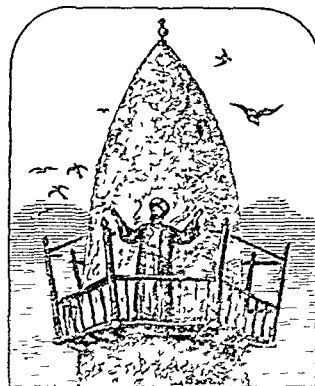
**mug**, mug, *n* [*Same as N mugge, a ewer, a mug, Sw mugge, an earthen cup*] *Fr mugan, a mug*] A small vessel of earthen ware or metal for containing liquor, a jug

**mug**, mug, *n* [*Perhaps a Gypsy word = Skr muha, the face*] The face or mouth used contemptuously

**muggy**, muggish, mug'i, mugg'ish, *a* [*Comp Prov E mug, must, Icel mugga, muggness, drizzle Gael mugech, cloudy*] *W meg, smoke*] Moist or damp, and close, said of the weather, moist, damp, mouldy, as straw

**mugwort**, mug'wert, *n* [*A Sax mugwort* lit *midge-wort*] A common British species of wormwood

**mulatto**, mul-at'tō, *n* [*Sp mulato* fr *mulo*, a mule *Mule*] A person who is the offspring of a white and a negro



Muezzin calling to Prayer

**mulberry**, mul'ber-ri, *n* [*For mulberry, A Sax mulberrie mōberrie, a mulberry, mur, mōr, being fr L morus, morua Gr moren, a mulberry*] The berry or fruit of a well known tree, and the tree itself, one species of which is extensively cultivated to supply food for silk worms

**mulch**, mulsh, *n* [*Akin to mōls in A. Sax mōlsman, to rot, G mulch, mōlsch, rotten, D mōlsman, to moulder*] Dungy material

used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c

**mulet**, mul't, *n* [*L mulcta or multa, a fine*] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour — *v t* pret & *pp mulct'd, mulkt'ed, *ppr mulcting*, mulkt'ing To fine, to punish by pecuniary fine, to deprive (to mulct a person or in £300)*

**mule**, mūl, *n* [*Fr mule, It Sp & Pg mulo, fr L mulus, a mule*] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, the offspring of an ass and a mule, or a horse and a she ass, a hybrid animal, a spawning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a combination of the drawing rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves

**muleteer**, mul-et-ēr, *n* [*Fr muletier*] One who drives mules, a mule-driver

**mulish**, mul'ish, *a* Like a mule, sullen, stubborn — **mulishly**, mul'ish lī, *adv* In a mulish manner — **mulishness**, mul'ish-ness, *n* Quality of being mulish

**mul**, mul, *v t* pret & *pp mulled, mul'd, *ppr mulling, mul'ing [*From the spurious participle mullet, in the old term mulled ale, equivalent to moul'd-ale, that is funeral ale, fr moul'd, earth, the earth of the grave*] To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as ale or wine**

**mulagatawmy**, mul'igatawmy, mul'-a-ga-tā'm, mul'i-ga-tā'm, *n* [*Tamil milagutanni, lit pepper-water*] An East Indian curry soup

**mullen**, mullein, mul'en, *n* [*A Sax mulen, etymol unknown*] The common name of a genus (*Verbascum*) of wild plants used in domestic medicine

**mullet**, mul'et, *n* [*Fr mulet fr L mulus, the surmullet*] A name for fishes of two different families, the gray mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets

**muligatawmy**, MUL'IGATAWMY

**mulion**, mul'ion, *n* [*For munnion, a word equivalent to Fr moignon, Sp mullion, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery*] An upright division between the lights of windows, screens &c, in Gothic architecture — **mul-lioned**, mul'good, *a* Having mullions

**mulsh**, mulsh MUL'EN

**multangular**, mul-tang'gū ler, *a* [*L multus, many, and angulus, an angle*] Having many angles, polygonal — **multangularly**, mul-tang'gū ler lī, *adv* With many angles

**Mullioned Window**

**multanimous**, mul-aa, Mul'ions, db, tan'tus *a* [*L multus many, animus, mind*] Exhibiting many phases of mud, many-sided

**multicapsular**, mul-ti-kap'sū-ler, *a* [*L multus, many, L capsula*] Having many capsules used especially in botany

**multicostate**, mul'ti-kōs'tāt, *a* [*L multus, many, costa, a rib*] Having many ribs or ridges

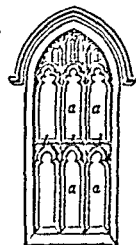
**multifarious**, mul-ti-fā'ri-ūs, *a* [*L multifarius, manifold, fr multus many, and farius, of doubtful origin*] Having great diversity or variety, made up of many different parts — **multifariously**, mul-ti-fā'ri-ūs lī, *adv* In a multifarious way

**multifid**, mul'ti-fid, *a* [*L multifidus, multus, many, and fido, I divide*] Cleft or cut by many divisions

**multifol**, mul'ti-fōl, *a* [*L multus, many, and E foli*] *Arb* Having more than five foli or divisions (*as multifol many*)

**multiform**, mul'ti-for'm, *a* [*L multiformis, multus many, and forma, form*] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances — **multiformity**, mul'ti-for'mi-ti, *n* The state of being multiform

**multilateral**, mul-ti-lā'ter-al, *a* [*L*



Mullioned Window















called sweet cicely — **myrrhic**, mer'nik, a Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh  
**myrtle**, mer'tl, n [L *myrtus*, Gr *myrtos*] An evergreen shrub celebrated for its beautiful and fragrant foliage and flowers  
**myrtle-wax**, mer'tl-waks, n Wax from the candleberry-tree

**myself**, mi-selv', *compd pron*, pl **ourselves**, our-selvz' As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis and mark distinction, I, and not another in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis

**mystagogue**, my'stagogus, mis'ta-gög, mis'ta-gögus, n [Gr *mystagogos*—myster one who is initiated, and *agogos*, a leader] One who instructs or initiates in or interprets mysteries

**mysterious**, mis'tür-us, a [Fr *mystérieux*] Containing mystery, hidden from human understanding, beyond human comprehension, unintelligible, occult, enigmatical — **mysteriously**, mis'tür-us-l, adv In a mysterious manner — **mysteriouslyness**, mis'tür-us-nes, n Quality of being mysterious

**mystery**, mis'ter-i, n, pl **mysteries**, mis'ter-iz, n [L *mysterium*, Gr *mysterion*, a mystery or secret doctrine, fr *mystis*, one initiated, fr *mys*, I close the mouth. Anciently the term *mysteries* was applied to religious rites and ceremonies, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated.] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe, something above human intelligence, something intentionally kept hidden, a

secret, a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history

**mystery**, mis'ter-i, n [Properly *mystery*, being fr L *misterium*, service, ministry] A trade, craft, or calling

**mystic**, myst'ikal, mis'tik, mis'tik al, a [L *mysticus* fr Gr *mystikos*, fr *mystis*, one initiated] **MYSTERY**] Obscure to human knowledge or comprehension, involving some secret meaning or import, mysterious, occult, dark, sacredly obscure, pertaining to mysteries or mysticism — **mystic**, n One who holds the doctrines of mysticism

**mystically**, mis'tik al-l, adv In a mystic manner implying a secret meaning

**mysticism**, mis'ti-sizm, n [*Mystic* and *-ism*=fr *mysticæme*] Views or tendencies in religion based on a communion between man and his Maker through inward and spiritual perception, a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation, a dreamy contemplation of ideas that have no foundation in human experience

**mystification**, mis'ti-fik'a'shon, n The act of mystifying or state of being mystified  
**mystify**, mis'ti-fi, v t pret & pp *mystified*, mis'ti-fid, ppr *mystifying*, mis'ti-fi-ing [Coined fr *mystic*, and *-fy*] To perplex intentionally, to take advantage of the credulity of, to bewilder, to beguile

**myth**, mith, n [From Gr *mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] A tradition fable, or legend embodying the notions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages,

their own origin and early history, the origin of the world, &c, in a looser sense, an invented story, something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact

**mythic**, myth'ikal, mith'ik al, a Relating to myths, described in a myth, fabulous, fabled — **mythically**, mith'ik al-l, adv In a mythical manner

**mythographer**, mith-og'ra-fer, n [Gr *mythos*, a myth, and *graphō*, I write] A framer or writer of myths

**mythological**, **mythologic**, mith-o-loj'ik al, mith-o-loj'ik, a Relating to mythology, proceeding from mythology, of the nature of a myth, fabulous — **mythologically**, mith-o-loj'ik al-l, adv In a mythological manner

**mythologist**, **mythologer**, **mythologist**, mith-ol'o-jist, mith-ol'o-ger, mith-ol'o-jian, n One versed in mythology

**mythologize**, mith-o-lo-jiz, t t pret & pp *mythologized*, mith-o-lo-jizd, ppr *mythologizing*, mith-o-lo-jizing To relate or explain myths — v t To turn into a myth

**mythology**, mith-o-lo-jy, n [Gr *mythologia*, fr *mythos*, a myth, and *logos*, doctrine] The science or doctrine of myths, the myths of a people or nation collectively — Comparative mythology, the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples

**mythopoeic**, **mythopoeitic**, mith-o-pö'ik, mith-o-pö-e'tik, a [Gr *mythos*, a myth, and *poeō*, I make] Mythmaking, producing or tending to produce myths

## N.

**N**, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet

**nab**, nab, v t pret & pp *nabbed*, nabd, ppr *nabbing*, nab'ing [Same as *Dan nappe*, Sw *niappa*, to snatch, comp D and G *knappen*, to snap.] To catch or seize suddenly, or unexpectedly [Colloq.]

**nabob**, nab'ob, n [Ar *nabab*, vicegerents, governors.] A provincial governor under a viceroy in the Mogul empire. A European who has enriched himself in the East

**nacre**, na'ter, n [Fr *nacre* Sp *nacar*, fr Per *na'ar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl

**nacreous**, na'ter-us, a Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl

**nadir**, na'der, n [Fr *nadir*, Ar and Per *nadr*, na'ar, the nadir fr *nazara*, to correspond, to be opposite.] That point of the lower hemisphere of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith, the point directly under the place where we stand *fig* the lowest point, the point or time of extreme depression

**naïve**, nè'vus, n [L] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person, a birth-mark

**naïve**, na'iv, n [Same as Scot *naiv*, D *negge*, a pony, akin to *neigh*] A small horse, a horse in general

**naïve**, na'iv, t t and i pret & pp *naïved*, na'ivd ppr *naïvying*, na'iv-ing [N and Sw *nappa* to gnaw, irritate, scold=G *nagen*, E. to gnaw *NAÏL*, GNAW.] To scold pertinaciously to find fault constantly

**naïve**, na'iv, n [Gr *naïve* *naïdos*, fr *naō*, I flow.] A water nymph, a female deity that presides over rivers and springs  
**naïve**, na'iv, a [See *NAÏVE*] Ingenious, artless having a natural lustre without being cut said of jewels

**naïl**, n'ail, n [A Sax *nael*=D and G *nael*, the human or a metallic nail. Icel. *nael* Dan *nael*, a human nail, *naels* and *naelr*, a metallic nail, cog Lith *naegul*, a nail, Skr *naik*, a human nail, allied to *nag* (verb)] The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes, a

claw, a small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven through or into timber or other material to keep separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it a stud or boss, a measure of length, being 2½ inches, or 1-16th of a yard, v t pret & pp *nailed*, na'ild, ppr *naïling*, na'ail-ing To fasten with nails, to unite, close, or make compact with nails, to stud with nails, to hold fast or make secure

**naïl-brush**, na'ild-brush, n A small brush for cleaning the nails

**naïler**, na'iler, n One whose occupation is to make nails — **naïleress**, na'iler-es, n A female maker of nails

**naïlery**, na'iler-i, n [*Nail* and *-ery*] A manufactory where nails are made

**naïl-headed**, na'ild-head, a Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail

**naïlbook**, na'ild-buk, n [Hindustani] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India

**naïve**, na'iv, a [Fr *naïf*, fem *naïve*, fr L *naïvus*, native latterly also rustic, sim to *NAÏVE*] Ingenious, simple, artless, unsophisticated — **naïvely**, na'iv-l, adv In a naïve manner — **naïveté**, na'iv-ty, n [Fr *naïveté*] Naïveté, simplicity, unaffected ingenuousness

**naked**, na'ked, a [A. Sax *naecod* naked, a participial form=O Frs *naïd*, LG *naïd*, D *naal* t, Icel. *naïtr* *naïtr*, Dan *naeg*, Goth *naquats*, G *nacht*, same root as L *nudus*, nude, Skr *naigra*, naked] Not having clothes on, bare, nude, not having a covering, especially a customary covering, open to view, not concealed, manifest, mere, bare simple, unarmed, defenceless, unprovided destitute — The naked eye the eye unassisted by any instrument as spectacles, telescope, &c.

**nakedly**, na'ked-l, adv In a naked manner, without covering

**nakedness**, na'ked-nes, n State of being naked, nudity, bareness

**namable**, **nameable**, nam-a-bl, a Capable or worthy of being named

**namby-pamby**, nam'b-pam'bu, a [Contentiously formed from the name of *Ambrose Phillips*, a rather weak poet, who died in 1749] Affectedly pretty, weakly sentimental, insipid, rapid

**name**, nām, n [A. Sax *nama*, a name=O Sax *nama*, O Frs *namus*, L G *name*, D *name*, G *name*, Goth *nama*, Icel. *nafn*, Dan *navn* (fr *navn*, Sw *namn*, all probably cognate with L *nomen* for *gnomen* (whence L *nominal*, noun), Skr *nāman*, for *ndāman* or *gnāman* a name, fr same root as *know* Some derive it fr the root seen in A. Sax. *nanan*, G *nehmen*, to take.] That by which a person or thing is distinctively called or designated, appellation, title, designation, reputation, character, renown, fame, eminence, the mere word by which anything is called, sound only, not reality, authority, behalf, persons having a certain name a family — To call names, to apply opprobrious names — v t pret & pp *named*, nāmd, ppr *naming*, nām-ing To give a name or appellation to, to denominate, to designate, to call, to style, to speak of by name, to nominate to entitle, to pronounce to be, to speak of or mention as

**nameless**, nām'les, a Without a name not known to fame, obscure ignoble, that cannot or ought not to be named inexpressible — **namelessly**, nām'les-l, adv In a nameless manner — **namelessness**, nām'les-nes, n The state of being nameless

**namely**, nām'tl, adv By name, particularly, that is to say

**name-plate**, nām'plāt, n A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on the door of a dwelling

**namer**, nām'er, n One who names or calls by name

**namesake**, nām'sāk, n One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another, one who has the same name as another

**nankeen**, nan'kü, n [Brazilian name] The color of South American ostrich

**nankeen**, **naunkin**, ran-kin', a A







mixed with other substances (said of minerals) — n One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant, an aboriginal, an indigenous animal or plant, an oyster raised in an artificial bed

**natively**, ná'tiv-l, *adv* In a native manner, by birth, naturally, originally — **nativeness**, ná'tiv-nes, *n* State of being native

**nativity**, ná-tiv'-i-ti, *n* [L *nativitas*, fr *natus*, *nativus* (q v)] A coming into life or the world, birth, time, place, and manner of birth — **horoscope** — The nativity, the birth of Our Saviour

**natrolite**, ná'tro-lit, *n* [Nátron, and Gr *lithos*, a stone] A mineral occurring in trap rocks, and containing a great quantity of soda

**natron**, ná'tron, *n* [Fr and Sp *natron*, fr Ar *natrun*, native carbonate of soda akin to *nitre*] Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali

**natterjack**, ná'ter-jak, *n* [For *atter-jack*, fr A Sax *attor*, poison from its disgusting stings] A species of *Eurostus* toad which walks or runs and has a deep hollow voice

**nattily**, ná'ti-l, *adv* In a natty manner, sprucely, tidily

**nattiness**, ná'ti-nes, *n* State of being natty

**natty**, ná'ti, *a* [Formerly *nettie*, akin to *neat*] Neat, tidy, spruce, smart in dress

**natural**, ná'tür-al, *a* [Fr *naturel*, L *naturalis*, fr *natura* nature (q v)] Pertaining to nature, implanted by nature, produced or effected by nature, consistent with nature, according to the stated course of things, not forced, not artificial, not far-fetched, such as dictated by nature, discoverable to the life, derived from nature, discoverable by reason and not revealed, produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, connected with the existing physical system of things, unaffected, according to truth and reality, illegitimate, born out of wedlock, bastard, in a state of nature unregenerated, a term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C — **Natural history**, the sciences of zoology and botany, or of zoology alone — **Natural numbers** the numbers 1, 2, 3, and upwards — **Natural order**, an order of plants in the natural system in contradistinction to the artificial system of Linnaeus — **Natural philosophy**, physics **PHYSICS** — **Natural science**, a term which embraces zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, &c. — **Natural selection** **SELECTION** — n One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot, a fool, in *music*, a character, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher

**natural-born**, ná'tür-al-born, *a* Native, not alien

**naturalism**, ná'tür-al-izm, *n* [Natural and -ism] Natural religion, the doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe

**naturalist**, ná'tür-al-ist, *n* [Natural and -ist=Fr *naturaliste*] One who is versed in natural science or natural history, one who holds the doctrine of naturalism

**naturalistic**, ná'tür-al-ist-ik, *a* Pertaining to naturalism in accordance with nature, based on natural objects

**naturalization**, ná'tür-al-iz-á'shon, *n* [Fr *naturalisation*] Act of naturalizing, or of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native citizen

**naturalize**, ná'tür-al-iz, *v t* pret & pp *naturalized* ná'tür-al-iz-d, *ppr* *naturalizing*, ná'tür-al-iz-ing [Natural and -ize=Fr *naturaliser*] To make natural, to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon, to accustom to a climate, to acclimatize, to adopt as native or vernacular

**naturally**, ná'tür-al-l, *adv* In a natural manner, according to nature, not by art or habit, without affectation, according to life, according to the usual course of things, spontaneously, without art or cultivation

**naturalness**, ná'tür-al-nes, *n* State of

being natural conformity to nature, or to truth and reality, absence of affectation

**nature**, ná'tür, *n* [Fr *nature*, fr L *natura*, birth, nature, natural constitution, the universe, fr *natus* (for *gnatus*), born, produced, whence also *natus*, *natal* fr root *gna* or *gan*, seen also in L *ind*, *in* Skr *jan*, to produce **GENUS**] The universe, the system of things of which ourselves are a part the world of matter, or of matter and mind, the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded, the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation, the total of all agencies and forces in the creation, the inherent qualities of anything, the essential qualities which constitute it what it is disposition of mind personal character, individual constitution, essential or inherent properties or qualities, quality, sort natural human instincts natural affection, life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial

**nature-myth**, ná'tür-mith, *n* A myth symbolical of or based on natural phenomena

**nature-printing**, ná'tür-priint-ing, *n* A process by which plants, &c., are made to impress their forms on a metal plate, casts being then taken for printing

**naught**, ná't, *n* [A Sax *naht*, *nóht*, *nawíht*, *nówíht*, fr *n*, not, and *awíht*, *órwíht* naught, lit not a whit (see **AUGHT**) *Naught* is the same, and not is an abbreviated form] *Naught* nothing — To set at naught, to slight, disregard, or despise — a Worthless, of no value or account, bad

**naughtily**, ná'ti-l, *adv* In a naughty manner, mischievously

**naughtiness**, ná'ti-nes, *n* State of being naughty, misbehaviour, as of children, mischievousness

**naughtly**, ná'ti, *a* [From *naught*] Bad, mischievous, ill-behaved

**naumachy**, **naumachia**, ná'm'-k-i, ná'm'-k-i-a, *n* [Gr *naumachia*=*naus*, a ship, and *maché*, fight] A show or spectacle representing a sea fight among the ancients, the place where these shows were exhibited

**nausea**, ná'shé-a, *n* [L *nausea*, fr Gr *nausia*, sea-sickness, fr *naus*, a ship **NAUTICAL**] Sea-sickness, sickness with a propensity to vomit

**nauseate**, ná'sh'-át, *v t* pret & pp *nauseated*, ná'sh'-át-ed, *ppr* *nausating*, ná'sh'-át-ing [L *nauseo*, *nauseditum* See **prec**] To feel nausea or be inclined to vomit — *v t* To loathe, to reject with disgust to act with disgust

**nauseous**, ná'sh-us, *a* [Nausea and -ous] Exciting nausea, loathsome, disgusting — **nauseously**, ná'sh-us-l, *adv* In a nauseous manner — **nauseousness**, ná'sh-us-nes, *n* Quality of being nauseous

**nautech-girl**, ná'ch-gerl, *n* In the East Indies a native professional dancing-girl

**nautical**, ná'tik-al, *a* [L *nauticus*, fr Gr *nautikos*, belonging to a ship, fr *naus*, a ship **NAVAL**] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation, naval marine

**nautically**, ná'tik-al-l, *adv* In a nautical manner

**nautiloid**, ná'ti-loid, *a* [Nautilus and -oid] Resembling the nautilus or its shell

**nautilus**, ná'ti-lus, *n* [Gr *nautilus*, fr *naus*, a ship **NAUTICAL**] A genus of cephalopods with many-chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral, also name for the argonaut or paper nautilus a form of diving-bell

**naval**, ná'val, *a* [L *navalis*, fr *navis* a ship (whence also *navigate*, *navy*) cog Gr *naus* (whence *nautical*, *nausea*), skr *naus*,

fr a root *nu* for *enu*, meaning to float or flow] Pertaining to ships, pertaining to a navy, nautical, maritime

**nave**, ná'v, *n* [A Sax *nafu*, *nafa*=D *nave*, *naaf*, Dan *nave*, Icel *naf*, G *nabe* a nave cog skr *nábhí*, a nave, a nave], *Nave* is a dim from this, and *auge* is partly derived from it] The central block or hub of a wheel, into which the ends of the spokes are inserted

**nave**, ná'v, *n* [Lat ship, fr O Fr *nave* [Mod Fr *nav*], *It nave*, fr L *navis*, a ship **NAVAL**] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church, the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance

**navel**, ná'v, *n* [A Sax *nafel*, *nafol*=D *navel*, Dan *nave*, Icel *naf*, G *nabel*=*navel*, dim form fr words signifying nave of a wheel **NAVE**] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus

**navel-string**, ná'v-string, *n* The umbilical cord

**navey**, ná'v, *n* [From O Fr *navcan*, fr L *L napellus*, a dim of L *napus*, turnip] The wild turnip

**navigable**, ná'vi-ga-bl, *a* [Fr *navigable*, G *navigabel*] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels, affording passage to ships

**navigableness**, **navigability**, ná'vi-ga-bl-nes, ná'vi-ga-bl'i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being navigable

**navigably**, ná'vi-ga-bl-l, *adv* In a navigable manner

**navigate**, ná'vi-gát, *v t* pret & pp *navigated*, ná'vi-gát-ed, *ppr* *navigating*, ná'vi-gát-ing [L *navigo*, *navigatum*=*navis*, a ship, and *ago*, I conduct] To conduct or guide a ship, to manage a ship, to sail — *v t* To manage in sailing, as a vessel, to pass over in ships, to sail or guide a ship over

**navigation**, ná'vi-gá'shon, *n* [Fr *navigation*, L *navigatio*] Act or art of navigating, the science or art of managing ships — **Aerial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons

**navigator**, ná'vi-gát-er, *n* One who navigates, one who directs the course of a ship

**navvy**, ná'v, *n* pl *navvies*, ná'vz [Abbrev fr *navigator*—the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation] A common labourer engaged on such works as the making of canals or railways

**navy**, ná'v, *n* [O Fr *navie*, fr L *navis*, a ship **NAVAL**] All the ships of a certain class belonging to a country, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c.

**navab**, ná-wab', *n* [NABOB] A viceroi, a deputy

**nay**, ná, *adv* [Equivalent to *no* *aye*, that is, not ever fr Icel and Dan *nei*, Sw *nej*, no, *ney*, comp *nor* for *ne* or, not or, *neither*, for *ne* *either*, not either &c. *No*] No, not only so, not this alone but — To say *nay*, to deny to refuse — *n* **Denial** refusal

**Nazarean**, **Nazarene**, ná'z-a-ri-an, ná'z-a-ri-an, *n* An inhabitant of Nazareth, a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity in contempt

**nazarene**, ná'z-a-rit, *n* [From Heb *nazar*, to separate] One of those Jews who bound themselves by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion. Num. vi. 2

**neap**, né'p, *n* [A Sax *nép*, *neap*, akin to Dan *lup* Icel *lnepr* narrow, scanty, and probably to *nip*] Low, or not rising high, applied to the lowest tides or those that happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon

**neaped**, né'p, *a* [See **prec**] Left aground by the falling of the tide as a ship

**neap-tide**, né'p-tíd, *n* One of the lowest tides opposite to *spring-tide*

**near**, né'r, *a* [A Sax *neár*, compar of *neah*, *nigh* (nearer being thus a double compar)=Icel *near*, *narri*, Dan *neer*, Sw *när*, *nära*, *near*, nearer **NEXT**, **NIGH**]



Nautilus shown in section







niesen, G niesen, a form of sneeze } To sneeze

**nefarious**, nē-fā'ri-us, a [L *nefarus*, fr *nefas*, impious unlawful, fr *ne*, not and *fas*, law ] Wicked in the extreme, villainous, detestable, infamous, atrocious

**nefariously**, nē-fā'ri-us-ly, adv In a nefarious manner

**negation**, nē-gā'shon, a [L *negatio*, fr *negō*, *negatus*, I say no or not—*ne*, not and *gatus*, verbal affix *go*, -*no* Akin *deny*, *renegade* ] A denial, a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be; contradiction or contradictory condition

**negative**, neg-at-iv, a [Fr *negatif*, L *negativus* See *prec* ] That denies, implying denial or negation opposed to *affirmative*, tending in the direction of denial, implying absence, opposed to *positive* having the power of stopping or restraining (a negative vote), *photog* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the reverse of those in nature — n A word which denies, as *no*, a proposition by which something is denied, that side of a question which denies or contradicts, the right or power of preventing the enactment of a law or decree, a veto, a decision or answer expressive of negation, a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used to obtain positive impressions — v t pret & pp *negatived*, *neg-at-ivd*, ppr *negating*, *neg-at-iv-ing* To disprove, to prove the contrary of, to reject by vote, to refuse to enact or sanction

**negatively**, neg-at-iv-ly, adv In a negative manner, with or by denial

**neglect**, neg-lect, v t pret & pp *neglected*, *neg-lect-ed*, ppr *neglecting*, *neg-lect-ing* [L *negligo*, *negligentum*, lit I do not pick up—*ne*, not, nor, and *lego*, I pick up LEGEND ] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little, to slight, to set at naught, not to heed, care for, or attend to, to disregard, to overlook, to omit by carelessness or design, to leave undone — n A neglecting, omission, forbearance to do anything that should be done, slight, omission of attention or civilities, negligence

**neglectful**, neg-lect'ful, a Showing neglect, heedless, careless, inattentive, accustomed or apt to neglect

**neglectfully**, neg-lect'ful-ly, adv In a neglectful manner

**negligence**, negh-jens, n [Fr *négligence*, L *negligentia* See *next* ] The quality or character of being negligent, neglect carelessness, remissness, an act of negligence, an instance of negligence or carelessness

**negligent**, negh-jent, a [Fr *négligent*, L *negligens*, *negligentis*, ppr of *negligo* I neglect NEGLECT ] Characterized by neglect, apt to neglect, careless, heedless, neglectful, indifferent, inattentive

**negligently**, negh-jent-ly, adv In a negligent manner, carelessly heedlessly

**negotiate**, &c See NEGOTIATE

**negotiability**, nē-gō'shi-a-bil'i-ty, n Quality of being negotiable

**negotiable**, nē-gō'shi-a-bil, a That may be negotiated, that may be transferred by assignment or indorsement

**negotiate**, nē-gō'shi-at v t pret & pp *negotiated*, *nē-gō'shi-at-ed*, ppr *negotiating*, *nē-gō'shi-at-ing* [L *negotior*, *negotiationis* fr *negotium*, want of leisure, business—*ne*, not, and *otium* leisure ] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale, to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, to hold diplomatic intercourse, as respecting a treaty, league, &c, to treat, to conduct communications in general — v t To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan), to pass in the way of business, to pass into circulation (as a bill of exchange)

**negotiation**, nē-gō'shi-ā'shon n [Fr *négoce*, L *negotiatio* ] A negotiating, the treating with another regarding sale or purchase, the intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like, diplomatic bargaining

**negotiator**, nē-gō'shi-āt-er, n One who negotiates, one who treats with others

**Negotiation**, nē-gō'shi-a-to-ri, a Relating to negotiation

**negress**, nē-gres, n A female negro

**negro**, nē-grō, n pl *negroes*, nē-grōz. [It and Sp *negro*, black, fr L *niger*, black ]

A black man, a member of that African race which is characterized by a black or very dark skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature — a Relating to negroes, black

**negroid**, nē-grōid, a [Negro and -oid ] Resembling negroes, having negro characteristics

**negus**, nē-gus, n [From the inventor, Col *Nemus*, of Queen Anne's time ] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice, or wine water, and sugar

**neigh**, nā, t pret & pp *neighed*, nād ppr *neighing*, nā'ing [A Sax *hnagan* = O D *neigan* Icel *hneigga*, *hneigga*, Sw *hneiga* probably an imitative word, comp L *hinnio* ]

To utter the cry of a horse, to whinny — n The voice of a horse a whinnying

**neighbour**, *neighbor*, nā'ber, n [A Sax *neah-bur*, *neah-bur*, lit a near-dweller, fr *neah*, near (NIGH), and *bur*, *gibur*, a dweller, a boor (BOOR) Similar are O Sax *nā'bur*, D *nabuur*, L *G nabor*, G *nachbar* ]

One who lives or dwells near another, one who lives in the same locality or in close proximity one who lives on friendly terms with another, one of our fellow-men also used as a familiar term of address — a Being in the vicinity adjoining, next — v t pret & pp *neighboured*, nā'berd, ppr *neighbouring*, nā'ber-ing To be near to, to adjoin

**neighbourhood**, nā'ber-hud, n The condition of being neighbours a place or district the inhabitants of which are neighbours, vicinity neighbours collectively, a district or locality in general (a low neighbourhood)

**neighbouring**, nā'ber-ing, a Living or being near, adjoining

**neighbourliness**, nā'ber-hi-nes, n State or quality of being neighbourly

**neighbourly**, nā'ber-hi, a Like or becoming a neighbour, acting as a good neighbour, social, friendly

**neither**, nē'ther or nā'ther, pron and pron adv [The negative of either earlier forms *nather*, *nouther*, &c, fr A Sax *nāther*, *nōther*, *nāther*, *nāhōther*, fr *ne*, not and *dictheater*, either EITHER ] Not either, not the one or the other — conj Not either, nor

**nelumbo**, nē-lum'bō, n [Ceylonese ] The



Nelumbo (Nelumbian speciosum)

Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful water-plant with rose-coloured flowers

**nematode**, nem'a-tōid, n [Gr *nēma*, *nēmato* a thread, from *nēō*, I spin ] One of an order of intestinal worms or entozoa having a long cylindrical and often filiform body, around worm — **nematode**, *nem itoid*,

nem'a tōid, a Pertaining to or resembling the nematodes

**Nemesis**, nem'e-sis, n [Gr, fr *nemō*, I distribute ] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice, hence just retribution or punishment

**memoral**, nem'or-al, a [L *memoralis*, fr *memus*, *memoria*, a word, ] Pertaining to a word or grove

**Neo-Latin**, nē-gō-lat-in, a and n [Gr *neos*, new, and *Latin* ] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin

**neolithic**, nē-ō-lith'ik, a [Gr *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone ] Belonging to a period in which implements of polished stone were used applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*

**neologist**, nē-ō-lō-jist, n A neologist

**neologism**, nē-ō-lō-jizm, n A neologist

**neologically**, nē-ō-lō-jik-ly, adv In a neological manner

**neologism**, nē-ō-lō-jizm, n [Neology ] A new word or phrase, or new use of a word, the use of new words

**neologist**, nē-ō-lō-jist, n [Neology and -ist ] One who is given to neology, an introducer of new words, an innovator in theology

**neologize**, nē-ō-lō-jiz, v t pret & pp *neologized*, nē-ō-lō-jizd, ppr *neologizing*, nē-ō-lō-jiz-ing [Neology and -ize ] To introduce or use new words or terms, to introduce or adopt new doctrines

**neology**, nē-ō-lō-jī, n [Gr *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word, doctrine ] The introduction of a new word or of new words, novel doctrines, rationalistic views in theology

**neophyte**, nē-ō-fīt, n [Gr *neos*, new, and *phuton*, a plant ] One newly implanted in the church, a new convert or proselyte, a novice, a tyro, a beginner in learning — a. Newly entered on some state

**neoteric**, *neoterical*, nē-ō-te'rik, nē-ō-te'rik-al, a [Gr *neoterikos*, fr *neoterios*, compar of *neos*, new NEW ] New, novel, recent in origin, modern

**neoterism**, nē-ō-te'rizm, n [See *prec* ] The introduction of new words or phrases, a neologism

**neoterize**, nē-ō-te'riz, v t pret & pp *neoterized*, nē-ō-te'rizd, ppr *neoterizing*, nē-ō-te'riz-ing [NEOTERIC ] To coin new words or phrases to neologize

**neotropical**, nē-ō-trop'ik-al, a [Gr *neos*, new, and L *tropical* ] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna, including all America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec

**nepeutic**, nep'eut'ik, nē-pen'th'ic, nē-pen'th'ic, n [Gr *nepenthes*—*nē*, not, and *penthos*, grief ] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes, any drug, bit or drug capable of removing pain or cure

**nephalism**, nē-fal'izm, n [Gr *nēphalismos*, fr *nēphalos*, sober, fr *nēphō* I abstain fr wine ] Teetotalism.—**nephallist**, nē-fal'ist, n A teetotalist

**nepheloid**, nef-el-oid a [Gr *nepheli*, a cloud ] Cloudy or turbid, as liquors

**nephew**, nē-fū, n [Fr *neveu*, fr L *nepos*, *neptis* a nephew, grandson descendant, cogn A Sax *nēfa*, Icel *nēfi* G *neffe*, Skt *napat*, a nephew Akin *niece* ] The son of a brother or sister

**nephralgia**, *nephralgy*, nē-fral'jī, a, nē-fral'jī, n [Gr *nephros* a kidney, and *algos*, pain ] Pain in the kidneys

**nephritis**, nē-frī'tis, n [Gr *nephritis*, fr *nephros*, kidneys ] The mineral otherwise called jade

**nephritic**, *nephritical*, nē-frī'tik, nē-frī'tik-al, a [Gr *nephritis*, fr *nephros* a kidney ] Pertaining to the kidneys affected with disease of the kidneys, relieving disorders of the kidneys

**nephritis**, nē-frī'tis, n [Gr *nephros*, kidneys, and term -*itis*, signifying inflammation ] Inflammation of the kidneys

**nephrotomy**, nē-frōt-ō-mī, n [Gr *neph-*







**neutralizer**, nū'trāl-iz-er, n. One who or that which neutralizes.

**neutrally**, nū'trāl-lī, adv. In a neutral manner, as a neutral.

**never**, nev'er, adv. [The neg. of *ever*, A Sax. *nefre*, fr. *ne*, not, and *afre*, ever, comp. *neither*, *either*, &c. EVER.] Not ever, at no time in no degree, not at all, not, emphatically.—*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never-ending*, *never-failing*, &c.

**nevermore**, nev'er-mōr, adv. Never again, at no future time.

**new**, nū, a. [A Sax. *neow*, *neove*, new = O Sax. *niwi*, D. *niruv*, Icel. *nir*, Sw. and Dan. *nū*, Goth. *nūwis*, G. *neu*, cog. W. *newydd*, Ir. *nuadh*, L. *novus* (whence *novel*, *renovate*, &c.), Fr. *neus*, Skr. *navas*—new, connected with *noir*.] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being, recent in origin, novel opposed to *old*, as used of things, not before known, recently discovered, recently produced by change, different from a former (a new life), not habituated, not familiar, unaccustomed fresh after any event, never used before, or recently brought into use, not second hand, recently commenced, starting afresh (a new week)—*New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America, the western hemisphere.—adv. Newly, recently especially used in composition.

**new-comer**, nū'kūm-er, n. One who has lately come.

**newel**, nū'el, n. [O Fr. *nozel*, *noel*, *noal*, fr. L. *novulus*, a newt, fr. *novus*, a nut, lit. the kernel.] The upright structure in a winding staircase supporting the steps, and round which they turn.—Open newel, where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar.

**new-fangled**, nū'fāŋ-gld, a. [From *new*, and *fang* to take, inclined to adopt what is new.] Fond of novelty, formed with the affectation of novelty, of new and unfamiliar fashion.

**new-fashioned**, nū'fā-shōnd, a. Made in a new fashion, lately come into fashion.

**Newfoundland**, nū'fōund-land or nū'fōund-land, n. A fine variety of dog supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, remarkable for sagacity, good-nature, and swimming powers.

**newish**, nū'ish, a. Somewhat new, nearly new.

**newly**, nū'lī, adv. Lately, freshly, recently, with a new form, different from the former in a new and different manner, before, afresh, anew.

**new-made**, nū'mād', a. Newly made or formed.

**newness**, nū'nes, n. State or quality of being new, lateness of origin, recentness, novelty, unfamiliarity.

**news**, nūz, n. [From *new* being probably a translation of Fr. *nouvelles*, *news*. This word has a plural form, but is almost always used as a singular.] Recent intelligence, something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown, tidings, intelligence, a newspaper.

**newsman**, news-vender, nūz'mān nūz'vend-er, n. One who sells or delivers newspapers.

**news-monger**, nūz'mung-er, n. One who deals in news, one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

**news-paper**, nūz'pā-per, n. A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events, a public print that circulates news, &c.

**news-room**, nūz'rom, n. A room or apartment where newspapers, and often reviews, magazines, &c., are read.

**newt**, nūt, n. [A corruption of an *ect*, *ect* being old forms. ERT.] A small tailed batrachian of lizard like appearance, living in ponds, ditches, and moist places, an eft

**Newtonian**, nū'tō'n-ān, a. Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him—*Newtonian telescope*, a form of reflecting telescope.

**next**, nelst, a superl. of *nigh*. [A Sax. *nechet*, *nezt*, *nēhta*, superl. of *nēh*, *neah*, *nigh*, NIGH.] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree. When *next* stands before an object without to after it it may be regarded as a preposition.—adv. At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

**nevous**, nek'vus, n. [L.] Tie, connection, interdependence existing.

**nib**, nib, n. [Same as *neb* (q v)] The bill or beak of a bird, the point of anything, particularly of a pen, a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder.—v t. pret. & pp. *nibbed*, *nibd*, ppr. *nibbing*, *nibing*. To furnish with a nib, to mend the nib of, as a pen.

**nibble**, nibl, v t. pret. & pp. *nibbled*, *nibld*, ppr. *nibbling*, *nibing*. [A freq. or dimin. of *nib* or *nip*.] To bite by little at a time to eat in small bits, to bite, as a fish does the bait, to carp at, just to catch by biting.—v i. To bite slightly or gently, to carp, find fault.—n. A little bite, or seizing to bite.

**nibbler**, nibl'er, n. One who nibbles, a carper.

**niblick**, nib'lik, n. [Origin doubtful.] A kind of golf-club with a thin, flat, iron head.

**nice**, nis, a. [O Fr. *nice*, *nice*, *nice*, head, fr. L. *nescius*, ignorant, not knowing, fr. *ne*, not, *scio*, I know. NESCIENCE.] Foolish or silly, over-scrupulous, fastidious, squeamish, punctilious distinguishing accurately and minutely, highly critical or discerning made with scrupulous exactness, exact, accurate, precise, pleasant to the senses, delicate, of a delicate nature, delicious, dainty, pleasing or agreeable in general.

**nice**, nīsh, adv. In a nice manner, fastidiously, critically, with delicate perception, accurately, exactly, precisely, finely, becomingly, pleasantly, satisfactorily.

**Nice**, nī-sh, a. Pertaining to *Nice* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor.—*Nice* creed, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325.

**nice**, nīsh, n. State or quality of being nice, nicety, delicacy of perception, squeamishness, accuracy, precision, agreeableness, pleasantness.

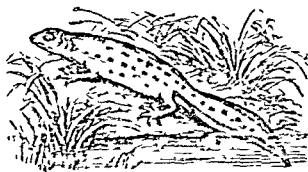
**nicety**, nīsh-ē-tī, n. [O Fr. *nicete*.] State or quality of being nice, delicacy of perception, fastidiousness, squeamishness, precision, accuracy, delicate management, a minute difference or distinction, (pl.) delicacies or dainties.

**niche**, nich, n. [Fr. *niche* fr. It. *nicchia*, a niche, originally a shell shaped recess, fr. *nicchio*, a shell, fr. L. *niculus*, a nest.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament.

**niched**, nicht, a. Put in a niche, having a niche or niches.

**nick**, nik, n. [Same as D. *niel*, Sw. *nick*, a nod, a wink, D. *niel* en, L. G. and G. *nielen*, to nod, or connected with *nick*, a notch.] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical time.—v t. pret. & pp. *nicked*, *nikt*, ppr. *nick*, *nick*, *nick*. To cut upon exactly.

**nick**, nik, n. [Perhaps a lighter form of old *noel* = *notch* (q v).] A notch cut in anything, a score for keeping an account, a notch in the shank of a printing type.

Smooth Newt (*Triton punctatus*)

v t. pret. & pp. *nicked*, *nikt*, ppr. *nick*, *nick*, *nick*. To make a nick or notch in, to mark with nicks.

**nickel**, nik'el, n. [Sw. *nickel*, *nickel*, a name perhaps connected with *Nick*, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceives the miners by giving no copper.] A valuable metal of a white colour and great hardness, magnetic and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile, in the United States, a small coin partly consisting of nickel.

**nickelle**, ni kel'ik, a. Pertaining to or containing nickel.

**nickeliferous**, ni-kel'if-er-ous, a. [Nickel, and L. *fero*, I bear.] Containing nickel.

**nickel-plating**, nik'el-plāt-ing, n. The plating of metals with nickel.

**nickel-silver**, nik'el-sil-ver, n. An alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel.

**nick-nack**, nik'nak, n. [Fr. *nick-nack*.] A trinket, a gem, a trifle. Spelled also *Nick-Jack*, *Nick-Jack*.—**nick-nackery**, nik'nak-er-ī, n. A collection of nick-nacks, a nick nack, a trifle.

**nickname**, nik'nām, n. [Probably from *nick* name (Icel. *nick* and *nefn*), the initial n being that of *an*, the indef. art, like *newt* for *ewt*.] A by-name, a name given in contempt, derision, or jest.—v t. pret. & pp. *nicknamed*, *nik'nāmd*, ppr. *nick naming*, *nik'nām ing*. To give a nickname to.

**nicknaw**, nik'nāw, a. [From *Nicot* who introduced tobacco into France, in 1560.] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

**Nicotine**, nik'g-tin, n. [*Nicot* and *ine*. See *pre*.] A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous.

**nickate**, nik'tāt, v t. pret. & pp. *nickated*, *nik'tāt-ed*, ppr. *nickating*, *nik'tāt-ing*. [L. *nicko*, *nickatus*, I wink.] To wink, to nickate.—**nickation**, *nik'tāshon*, n. Act of winking.

**nickitate**, nik'tītāt, v i. pret. & pp. *nickitated*, *nik'tītāt-ed*, ppr. *nickitating*, *nik'tītāt-ing*. [L. *nickito*, I wink, freq. of *nicko*.] NICKATE.] To wink to nickate.—**nickitating**, *nik'tītāt-ing*, n. A thin movable membrane most largely developed in birds, which covers and protects the eyes.

**nidamental**, nid-a-men'tal, a. [L. *nidamentum*, a nest, fr. *nidus*, a nest. NEST.] Pertaining to nests or what protects eggs.

**nidificate**, nid'if-i-kāt, v t. pret. & pp. *nidificated*, *nid'if-i-kāt-ed*, ppr. *nidificating*, *nid'if-i-kāt-ing*. [L. *nidifico*, fr. *nidus*, a nest, *facio*, I make. NEST.] To make a nest and bring out young.—**nidification**, *nid'if-i-kā'shon*, n. Act of nidificating.

**nidify**, nid'if-i, v t. pret. & pp. *nidified*, *nid'if-id*, ppr. *nidifying*, *nid'if-ing*. [Fr. *nidifier*—L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, I make.] To nidify.

**nidor**, nid'or, n. [L.] Scent, savour, smell of cooked food.

**nidus**, nid'us, n. [L., a nest. NEST.] Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment, the bodily seat of a zymotic disease, the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.

**niece**, nīz, n. [Fr. *nièce*, O Fr. *nièce*, fr. L. *neptis*, a granddaughter allied to *nepos*, *nepotus*, a nephew. NEPHEW.] The daughter of one's brother or sister.

**niello**, ni-el'lo, n. [It. fr. L. *niellum*, fr. L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] Ornamentation of metal plates by cutting lines and filling them up with a black or coloured composition.

**niggard**, nig'erd, n. [From Icel. *knoggr*, Sw. *nygg* niggardly, with term -ard.] A miser, a stingy person, a sordid, parsimonious wretch.—**niggard**, *nig'erd*, n. A miserly, stingy, meanly covetous sordidly parsimonious sparing.—**niggardly**, *nig'erd*, adv. In a niggard manner.—**niggardliness**, *nig'erd-lī-nes*, n. The quality of being niggardly, sordid parsimony.

**nigger**, nig'er, n. [Fr. *negre*, Sp. *negro* NEGRO.] A familiar or contemptuous name for a negro or other person of coloured race.

**nigh**, nī, a. [A Sax. *neah*, *neah*, *neah*, *neah*, O Sax. *nāh*, L. G. *nir*, D. *ni*, Icel. *nā*, *nāh*, *nāh*, near *prep* *nach*, to, after, Goth. *neihra*, *nigh* NEAR. NEIGHBOUR.] Near, not distant or remote in place or time, closely







**no**, *nô*, *adv* [A Sax *nd*, *nô*, *no*, fr the negative particle *ne*, *n*, and *a*, ever, this negative particle=Icel *ne*, Goth *n*, Bohemian and Rus *ne*, Armor and Gael. *na*, *L* *ne*, Gr *nê*, Skr *na*, alin *nor*, *not*, *nav* *none*] A word of denial or refusal, opposed to *yes* — *a*. A denial, a negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative (the *noes* have it)

**no**, *nô*, *a* [From A Sax *nan*, *none*, by loss of *n*, it is related to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine*] Not any, not one, none — *adv*. Not in any degree, not at all, not chiefly with comparatives (no sooner)

**Noahian**, *nô-â-k'ân*, *a* [Heb. *Noach*, Noah] Pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time

**nobility**, *nô-bil'i-ti* *n* [L. *nobilitas* NOBIL] State or quality of being noble, nobleness, loftiness or elevation of soul, the state of being of noble birth or rank, nobles collectively, the persons collectively who are of rank above commoners, the peerage

**noble**, *nô-bl*, *a* [Fr *noble*, fr *L nobilis*, high born, noble, for *gnobilis*, fr stem of *gnosco*, *nosce*, I know, *gnôscô*] Of ancient and splendid family of lofty lineage, distinguished from commoners by rank and title, belonging to the highest rank or class in a community, belonging to the peerage, illustrious, eminent, exalted, high in excellence or worth, lofty in character, *magnanimous*, proceeding from or characteristic of greatness of mind, magnificent, stately, splendid, of the best kind, choice, excellent — *n*. A person of rank above a com-

moner; of the characteristic effects of night-light, a night-piece

**nod**, *nod*, *v* pret & pp *noddod*, *nod'd*, *ppr* *noddod*, *nod'ding* [Allied to O H G *nuton*, *nuton*, to shake further connections doubtful] To incline the head with a quick motion, to make a slight bow, to let the head sink from sleep, to make an inclination of the head, as in assent or in beckoning, to bend or incline the top with a quick motion — *v* *t*. To incline, as the head or top, to signify by a nod, to beckon by a nod. *n*. A quick downward shake of the head, as in drowsiness or sleep, or as a sign of assent, salutation, &c.

**nodal**, *nô-d'al*, *a* [From *node*] Pertaining to a node or nodes — *Nodal* points and *nodal* lines the points or lines of a vibrating body which remain at rest during the vibration.

**nodated**, *nô-dât-ed*, *a* [L. *nodatus*, fr *nodus*, a knot] Knotted, having knots

**nodding**, *nod'ding*, *p* *a* Bending with a quick motion, having a drooping head, as a flower

**noddile**, *nod'l*, *n* [A dim corresponding to *knod*, *knude*, a knob, a knot, *Din knude* a knot akin to *knout*] The head used humorously

**noddy**, *nod'i*, *n* [Probably fr *nod*, and equivalent to sleepy-head, comp *noddle*] A simpleton, a fool, a sea-fowl of the tern kind so called from its being easily taken

**node**, *nôd*, *n* [L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot, cog knot, *noddile*] A knot, *fig* an entanglement, a knob a protuberance, a sort of knot or thickening on a stem where leaves arise, one of the two points

in which two great circles of the celestial sphere (as of the ecliptic and equator) intersect each other, one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary

**nodose**, *nô-d'ô-s* *a* [L. *nodosus* NOSE] Full of knots knotted jointed.

**nodosity**, *nô-dô-si-ti* *n* The state or quality of being nodose, knottiness, a knotty protuberance

**nodular**, *nô-d'ul-er*, *a* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule

**nodule**, *nô-d'ul*, *n* [L. *nodulus*, dim of *nodus* a knot NOSE] A little knot or lump, a round mass or body, a rounded mineral mass

**noctil**, *nôct'il*, *n* [Fr *noctile*, *L* *noctilus*, fr *noctis* the night] Relating to the mind or intellect

**noct**, *nôg*, *n* [Same as Dan *knag*, *knage*, a wooden peg, *D* *knag*, a yard-arm, akin *knag*] A wooden pin, a brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall

**nozzin**, *nôg'in*, *n* [Fr *nozzin*, Gael. *nozzan*, a nozzin] A small mug or wooden cup, a measure equivalent to a gill

**noils**, *noiz*, *n* pl [Origin doubtful] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing

**noise**, *noiz*, *n* [Fr *nois*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *nozia*, for *L* *nozia* injury, hurt NOXIOUS] A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause more especially a din, a confused mixture of sounds, uproar, outcry, clamour, frequent talk, much public conversation or discussion — *v* *t* pret & pp *noised*, *noiz'd*, *ppr* *noising*, *noiz'ing* To spread by rumour or report

**noiseless**, *noiz'les*, *a* Making no noise or bustle, silent — *noiselessly*, *noiz'les-l* *adv* Without noise, silently — *noiselessness*, *noiz'les-nes*, *n* State of being noiseless

**noisily**, *noiz'i-l*, *adv* In a noisy manner; with noise

**noisiness**, *noiz'i-nes*, *n* State or quality of being noisy

**noisome**, *noiz'm*, *a* [From old *nois* for

*annoy*, and *-some*] Noxious to health or morally noxious, offensive to the smell or other senses, disgusting, fetid — *noisomely*, *noiz'm-l*, *adv* In a noisome manner — *noisomeness*, *noiz'm-nes*, *n* Quality of being noisome

**noisy**, *noiz'i*, *a* [Noise and *-y*] Making a loud noise, turbulent, obstreperous, full of noise

**nomad**, *nô-mad*, *n* [Gr *nomas*, *nomados* living on pasturage, fr *nomê*, I feed, I pasture] One who leads a wandering or pastoral life, feeding flocks or herds, and not subsisting by tillage

**nomade**, *nô-mad*, *n* Same as *NOMAD*

**nomadic**, *nô-mad'ik*, *a* [Gr *nomadikos* NOYAD] Pertaining to nomads, subsisting by cattle or sheep, and wandering for the sake of pasturage, pastoral — *nomadism*, *nô-mad-izm*, *n* The state of being a nomad.

**nomarch**, *nô-m'ark*, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a name, *archê*, I rule] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome — *nomarchy*, *nom'ar-ki*, *n* A district under a nomarch

**nome**, *nôm*, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a district] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece

**nomenclator**, *nô-men-clat'er*, *n* [L. fr. *nomina*, a name, and *cal*, I call] A person who calls a person or thing by their names, a person who settles the names of things

**nomenclature**, *nô-men-clat'ur*, *n* [L. *nomenclatura* See prec.] A system of names, the vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any branch of science, the scientific names for individual things.

**nominal**, *nô-m'i-nal*, *a* [L. *nominalis*, fr *nomina*, *nomina*, a name NAME] Pertaining to a name or names, titular, existing in name only, not real, merely so called.

**nominalism**, *nô-m'i-nal-izm*, *n* The principles of the nominalists

**nominalist**, *nô-m'i-nal-ist*, *n* [Nominal and *-ist*] One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words opposed to *realist*

**nominality**, *nô-m'i-nal-i-ti*, *adv* In a nominal manner, by name or in name only, not really

**nominate**, *nô-m'i-nât* *i* *t* pret & pp *nominated*, *nô-m'i-nât-ed*, *ppr* *nominating*, *nô-m'i-nât-ing* [L. *nomino*, *nomino*, *nomino*, fr *nomina*, *nomina*, a name NAME] To name, to mention by name, to name or designate for an office or place, to name for an election, choice or appointment, to propose by name — *nominally*, *nô-m'i-nâl-l*, *adv* By name, particularly

**nomination**, *nô-m'i-nâ'shon*, *n* [L. *nominatione*] Act of nominating, act of proposing by name for an office, the power of nominating or appointing to office, the state of being nominated.

**nominalist**, *nô-m'i-nâl-ist*, *a* Pertaining to the nominative case

**nominalive**, *nô-m'i-nâl-iv*, *a* [Fr *nominal*, *L* *nominalis*, naming NOYAD] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence — *n*. The nominative case, a nominative word — *nominalively*, *nô-m'i-nâl-iv-l*, *adv* As a nominative

**nominator**, *nô-m'i-nât'er*, *n* One who nominates

**nominee**, *nô-m'i-nê*, *n* A person nominated, one proposed to fill a place or office

**nomology**, *nô-mô-l'ô-j*, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a law, and *logos* discourse] The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government

**non-acceptance**, *non-ak-sep'tans*, *n* A refusal to accept

**nonage**, *non'aj*, *n* [L. *non*, not, and *age*] State of being not of age, or under age minority; the time of life before a person becomes legally of age

**nonagenarian**, *non-â-jen-â-ri-an*, *n* [L. *nonagenarius*, fr *nonageni*, ninety each,



Noble of Edward III. A, Actual diameter of the coin

**moner**; a nobleman, a peer, an old English gold coin, value 6s 8d sterling

**nobleman**, *nô-bl-man*, *n* A noble, a peer one of rank above a commoner

**nobleness**, *nô-bl-nes*, *n* State or quality of being noble, nobility, noble rank, stateliness, magnificence

**noblelike**, *nô-bl'es*, *a* [Fr *noblese*, *L* *nobilitas*, fr *L* *nobilis*, noble] T. nobility, persons of noble rank collectively

**noblewoman**, *nô-bl-wô-man*, *n* A female of noble rank.

**nobly**, *nô-bl*, *adv* In a noble manner, with the rank of a noble, heroically, with magnanimity splendidly, magnificently

**nobody**, *nô-bô-d*, *n* [No and *body*] No person, no one, a person of no standing or position

**noctambulist**, *nôk-tam'b'ul-ist*, *n* [From *L* *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, I walk] A night walker or somnambulist

**noctilucous**, *nôk-t'il'ûs*, *a* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *lucio*, I shine] Shining in the night

**noctivagant**, *nôk-tiv'â-gant*, *a* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, *vago*, *ppr* of *vago*, I wander] Wandering in the night

**nocturnal**, *nôk-t'urn*, *n* [L. *nocturnus* nocturnal] A religious service formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight, now a part of matins.

**nocturnal**, *nôk-t'urn'al*, *a* [L. *nocturnus*, fr *nox* *noctis*, night NIGHT] Pertaining to night, done or happening at night; nightly, done or being every night, *soot* active by night, but closed during the day and expanding during the night, as flowers

**nocturnally**, *nôk-t'urn-l*, *adv* In a nocturnal manner, in the night, nightly.

**nocturne**, *nôk-t'urn*, *n* [Fr. *nocturne* NOCTURNAL] A painting exhibiting some



aa, Nodes







**north-east**, *nóth-est*, *n* The point midway between the north and east — *a* Pertaining to the north-east north-eastern

**north-easter**, *nóth-est'er*, *n* A wind from the north-east

**north-easterly**, *nóth-est'er li*, *a* Toward or from the north-east

**north-eastern**, *nóth-est'ern*, *a* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east

**north-eastward**, *nóth-est'werd*, *adv* Towards the north-east

**northier**, *nóth'er li*, *a* Pertaining to the north, northern, proceeding from the north — *adv* Toward the north

**northern**, *nóth'ern*, *a* [A Sax *northern*] Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west, in a direction toward the north, or a point near it, proceeding from the north — *n* An inhabitant of the north — Northern lights, the popular name of the aurora borealis

**northerner**, *nóth'er ner*, *n* A native or inhabitant of the north or of a northern country or part

**northernmost**, *nóth'eru móst* *a* Situated at the point furthest north

**northward**, *nóth'ward*, *nóth'werd*, *adv* [A Sax *northeard* northcarde, the latter a genitive form] Toward the north — *a* Being toward the north

**northwardly**, *nóth'werd-li*, *adv* In a northern direction

**north-west**, *nóth-west*, *n* The point in the horizon midway between the north and west — *a* Pertaining to the point between the north and west, being in or proceeding from this quarter

**north-westerly**, *nóth-west'er li*, *a* Toward or from the north-west

**north-western**, *nóth-west'ern*, *a* Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west

**Norwegian**, *nor-wé'jan*, *a* Belonging to Norway — *n* A native of Norway

**nose**, *nóz*, *n* [A Sax *nosu*, *nasu* = O Frs *nose*, D *nus*, Icel. *nos*, Dan. *nese*, Sw. *nasa*, G. *nase*, cog. Pol. *nos*, L. *nasus* Skr. *nasu*, *nasá* = nose. *Ness* is akin] The organ of smell employed also in respiration and speech, the power of smelling hence, scent, sagacity, something supposed to resemble a nose — *a* nozzle — *To* lead by the nose, to lead blindly — *To* turn up the nose, to show contempt — *v* pret & pp *nosed*, *nózd*, ppr *nosng*, *nózing* *To* smell, to scent, to traw through the nose — *v* i. *To* smell to pry officiously

**nosed**, *nózd*, *a* Having a nose of a certain kind used in compounds (long *nosed*)

**nosegay**, *nóz'ga*, *n* [Nose and gay] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell, a bouquet

**noseless**, *nóz'les*, *a* Destitute of a nose

**nose-ring**, *nóz'ring* *n* A ring worn in the nose as an ornament a ring for the nose of an animal, *a* bull, *a* pig, &c

**nosological**, *no-so-loj'ik*, *a* Pertaining to nosology

**nosologist**, *no-sol'ist*, *n* [NOSOLOGY] One who classifies diseases

**nosology**, *no-sol'j-i*, *n* [Gr *nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases

**nostalgia**, *nos-tal'ja*, *n* [Gr *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country, home sickness

**nostril**, *nos'tril*, *n* [O E *nostril*, *nose* *thril*, A Sax. *nostryl*, lit. nose hole, *thryl* or *thryl* meaning a hole, whence *thurlian* to bore (same word as *thrill*)] One of the two apertures of the nose

**nostrum**, *nos'trum*, *n* [L. *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret, a quack medicine, anything prescribed as a remedy or specific

**not** *not*, *adv* [Contr fr. *naught*, *naught* and equivalent to *ne ought* NAUGHT] A

word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal

**notability**, *nót-a-bil' it*, *n* Notableness, a notable person or thing, a person of note

**notable**, *nót'a-bl*, *a* [Fr. *notable*, L. *notabilis*, fr. *nota*, I mark or note, fr. *nota* a mark, for *gnota*, fr. *notus*, *notus*, known NOTI, NOBLE.] Worthy of note or notice remarkable, memorable, noted or distinguished, conspicuous manifest, observable — *n* A person or thing of note or distinction, one of the French nobles selected by the king to form a parliament before the revolution

**notableness**, *nót'a-bl-ness*, *n* State or quality of being notable

**notably**, *nót'a-bl*, *adv* In a notable manner remarkably eminently especially

**notarial**, *nót'a-ri'al*, *a* Pertaining to a notary — **notariaily**, *nót'a-ri-al li*, *adv* In the manner of a notary

**notary**, *nót'a-ri*, *n* [L. *notarius*, a secretary, a clerk, a writer, fr. *nota*, a note, sign, or mark NOTE] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protest bills of exchange, &c. called also *Notary Public*

**notation**, *nót'a-shon*, *n* [L. *notatio* fr. *nota*, I mark, a mark, NOTE] A marking or noting, act or practice of recording anything by marks, figures, or characters, especially facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic, algebra, music, &c

**notch**, *noch* *n* [Softened form of old *noel*, a notch = O D *noel*, O Sw. *noel*, a notch akin *nick*] A hollow cut in anything, an incision a nick, an indentation, a gap — *v* pret & pp *notched*, *nocht*, ppr *notching*, *nocht'ing* *To* cut a notch or notches in, to cut in small hollows, to indent

**notching**, *nocht'ing*, *n* A series of notches

**note**, *nót*, *n* [Fr. *note*, *nota*, NOTE] A sign, a character, fr. *notus*, known for *notus*, pp. of *gnosco*, *nosco*, I know NOBLE, KNOW] A mark, sign, or token, a mark on the margin of a book, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book explaining or adding something, an explanatory or critical comment, an annotation, a memorandum or short writing to assist the memory or for after use or reference, a list of items, a reckoning bill, account, a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, a diplomatic or official communication in writing, a short letter a billet, notice, heed, observation, reputation, consequence, distinction a character which represents a musical sound or the sound itself, harmonious or melodious sound — *v* pret & pp *noted*, *nóted*, ppr *noting*, *nóting* *To* observe carefully, to mark, to heed, to attend to, to set down in writing, to make a memorandum of, to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured — a proceeding done by a notary

**note-book**, *nót'buk*, *n* A book in which notes or memoranda are written

**noted**, *nóted*, *p* *a* Being of note, much known by reputation or report, celebrated, famous, distinguished

**noteless**, *nót'les*, *a* Not attracting notice, not conspicuous

**note-paper**, *nót'pá-per*, *n* Paper for writing letters or notes on

**noteworthy**, *nót'wer-thi*, *a* Deserving notice worthy of observation or notice

**nothing**, *nó'thing*, *n* [No thing] Not anything opposed to anything and something, non-existence, nothingness, a trifle a thing of no consideration or importance, a cipher — *adv* In no degree, not at all

**nothingness**, *nó'thing-ness*, *n* Nilinity, non-existence, insignificance

**notice**, *nót'is*, *n* [Fr. *notice*, fr. L. *notitia*, notice, fr. *no*, *notum*, I know NOTE] The act of noting, note, heed, regard cognizance, information, intelligence, direction, order, warning, intimation beforehand, a paper that communicates information, attention, civility, a short statement, a brief critical review — *v* pret & pp *noticed*, *nó'tist*, ppr *noticing*, *nó'tis'ing* *To* take note or notice of to perceive, to become aware of, to observe, to mark, to

mention or make observations on, to treat with attention and civility

**noticeable**, *nót'is-a-bl*, *a* That may be noticed or observed, worthy of notice or observation readily noticed, observable

**noticeably**, *nót'is-a-bl*, *adv* In a noticeable manner, markedly

**notification**, *nót'is-ká'shon*, *n* [See next] Act of notifying or giving notice; notice given, intimation the writing which communicates information, an advertisement, citation, &c

**notify**, *nót'if*, *v* pret & pp *notified*, *nót'if'id* ppr *notifying*, *nót'if'ing* [Fr. *notifier*, fr. L. *notificare* fr. *notus* known, and *facio*, I make NOTE] *To* make known, *to* declare, *to* publish, *to* give notice *to*, *to* inform by words or writing

**notion**, *nó'shon*, *n* [Fr. *notion*, L. *notio*, fr. *nosco* *notus*, I know NOTE] A mental conception, mental apprehension, idea, sentiment, opinion, belief or view entertained, slight feeling or inclination

**notional**, *nó'shon-al*, *a* Partaking of the nature of a notion, imaginary, ideal, existing in idea only, visionary, whimsical fanciful

**notion-chord**, *nót'ú-kord*, *n* [Gr *notos*, the bag and *chorde*, a string] A sort of rod or chord embracing the rudimentary backbone

**notoriety**, *nót'ú-rí-é ti*, *n* [Fr. *notoriété*] The state or attribute of being notorious, the state of being publicly known to disadvantage, discreditable publicity, one who is notorious

**notorious**, *nót'ú-rí-us*, *a* [L. *notorius*, fr. L. *notor*, a voucher, a witness, fr. *notare*, to mark NOTE] Publicly known and spoken of, manifest to the world, known to disadvantage, publicly known from some discreditable cause

**notoriously**, *nót'ú-rí-us-li*, *adv* In a notorious manner, publicly, openly

**notoriousness**, *nót'ú-rí-us-ness*, *n* State of being notorious notoriety

**notwithstanding**, *nót-wíth stánd'ing*, *a* participial compound passing into a prep and a cony [Not and *withstanding*] In spite of, despite, nevertheless, however

**naught**, *ná't*, *a* [A Sax. *naucht*, *te* no want NAUGHT] Not anything, nothing, a cipher

**naive**, *nóm*, *n* [O Fr. *naive*, *non*, *nom*, Fr. *nom*, fr. L. *nomen*, name NOMINAL] In gram. a name, a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial

**nominal**, *nóm'nal*, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a noun

**nourish**, *nú'rish*, *v* pret & pp *nourished*, *nú'rish't*, ppr *nourishing*, *nú'rish'ing* [O Fr. *nurrir*, *nurrir*, fr. *nourre* (*nourrasant*, &c), fr. L. *nutrre*, *to* nourish, akin *nurse*, *nurturous*, *nurture*] *To* feed, to supply with nutriment or what promotes growth, *fig* to supply the means of support and increase to, to encourage, to foster, to cherish, rear, or bring up

**nourishable**, *nú'rish-a-bl*, *a* Susceptible of nourishment

**nourisher**, *nú'rish-er*, *n* A person or thing that nourishes

**nourishing**, *nú'rish'ing*, *p* *a* Helping to nourish promoting growth, nutritious

**nourishment**, *nú'rish-ment*, *n* The act of nourishing, nutrition, food, sustenance nutriment, *fig* that which promotes any kind of growth or development

**novice**, *nóv*, *n* [Gr] Intellect, mind, understanding, talent [Colloq.]

**novel**, *nó'vél*, *a* [O Fr. *novel*, fr. *novelle*, novel, a novel, what is newly told, fr. L. *novellus*, a dim. fr. *novus*, new (seen also in novice, innovate, renovate, &c) NEW] Of recent origin or introduction new and striking, of a kind not known before, unusual, strange — *n* A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, written to amuse or entertain readers, and professing to give a picture of real life

**novelist**, *nó'vél-ist*, *n* [Novel and *ist* = *novellist*] A writer of a novel or of novels







**numskull**, num'skul, n [*Numbandskull*] A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a stupid fellow

**nun**, nun, n [*A. Sax nunne*, fr *L L nonna*, *L Gr nonna*, a nun, comp *Skr nana*, mother] A woman devoted to a religious life and who lives in a convent or nunnery, under a vow of perpetual chastity and celibacy, a female monk

**nuncio** nun'shi-o, n [*It nuncio*, *nuncio*, *Sp nuncio*, fr *L nuntius*, a messenger, for *nuntius*, fr *novus*, new, also *annuncius*, *renuncio*, *pronuncio*, *enunciate*, &c.] A messenger, an ambassador of the first rank representing the pope at the court of a sovereign

**nuncupative**, **nuncupatory**, nun-kū-pat-iv, nun kū'pa-to-rē, n [*From L nuncupo*, *nuncupatus* I name, I call—*nomen*, a name and *capio*, I take] Orally pronounced, not written, as a will

**nunnery**, nun'e-n, n, pl **nunneries**, nun'e-nz [*Nun and -ery*—O *Fr nunnerie*] A house in which nuns reside

**nuptial**, nup'tial, a Relating to nuns, nuptials

**nuptial**, nup'shal, a [*Fr nuptial*, *L nuptialis* fr *nuptia*, marriage, fr *nubo*, *nuptum*, I marry, said of a woman, properly, I veil root *nub*, whence *L nubes*, a cloud. *NEBULA*] Pertaining to marriage, done at a wedding, constituting marriage—**nuptials**, nup'shalz, n pl Marriage

**nurse**, ners, n [*Fr nourrice*, fr *L nutritrix*, *nutricia*, a nurse, fr *nutrio*, I nourish *NOURISH*] One who suckles or nourishes a child, a female who has the care of a young child or children, one who tends or takes care of the young, sick or infirm, a female attendant in a hospital, one who or that which nurtures, cherishes or protects, *hort* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant—*v t* pret & pp *nursed*, *nerst*, *pp nursing*, *nersting* To act as nurse to feed and tend generally in infancy to suckle, to rear, to nurture, to tend in sickness or infirmity, to promote growth or vigour in, to foment, to foster

**nursery**, ner'se-n, n [*Nurse and -ery*] The place or apartment in which children are nursed and taken care of, a place where trees, shrubs, plants, &c. are raised and propagated, the place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted

**nursery-governess**, ner'se-n guv'er-nes, n A governess for young children

**nurseryman**, ner'se-n-man, n One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one

**nursling**, ner'sing, n [*Nurse and -ling*] One who is nursed, an infant, a child

**nurture**, ner'tūr, n [*Fr nourriture* fr *nourrir*, to nourish *NOURISH*, *NUURSE*] The act of nourishing, education, upbringing, food, nourishment—*v t* pret and *pp nurtured*, *ner'turd*, *pp nurturing*, *ner'turing* To nourish, to educate, to bring or train up

**nut**, nut, n [*A.Sax hnūt*—*L G nut*, *D noot*, *Icel hnót* *Dan nod*, *G nuss*, *Gael cnuadh*] A fruit containing a seed or kernel inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe, an achene, a small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw to be put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place—A nut to crack, a difficult problem to solve, a puzzle to be explained—*v i* pret & *pp nutted*, *nut'ed*, *pp nutting*, *nutting* To gather nuts

**nutant**, nū'tant, a [*L nutans*, *nutantis* *ppr* of *nuto*, I nod, *freq* of *nuo*, I nod [*NUENDO*] Drooping or nodding, as the blossom of a plant

**nutatio**, nū-tā'shon, n [*L nutatio* See *prec*] A nodding, a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to make the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon

**nut-brown**, nū'tbrown, a Brown as a nut long kept and dried

**nut-cracker**, nut'krak'er, n An instrument for cracking nuts, a European bird that feeds on nuts

**nut-hatch**, nut'hach, n [*The hatch* is a softened form of *hail*] A scansion bird which eats the kernel of the hazel-nut

**nutmeg**, nut'neg, n [*From nut*, and O *Fr muguette*, *nutmeg*, fr *L muscus*, *mus*, lit the scented nut *NUT*, *MUSC*] The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malay Archipelago—*Nutmeg* butter, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg

**nutria** nū'tri-a, n [*Sp nutria*, *lutria*, fr *L lutra*, an otter] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypou

**nutrient**, nū'tri-ent, a [*L nutriens* -*entis*, *ppr* of *nutrio* I nourish *NOURISH*] Nourishing, nutritious—*n* Any substance which nourishes

**nutriment**, nū'tri-ment, n [*L nutritum*, fr *nutrio*, I nourish *NOURISH*] That which nourishes, nourishment, food, aliment—**nutrimental**, nū'tri-ment'al, a Nutritious nourishing

**nutrition** nū'tri'shon, n [*Fr nutrition* *L nutritio*, fr *nutrio*, I nourish (whence *nourish*, *nurse*, &c.)] The act or process by which plants or animals absorb their proper food, the process of assimilating food, the act of nourishing, that which nourishes, nutriment

**nutritious**, nū'tri'shus, a [*Nutritio* and -*ous*] Serving to nourish, containing or supplying nutriment—**nutritiously**, nū'tri'shus-l, *adv* In a nutritious manner

**nutritive**, nū'tri-tiv, a Having the quality of nourishing nutritious, pertaining to nutrition—**nutritively**, nū'tri-tiv-l, *adv* In a nutritive manner

**nut-shell**, nut'shel, n The hard shell inclosing the kernel of a nut—*In a nut-shell*, *fig* in little compass, in a few words

**nutty**, nut'i, a [*Nut* and -*y*] Abounding in nuts, flavoured like a nut, resembling a nut

**nut-vomica** nūts-vom'i-ka, n [*From L nut*, a nut, and *vomica*, I vomit] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the violent poison strychnine, a drug containing strychnine

**nozzle**, nūzl, *v t* pret & *pp* *nuzzled*, *nūz-l*, *ppr* *nuzzling*, *nūz'ing* [*From nose*, akin to *nozzle*] To rub with the nose, to put a ring into the nose of, to root up with the nose—*v i* To work with the nose, to feel or rub something with the nose, to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom

**nyctalopia**, nīk-tā'lop-i-a, n [*Gr nykta-* *los*, blind by night—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *alao*, blind, and *ops*, the eye] Night-blindness applied also to the exactly opposite defect of vision, hemeralopia (which see)

**nyctitropic**, nīk-ti trop'ik, a [*Gr nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *tropos*, a turn] Said of certain plants, the leaves of which assume certain positions at night

**nyctau**, nī'gr, n *NYCTAU*

**nymphe**, nūmf, n [*Fr nymphe*, fr *L nymphe*, fr *Gr nymphe*, a nymph, a girl, a bride, akin to *L nubo*, I marry *NEPTAL*] One of the inferior divinities of the Greeks and Romans, imagined as beautiful maidens haunting the mountains, forests, meadows or waters, a poetical name for a young and attractive woman, a maiden, a damsel, also the pupa or chrysalis of an insect

**nymphaean**, nūm-fē'an, a Pertaining to nymphs, inhabited by nymphs

**nympholepsy**, nūm-fō-lep-si, n [*Gr nymphe*, a nymph, and *lepsis*, a taking] A species of ecstasy or fascination.—**nympholeptic**, nūm-fō-lep't, n [*Gr nymphe*, *lepto*] A person affected with nympholepsy

**nymphomania**, nūm-fō-mā'n-i-a, n [*Gr nymphe*, a nymph, and *mania*, madness] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females

**nyctagmus**, nīk-tag'mus, n [*Gr nykta-* *mos*, a nodding] An involuntary rolling motion of the eyes

## O.

**O** is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet

**o, ō, interj** An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, the sign of the vocative often distinguished from *oh*, which is regarded as more strictly a particle expressive of emotion

**oaf**, ōf, n [*From Icel oftr*, an elf or fury *ELF*] A funny changeling, a dolt, a blockhead—**oafish**, ōf'ish, a Stupid, dull, doltish

**oak**, ōk, n [*A.Sax deo*—*O*, *O Fris ōl*, *Icel of*, *D eik*, *L G eikē*, *Dan eeg*, *Sw el*, *G eiche*, root unknown] A well known and valuable tree of many species, long much used for ship-building and still for purposes which require strength and durability, the bark being used for tanning

**oak-apple**, ōk'ap'l, n An oak gall

**oaken**, ōk'n, a Made of oak or consisting of oak

**oak-gall**, ōk'gāl, n A gall of the oak, a growth caused by an insect

**oak-leather**, ōk'leth'er, n A fungous growth in the fissures of old oaks

**oakling**, ōk'ling, n [*Oak* and -*ling*] A young oak

**oak-paper**, ōk'pā-per, n Paper hangings

**oakum**, ōk'um, n [*A Sax deumba*, tow, *oakum* lit matter combed out, from prefix *a* away out, and *comb*, a comb *COMB*] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres, employed for calking, &c

**oaky**, ōk'i, a [*Oak* and -*y*] Like oak, hard, firm, strong

**oar**, ōr, n [*A Sax āra*—*Icel dr*, *Dan aar*, *Sw āra* perhaps fr root *ar* seen in *A.Sax erian*, *Goth arjan*, *L ara*, I plough, or allied to *rudder*, row] A long piece of timber, rather broad and flat at one end, used to propel a boat through the water—*v i* pret & *pp oared*, *ōrd*, *ppr oaring*, *ōring*—*v t* To impel by rowing

**oared**, ōrd, a Furnished with oars

**oar-lock**, ōr'lok, n A rowlock

**oarman**, ōr-man, n One who rows at the oar, a boatman

**oary**, ōr'i, a [*Oar* and -*y*] Having the form or use of an oar

**oasis**, ōā'si-s, n [*Gr oāsē*, to dwell, and *oas*, to drink] A fertile spot where there is water in a sandy or barren desert, a green spot in a waste often used figuratively

**oast**, ōst, n [*A Sax dast*—*D ast*, *east*, *cyst*, a bin same root as *A.Sax dā*, a funeral pile *EDIFY*] A kiln to dry hops or malt

**oasthouse**, ōst'haus, n A building for oasts or hop-kilns

**oat**, ōt, n [*OE ate*, *ate*, *oale* *A.Sax dā*, the oat, *Icel āt*, in eatable, oats from the root *āt*] A cereal plant valuable for the grain it produces, *pl* a quantity of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of oats)—Wild oats, youthful excesses generally in the phrase to sow one's wild oats, to indulge in youthful excesses or follies

**oat-cake**, ōt'āk, n A cake made of the meal of oats

**oaten**, ōt'n, a [*Oat* and -*en*] Made of or pertaining to oats or oatmeal















**curro**—*ob*, against, and **curro**, I run. **CUR-PRAT** ] To meet or come to the mind, to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory, to appear, to befall, to happen, to take place, to exist so as to be capable of being found or seen, to be found, to be met with, to be found here and there.

**occurrence**, ok'kū'rens, *n*. The act of occurring or taking place, any incident or accidental event, an observed instance.

**ocean**, ō'shān, *n*. [Fr *ocean*, *L oceanus*, fr Gr *ōkeanos*, the ocean the deity of the ocean.] The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, the sea, the main, the deep, one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided, any immense expanse (the boundless *ocean* of eternity). — *a* Pertaining to the main or great sea.

**oceanic**, ō-shān'ān'ik, *a*. Pertaining to the ocean, found or formed in the ocean, especially as distinguished from smaller areas.

**oceanography**, ō-shān ōg'rā-fī, *n*. [Gr *ōkeanos*, ocean, *graphō*, I write.] The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena.

**ocellus**, ō-sel'ūs, *n*. pl. **ocelli**, ō-sel'i. [*L ocellus* dim of *oculus*, an eye. **OCULAR**.] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, spiders, &c.—**ocellate**, **ocellated**, ō-sel'lāt, ō-sel'lāt-ed, *a*. [*L ocellatus*.] Resembling an eye, studded with the figures of little eyes.

**ocelot**, ō-sel'ot, *n*. [Mex *ocelotl*.] An inhabitant of the cat kind 3 or 4 feet long, an inhabitant of Mexico.

**ochre**, ō'khr, *n*. Same as *Ochre*.

**ochlocratic**, ōk'lok'rā-sī, *n*. [Gr *ochlos*, mob, and *kratos*, power, rule.] The rule of the mob or multitude.—**ochlocratic**, ōk'lok'rā-tīk, *a*. Relating to an ochlocracy.

**ochraceous**, ōkrā'shūs, *a*. [*Ochre* and *-aceous*.] Of an ochre colour, ochreous.

**ochre**, ō'khr, *n*. [*L ochra*, fr Gr *ōkhra*, fr *ōkhros*, pale yellow.] A kind of earth or clay of a pale yellow colour, a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, of a pale yellow or brownish-red colour.

**ochrea**, ō'khrā, *n*. [*OCREA*.]

**ochreous**, ō'khrūs, *a*. [*Ochre* and *-ous*.] Consisting of or containing ochre, resembling ochre.

**ochry**, ō'khrī, *a*. Pertaining to ochre, containing or resembling ochre.

**ocrea**, ō'khrā, *n*. [*L ocrea*, a greave or legging.] Bot. the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath.—**ocreate**, ō'khrāt, *a*. Bot. furnished with *ocrea*.

**oculon**, ōk'ulōn, *n*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *ōgōn*, an angle.] *a*. *Ocrea* of *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

**oculal**, ōk'ulāl, *a*. Having eight angles and eight sides.

**oculal**, ōk'ulāl, *a*. [*See next*.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

**oculal**, ōk'ulāl, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid figure having eight faces or sides, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

**oculal**, ōk'ulāl, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *andros*, a male.] Having eight distinct stamens.

**oculal**, ōk'ulāl, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *angular*.] Having eight angles.

**oculal**, ōk'ulāl, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *oculal*.] The eighth part of a circle,

an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle, or 45°.

**octavile**, ōk'tā-stīl, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *stilos*, a column.] Having eight columns in front.

**octave**, ōk'tāv, *n*. [Fr *octave*, fr *L octavus* the eighth, fr *octo*, eight. **EIGHT**.] Eighth, denoting eight.—*a* N eighths, the eighth day after a church-festival the festival itself being included, eight days together after a church-festival, the festival day being included, the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each, a stanza of eight lines, an eighth in music, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones, one sound eight tones higher than another.

**octavo**, ōk'tāvō, *n*. pl. **octavos**, ōk'tāvōz. [*L octavus*. See *prec*.] A book in which the sheets are folded into eight leaves.—*a* Having eight leaves to the sheet.

**octennial**, ōk'ten'āl, *a*. [*L octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every eighth year, lasting eight years.

**October**, ōk'tō-bēr, *n*. [*L fr octo*, eight.] The eighth month of the primitive Roman year, the tenth month of the year in our calendar having 31 days.

**octodecimo**, ōk'tō-de'sī mō, *a*. [*L octodecim* eighteen, *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight and *decem*, ten.] Same as *Eighteen* and usually written 18mo.

**octogonarian**, ōk'tō-gōn'ān, *n*. [*L octogonarius*, fr *octogoni* eighty *octo*, eight.] A person eighty years of age, or between eighty and ninety.—*a* Between eighty and ninety years of age.—*octogonary*, ōk'tō-gōn'ārī, *a*. [*Octogonarius*.]

**octogonous**, ōk'tō-gōn'ūs, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *gonē*, a female.] Having eight pistils or styles.

**octohedron**, ōk'tō-hē'drōn, *n*. **OCTAHE-DRON**.

**octopede**, ōk'tō-pēd, *n*. [*L octo* eight, and *pes*, a foot.] An eight footed animal.

**octopetalous**, ōk'tō-pet'ā-lūs, *a*. [*Gr ōlō* to eight and *petalon*, a petal.] Having eight petals.

**octopod**, ōk'tō-pōd, *n*. [*Gr ōlō* to eight, and *podos*, a foot.] An animal having eight feet, a cuttle-fish, having eight arms or tentacles.

**octopus**, ōk'tō-pūs, *n*. pl. **octopuses**, ōk'tō-pūs-ēz. [*Gr ōlōpous* eight footed. See *prec*.] A two-gilled cuttle fish, having eight arms (often several feet long) furnished with suckers, they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some.

**octroon**, ōk'tō-rōn, *n*. [*L octo* eight, and *roon* of *quadroon*.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

**octosyllabic**, ōk'tō-sil'āb'īk, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

**oculal**, ōk'tō-lāl, *n*. [Fr fr *L auctor*, an author.] A duty levied at the gates of French and other cities on goods brought in.

**oculal**, ōk'tō-lāl, *n*. [*L oculupus*—*orto*, eight.] Eightfold.

**ocular**, ōk'ul-er, *a*. [*Fr oculaire*, *L oculus*, *oculus*, fr *oculus*, the eye, a word cognate with *E eye*.] Pertaining to the eye or eyes, depending on the eye, received by actual sight.

**ocularly**, ōk'ul-er-lī, *adv*. In an ocular manner, by the eye, sight, or actual view.

**oculate**, ōk'ulāt, *a*. [*Gr ōlō*, eight, and *oculus*, an eye.] Furnished with eyes, having spots resembling eyes.—**oculiform**, ōk'ul'fōrm, *a*. In the form of an eye.

**oculist**, ōk'ul'ist, *n*. [*Fr oculiste* fr *L oculus*, the eye. **OCULAR**.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

**od**, ōd, *n*. The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism.

**odalisque**, ōdāl'is-que, *n*. [*Fr odalisque*, fr Turk. *odaly*, fr *oda*, a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a seraglio or harem.

**odd**, ōd, *a*. [From Icel *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number, comp. *oddi-mathr*, an odd man, *oddi-tala*, an odd number—Dan *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land, A Sax *od*, a point, G *ort*, place, spot, originally a point.] Not even, not exactly divisible by 2, remaining after the pairs have been reckoned, additional to a whole given in round numbers, not included with others, unheeded, of little value or account (*odd trifles*) incidental, casual, forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting, belonging to a broken set, singular, strange, peculiar, eccentric, queer.

**Oddfellow**, ōd-fel'ō, *n*. A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, originally modelled on freemasonry.

**oddity**, ōd'itī, *n*. [*Odd* and *-ity*.] The state or quality of being odd, singularity, strangeness, a singular person or thing.

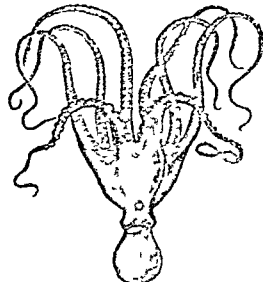
**oddly**, ōd'itī, *adv*. In an odd manner, not evenly, strangely, unusually, irregularly, singularly, uncouthly.

**oddment**, ōd'mēnt, *n*. [*Odd* and *-ment*.] Something odd or remaining over.

**oddness**, ōd'nēs, *n*. State of being odd, singularity, strangeness.

**odds**, ōdz, *n*. sing. or pl. [**ODD**.] Inequality, excess of one number or quantity compared with another, difference in favour of one and against another, advantage, superiority, amount by which one bet exceeds another.—At odds, at variance, in controversy or quarrel.—Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles.

**ode**, ōd, *n*. [*L ode*, fr Gr *ōdē*, song, fr *aeolō* I sing.] A song, a short poem, a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung, a lyric poem of a lofty cast.



*Sepia vulgaris* (Common Cuttle)

**odeon**, ōdeum, ōd'ē-on, ōd'ē-um, *n*. [Gr *ōdeion*, fr *ōdē*, a song.] A theatre for musical or dramatic performances.

**od-force**, ōd'fōrs, *n*. **Od**.

**odious**, ōd'ūs, *a*. Pertaining to od.

**odious**, ōd'ūs, *a*. [*Fr odieux* fr *L odiosus*, fr *odius*, hatred, fr *odī*, I hate, same root as A Sax *adol* terrible.] Hatred, deserving hatred, offensive disgusting, vile causing hate, exposed to hatred.

**odiously**, ōd'ūs-lī, *adv*. In an odious manner; hatefully.—**odiouslyness**, ōd'ūs-nēs, *n*. Quality of being odious.

**odium**, ōd'ūm, *n*. [*L odium* hatred. **ODIOUS**.] Hatred, dislike, enmity, the quality that provokes hatred, reproach, or blame.

**odometer**, ōd-mē'tēr, *n*. A hodometer.

**odontalgia**, ōd-ōn'tāl-jī, *n*. [*Gr odon* a tooth, and *algia*, a pain.] Pain in the teeth, toothache.

**odontalgic**, ōd-ōn'tāl-jīk, *a*. Pertaining to the toothache.—*a*. A remedy for the toothache.

**odontoglossum**, ōd-ōn'tō-glos'ūm, *n*. [*Gr odon*, a tooth, and *glossa*, a tongue.] A genus of tropical American orchids prized for their magnificent flowers.

**odontoid**, ōd-ōn'tōid, *a*. [*Gr odon*, a tooth, and *oides*, form.] Resembling a tooth, the part of the first vertebra.







**ogham**, og'am *n* [Ir] A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which were called *oghams*

**ogle**, o'gl, *i* pret & pp *oiled*, o'gld ppr *oiling*, o'gling [Same as L *G oculus* to eye, *G augere*, to ogle, corresponding to *G auge*, D *oculus*, the eye. Lit.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice — *n* A side glance or look

— **ogler**, o'gler, *n* One who ogles

**ogre**, o'ger, *n* [Fr *ogre*, fr L *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell] An imaginary monster or hideous grant of fairy tales, who lived on human flesh, a person likened to an ogre

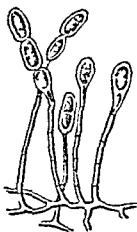
**ogreish**, o'ger ish, *a* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre

**ogress**, o'gres, *n* [Fr *ogresse*] A female ogre

**oil**, o, exclam [See O] Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety

**ohm**, om, *n* [From *Ohm*, a distinguished German physicist] In elect a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance — *Ohm's Law*, an important law referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery

**oidium** o'id'i-um, *n* [Dim of Gr *ōon*, an egg] *a* Microscopic fungus growing upon and very destructive to vines, the disease thus caused.



Oidium

**oil**, oil, *n* [O *Fr ole*, *huile*, Mod. *Fr* *huile*, fr L *oleum*, oil, fr *Gr elaiion*, oil, properly olive-oil, akin *ole*] An unctuous inflammable liquid insoluble in water, expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances a substance of somewhat mineral character of mineral origin. Oils are divided into fixed or fatty, and volatile or essential oils the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat — *v* pret & pp *oiled* oil, ppr *oiling*, o'ing To smear or rub over with oil, to lubricate with oil, to anoint with oil

**oil-cake**, oil'kak, *n* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted

**oil-cloth**, oil'kloth, *n* Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c. floor-cloth

**oil-colour**, oil'kul'er, *n* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil

**oilier**, oil'er, *n* One who oils, something used for oiling machinery

**oilery**, oil'er-i, *n* The commodities of an oilman

**oil-gas**, oil'gas, *n* An inflammable gas obtained from oils

**oiliness**, oil'nes, *n* Quality of being oily, unctuousness

**oil-mill**, oil'mil, *n* A mill for expressing vegetable oils

**oil-painting**, oil'pant-ing, *n* The art of painting with oil-colours, a picture painted in oil colours

**oil-palm**, oil'pam, *n* A West African palm whose fruit yields palm oil

**oil-press**, oil'pres, *n* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp

**oil-skin**, oil'skin, *n* Waterproof cloth prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain

**oil-spring**, oil'spring, *n* A spring which yields mineral oils, as petroleum

**oil-stone**, oil'ston, *n* A fine grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil

**oil-well**, oil'wel, *n* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed

**oil**, oil, *a* [O *Oil* and -*y*] Consisting of or containing oil having the qualities of oil, resembling oil, greasy, unctuous, sanctimonious, hypocritically pious

**ointment**, oint'ment, *n* [From *old oint*, to anoint, fr *Fr oindre*, L *ungere* to anoint, whence *anoint* *unction*] Any soft, unctuous

substance used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part, an unguent

**oke**, ok, *n* An Egyptian and Turkish weight equal to about 22 lbs

**old** old, *a* [A. Sax *ald*, *eald*=O Sax *ald*, O Fris and L *g* *ald*, *old*, D *oud*, G *alt*, Goth *althais*, old, Icel *aldinn*, old, *aldr*, age, a pp *cog* with L *altus*, lofty (whence *altitude*), ad *altus*, adult ALDIENT] Grown up to maturity and strength, aged, of some years, advanced far in years, advanced in particular age, being of long continuance, long made or used, not new or fresh

ancient, antique antiquated, long practised, of long standing, having the feelings or knowledge of an old person, a familiar term of affection or cordiality — *Of* old, long ago, in ancient times, belonging to old times — *Old* age, the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old, advanced years — *Old* bachelor, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years — *Old* maid, an unmarried woman no longer young — *Old* school, persons having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age — *Old* world, the eastern hemisphere, or Europe, Asia, and Africa

**olden**, old'n *a* Old, ancient — *v* pret & pp *oldened*, old'nd, ppr *oldening*, old'ning To grow old, to age, to become affected by age

**old-fashioned** old fa'shond, *a* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom, characterized by antiquated fashions or customs, among old people

**oldish**, old'ish, *a* Somewhat old

**oldness**, old'nes, *n* Quality or state of being old

**oleaginous**, o-le'a-jin-us, *a* [Fr *oleagineux*, L *oleaginus*, fr *oleum*, oil OIL] Having the qualities of oil, oily, unctuous, fig (applied to persons manners, &c.) smoothly sanctimonious, unwholesomely fawning

**oleander**, o-le'an-der, *n* [Fr *oleandre*, It and Sp *oleandro*, fr L *L aradandrum*, by corruption for *rhododendron*] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub

**olecranon**, o-lek'ra-non, *n* [Gr *olekranon*] A prominence at the back of the elbow-joint

**oleic**, o-le'ik, *a* [L *oleum*, oil] Pertaining to or derived from oil

**oleiferous**, o-le'i'er-us, *a* [L *oleum*, oil *fero*, I bear] Producing oil

**oleograph**, o-le'o-graf, *n* [L *oleum*, oil *grapho*, I write] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing

**oleomargarin**, o-le'o-mar'ga-rin, *n* [L *oleum*, oil, and *margarin*] A substitute for butter prepared from animal fat boiled and churned with pure fresh milk

**oleraceous**, o-ler'a-shus *a* [L *oleraceus*, fr *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs] Having the nature of a pot-herb or kitchen vegetable

**olfactory**, ol fak'to-ry, *a* [From L *olfacere* to smell, *oleo*, I smell, and *facto*, I make ODOUR] Pertaining to smelling, having the sense of smelling — *n* An organ of smelling

**olibanum**, o lib'a-num, *n* [L L *olibanum* fr L *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense] A kind of incense, frankincense

**oligarch** o'li-gark, *n* [OLIGARCHY] One who for persons in power, an aristocrat

**oligarchic**, oligarch'ic, *a* [O *gark'ik*, o-h gark'ik al, a Pertaining to oligarchy

**oligarchy**, o'li-gark-i, *n* [Gr *oligarchia* — *oligos*, few, and *arche*, rule] The government or rule of a few, government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands, those who form such a class or body

**oligoelase** o-li'go-klas *n* [Gr *oligos*, small, and *lasis*, a fracture] A kind of felspar occurring in granite porphyry, &c

**olla**, o-la, *n* [From Sp *olla* (from *olla*), a dish of meat, fr L *olla* a pot] A dish of meat boiled or stewed; a mixture, a medley, a miscellany, a collection of various written pieces

**olitory**, ol'i-to-ry, *a* [L *olitorius* fr *olitor*, a kitchen gardener, fr *olus*, pot-

herbs, whence *oleraceous*] Belonging to a kitchen garden

**olivaceous**, o-li-v'a-shus, *a* [L *Oliva*, fr L *oliva*, an olive] Of the colour of the olive olive green, green mixed with brown

**olive**, o'liv, *n* [Fr *olive*, L *oliva*, fr *Gr elai*, the olive tree, also its fruit OIL] An evergreen tree much cultivated in Southern



Olive (*Olea europaea*)

Europe, &c, also its fruit, from which a valuable oil is expressed, the colour of the olive, the emblem of peace — *a* Relating to the olive, of the colour of the olive

**olive-branch**, o'liv-bransh, *n* A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace, fig a child

**olive-oil**, o'liv-oil, *n* An oil obtained from the fruit of the olive and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes

**olive-yard**, o'liv-yard, *n* A piece of ground in which olives are cultivated

**olivine**, o'liv-in, *n* An olive green variety of chrysolite

**olla**, o-la, *n* [Sp *olla*, a jar or pot, L *olla*] A jar or urn — *olla podrida*, po-dri-da (Sp, lit rotten or putrid pot) a Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with vegetables hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection

**Olympiad**, o-lim'pi-ad, *n* [Gr *olympias*, *olympiados*, fr *Olímpia*, in the Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were held] In ancient chronology, a period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, the first Olympiad beginning 776 B.C. — **Olympian Olympic**, o-lim'pi-an, o-lim'pik, *a* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, in Greece, relating to the Greek games celebrated at Olympia, forming a great national festival of the ancient Greeks

**omnium** om-ni-um, *n* [L] The third stomach of ruminating animals, the many ples

**ombre**, om'ber, *n* [Fr, fr Sp *hombr* man fr L *homo* a man] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons

**omega**, o-me'ga or o-me'ga, *n* [Gr, lit the great O, as opposed to a *micron*, the short o] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, long o (o), fig the last, or the ending, as alpha, the first letter, denotes the first or beginning

**omelette**, o-me-let *n* [Fr *omelette* *omelette*, origin unknown] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and sometimes other ingredients

**omen**, o'men, *n* [L *omen*, old form *osmen*, perhaps fr *os* oris, the mouth, or connected with *auris*, the ear, hence *abominare*] A







**Oolitic system**, a series of strata comprising limestones, calcareous sandstones &c., which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias, the Jurassic system.

**oology**, *o-o-lō-jī*, *n* [Gr *oon*, an egg, and *logos*, discourse] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs — **oologist**, *o-o-lō-jist*, *n* One versed in oology

**oomiak**, *o'mi-ak*, *n* [Esquimaux] A large boat used by the Esquimaux women.

**ootheca**, *o-o-thē-kā*, *n* [Gr *oon*, an egg, and *theca*, a case] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects.

**ooze**, *ōz*, *n* [Partly fr. A Sax. *teō*, juice, liquor, partly fr. *rad*, mire, mud—*teō* root, witness, same root as *spring*] A soft flow or issue, as of water a water, soft mud or slime, earth so wet as to flow gently, calcareous mud on the sea bottom, solution of tannin, the liquor of a tan-rat — *v* *pret* & *pp* *oozed*, *o-zed*, *pp* *oozing*, *o-zing* To flow or issue forth gently, to percolate as a liquid through the pores of a substance or through small openings — *v* *t* To emit in the shape of moisture

**oozy**, *ōzī*, *a* [Ooze and *-y*] Resembling ooze, muddy, containing soft mud

**opacity**, *o-pā-si-tē*, *n* [Fr *opaque*, L *opacitas* fr *opacus*, dark OPAQUE] State or quality of being opaque, opaqueness, want of transparency

**opacious**, *o-pā-si-us*, *a* [L *opacus*] Opaque

**opal**, *o-pāl*, *n* [Fr *opale* fr L *opallus* = Gr *opallios* Etymol. unknown] A precious stone or gem, which in its best variety exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red.

**opalescence**, *o-pā-es-ens*, *n* [Opal and *science*] A play of colours like that of the opal, the reflection of a milky and iridescent light

**opalescent**, *o-pāl-es-ent*, *a* [See *prec.*] Resembling opal, having the iridescent tints of opal.

**opaline**, *o-pāl-in*, *a* [Opal and *-ine*] Pertaining to or like opal. — *n* A semi-transparent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients

**opalize**, *o-pāl-iz*, *v* *pret* & *pp* *opalized*, *o-pāl-izd* *pp* *opalizing*, *o-pāl-izing* [Opal and *-ize*] To make or resemble opal.

**opaque**, *o-pāk*, *a* [Fr *opaque*, fr L *opacus* shady, dark, obscure, fr *ob*, against, around] Impervious to the rays of light, not transparent — **opaquely**, *o-pāk-lī*, *adv* In an opaque manner — **opaqueness**, *o-pāk-nes*, *n* Quality of being opaque, opacity

**ope**, *ōp*, *v* *pret* & *pp* *oped*, *ōpt* *pp* *oping*, *ōping* [Short for *open*] To open, used only in poetry

**opelidoscope**, *o-pē-lō-skōp*, *n* [Gr *ops*, voice, *eidos*, form, *skōpō*, I see] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound.

**open**, *ōp-n*, *a* [A Sax *open*, *open* = O Sax *open*, O Fris *open*, D *open* Icel *opinn*, Dan *aaben* G *offn* open in form like a pp, thoroughly connected with up] Not shut, closed, locked, barred, &c. not covered, not stopped or blocked, free to be used or enjoyed, not restricted, affording free ingress, accessible, public, spread out, expanded, not drawn together or contracted, liberal, bounteous, free from dissimulation, candid, not secret or concealed, clear, unobstructed, free from frost and snow, exposed to view, laid bare, exposed or liable to be assailed, fully prepared, attentive, receptive, amenable, not yet decided, as a question not settled, balanced, or closed, enunciated without closing the mouth or with a full utterance, *none* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide key, piston, &c. — *Open*, a verdict that a crime has been committed without specifying the criminal, or that a sudden or violent death has occurred, without specifying the cause — *n* An open or clear space — The open, the open country, a place or space clear of obstructions — *v* *pret* & *pp* *opened*, *ōpnd* *pp* *opening*, *ōp-ing* [A Sax *openian*, to

open, fr the *adj*] To make open, to unclose, to unlock, to unbar, to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts, to cut into, to pierce, to make by cutting, piercing, &c., to spread out, to expand, to enter upon or commence, to make accessible, to make public, to declare open, to set in operation with some ceremony to reveal, to lay bare, to disclose (as one's mind) — To open fire, to begin to fire or discharge firearms. — *v* *1* To unclose itself, to be unclosed, to be parted, to begin to be seen from a distance, to commence to begin, to begin to fire (as a latter)

**opener**, *ōp-nēr*, *n* One who or that which which opens

**open-eyed**, *ōp-nīd*, *a* Having the eyes open watchful, vigilant

**open-handed**, *ōp-n hand-ed*, *a* Having an open hand, generous liberal, munificent

**open-hearted**, *ōp-n hart-ed*, *a* Candid, frank, generous

**open-heartedness**, *ōp-n hart-ed nes*, *n* Frankness, sincerity

**opening**, *ōp-n-ing*, *a* First in order, serving to begin, commencing — *n* The act of cutting or that which opens an open place, a break or breach in something, a hole or perforation, an aperture, beginning, commencement a vacancy an opportunity of commencing a business or profession, a clear or thinly wooded space in a forest

**openly**, *ōp-n lī*, *adv* In an open manner publicly, candidly, plainly, evidently, without reserve or disguise

**open-mouthed**, *ōp-n mounth-ed*, *a* Having the mouth open, gaping as with astonishment

**openness**, *ōp-n-nes*, *n* State or quality of being open

**open-work**, *ōp-n werk*, *n* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance

**opera**, *ōp-er-a*, *n* [It *opera* work, composition as opposed to improvisation fr L *opra*, work, akin to *opus* OPEIATR] A musical drama, a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, the score or words of a musical drama, a theatre where operas are performed

**opera-bouffe**, *ōp-er-a-buf*, *n*, pl *operas-bouffes* (same pron) [Fr *opéra bouffe*, It *opera buffa*] An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera

**opera-clerk**, *ōp-er-klōk*, *n* A clerk, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting

**opera-glass**, *ōp-er-a glas*, *n* A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c., a lorgnette

**opera-house**, *ōp-er-a hous*, *n* A theatre for the performance of operas

**operameter**, *ōp-er-am-ē-ter*, *n* [L *opra*, work, and Gr *metron*, measure] An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, the strokes of a piston, &c

**operant**, *ōp-er-ant*, *a* [L *operans* ppr of *operor* See next.] Having power to produce an effect, operative — *n* One who operates, an operator

**operative**, *ōp-er-āt*, *v* *pret* & *pp* *operated*, *ōp-er-āt-ed*, *pp* *operating*, *ōp-er-āt-ing* [L *operor*, *operatus* I work, fr *opus* *operis* work, labour, skin *opra*, and the second element of *nutre*, *manure*, *manœuvre*] To work, to act, to have agency, to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical to produce effect, to exert moral power or influence, to take appropriate effect on the human system, as medicine to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body — *v* *t* To act to effect, to produce by agency, to work, to drive, as a machine

**operative**, *ōp-er-āt*, *a* Pertaining to the opera resembling the opera

**operation**, *ōp-er-ā-shōn*, *n* [Fr *opération*, L *operatio*] Act or process of operating, agency, state of working, or acting, the

exertion of power physical, mechanical, or moral, action, effect, process, manipulation, series of acts or processes, any methodical action of the hand, as in surgery, a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected, action or movements of troops or war-ships, movements of machinery or of any physical body

**operative**, *ōp-er-āt*, *a* [Operate and *-ive*] That operates, exerting force or agency, active in the production of effects, efficacious, producing, the effect having to do with manual or other operations — *n* One who operates, works, or labours, a skilled workman, an artisan.

**operatively**, *ōp-er-āt-rī-lī*, *adv* In an operative manner

**operator**, *ōp-er-āt-er*, *n* [L] One who operates, the person who performs some curative operation upon the human body

**opercular**, *ōp-er-kū-lar*, *a* Pertaining to or having an operculum

**operculum**, *ōp-er-kū-lum*, *a* Having the form of an operculum

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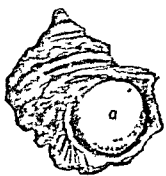
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o, Operculum of Shell (Turbo clearius)



o, Operculum of Shell (Turbo clearius)







**optimist**, op'tim'ist, *n* [See prec.] One who believes in optimism  
**optimistic**, op-tim'ist'ik, *a* Relating to or characterized by optimism  
**optimize**, op-tim'ize, *v* 1. pret & pp *opti-mized*, op-tim'izd, ppr *optimizing*, op-tim'iz-ing [OPTIMIS'T] To hold the doctrines of an optimist, to be always hopeful  
**option**, op'shon, *n* [Fr *option*, *L* *optio*, fr *opto*, I wish OPTATIVE] Choice free choice, the power of choosing, power of deciding on a course of action, choice election preference—Local option. **LOCAL**  
**optional**, op'shon al, *a* Left to one's own option or choice, depending on choice or preference, that may be done or left undone as one pleases  
**optionally**, op'shon al li, *adv* In an optional manner, at pleasure  
**optometer**, op-tom'et-er, *n* [From *opt* of *optic*, and *Gr* *metron*, a measure OPTIC] An instrument for determining the focal length of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye  
**opulence**, op'u-lens, *n* [Fr *opulence*, *L* *opulentia*, fr *opus* *opulentis* OPULENT] Wealth, riches, affluence  
**opulent**, op'u-lent, *a* [L *opulentus*, also *opulens*, *opulenti*, rich, abounding in means fr *opes* wealth same root as *L* *opto*, I wish OPTATIVE] Wealthy, rich affluent, having a large estate or much money  
**opulently**, op'u-lent li, *adv* In an opulent manner, richly, with abundance or splendour  
**opuntia**, o-pun'shi-a, *n* [From a town *Opus*, in Greece] A kind of cactus, one species of which is common in S Europe  
**opusculite**, op'u-sku-lit, o-pus'ku-l, o-pus't, *n* [L *opusculum*, dim fr *opus*, work OPER-ATE.] A small work, a little book  
**or**, *or*, *conj* [Contr from the older *other*, A. Sax. *ðther*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or', the same word as *either*, but A. Sax. *oththe*, *or*, also influenced this word.] A particle that either marks an alternative, or else that two terms are equivalent, and frequently corresponds with *either*, and also with *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry  
**or**, *or*, *adv* [A form of *ere*] Ere before  
**or**, *or*, *n* [Fr *or*, *L* *aureum*, gold.] Heraldic name for gold, expressed in engraving by numerous small points or dots  
**orache**, orach, o'rich, *n* [Formerly *arrach*, fr *Fr* *arroche*, orache origin unknown.] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach  
**oracle**, o'ra-l, *n* [Fr *oracul*, fr *L* *oraculum*, an oracle, fr *oro*, I speak, pray, beseech fr *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth akin *oral*, orifice, orator, adore, &c.] Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the answer of a god or the priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair, especially some future event, the deity who was supposed to give answers to such inquiries the place where the answers were given the sanctuary or temple of the ancient Jews a divine communication revelation, or message, any person reputed uncommonly wise, and whose opinions have great weight, a wise or authoritative utterance  
**oracular**, o-rak'u-ler, *a* [L *L* *oracularis*, fr *L* *oraculum*, an oracle.] Pertaining to an oracle or oracles uttering oracles, of the nature of an oracle authoritative, sententious, ambiguous like the ancient oracles  
**oracularly**, o-rak'u-ler li, *adv* In an oracular manner, authoritatively  
**oragious**, o-rā'jus, *a* [Fr *oragius*, stormy, fr *orage* a storm] Stormy tempestuous  
**oral**, o'ral, *a* [Fr *oral* fr *L* *ōs* *ōris* the mouth ORACLE.] Pertaining to the mouth, uttered by the mouth or in words, spoken, not written in *zoology*, pertaining to the mouth of animals  
**orally**, o'ral li, *adv* In an oral manner, by word of mouth, verbally

**orang**, ō-rang, *n* ORANG-UTAN  
**orange**, o-ran', *n* [Fr *orange*, *It* *arancia*, *arancio*, Sp *naranga*, fr *Ar* *ndran*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by *Fr* *or*, gold fr *L* *aureum*] An evergreen fruit tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores America, &c. and also its fruit, the colour of this fruit, a reddish yellow — *a* Belonging to an orange coloured as an orange  
**orangeade**, o-ran'-ad', *n* [Orange and -ade] Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel  
**orange-illy**, o-ran'-i-li, *n* A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers  
**Orangeman**, o-ran'-man, *n* [From William III of England, Prince of Orange, a principality now absorbed in France] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence — **Orangeman**, o-ran'-izm, *n* The tenets or principles of the Orangemen  
**orange-peel**, o-ran'-pel, *n* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit, the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied and used in flavouring puddings &c  
**orangery**, o-ran'-e-ri, *n* [Orange and -ery=Fr *orangerie*] A place for raising oranges a house for orange trees  
**orange-tawny**, o-ran'-ta-ni, *n* A colour between yellow and brown  
**orang-utan**, ō-rang'-outang, o-rang'-tan, o-rang'-o-tang, *n* [Malay *orang-tutan*,

Orang utan (*Pithecus satyrus*)


lit man of the woods] One of the largest of the anthropoid or manlike apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo  
**orate**, ō-rat, *v* 1. pret & pp *orated* ō-rat-ed ppr *orating*, ō-rat-ing [From *oratio*] To make an oration, to talk loftily, to harangue [Colloq]  
**oration**, ō-rā'shon, *n* [L *oratio* fr *oro*, *oratus*, I speak, I pray, fr *ōs*, *ōris* the mouth ORAL.] A formal or set speech or discourse spoken in public a discourse pronounced on a special occasion, a eloquent speech or address  
**orator**, ō-rā-tor, *n* [L *orator*, fr *orare* to speak. See prec.] A public speaker, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, a specially skilled or eloquent public speaker  
**oratorical**, ō-rā-tor'ik al, *a* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory rhetorical — **oratorically**, ō-rā-tor'ik al li, *adv* In an oratorical manner  
**oratorio**, ō-rā-tō'ri-ō, *n* [It See next] A sacred musical composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios &c. the subject being taken usually from the Scriptures  
**oratory**, ō-rā-tō-ri, *n* [It *oratorio*, *L* *oratorium*, a place of prayer. It and *L* *oratorium*, the orator's art, fr *L* *orator* an orator, one who prays ORATION, ORAL.] A place for prayer, a small chapel or place

allotted for prayer, the art of an orator, the art of public speaking or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, eloquence  
**orb**, ōrb, *n* [Fr *orbe*, fr *L* *orbus*, a circle a ring, a disc seen also in *orbit*, *orbitant*] A spherical body, a sphere or globe, a heavenly body, also a circular disc, a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system according to former theories — *v* 1. pret & pp *orb'd*, ōrb'd, ppr *orbing*, ōrb'ing To encircle, to inclose  
**orb'd**, ōrb'd, *p* *a* Like an orb, round, circular, orbicular  
**orbicular**, ōrb'ik'u-ler, *a* [Fr *orbiculaire*, *L* *L* *orbicularis*, fr *L* *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim of *orbus*, an orb] In the form of an orb, circular, spheroidal — **orbicularly**, ōrb'ik'u-ler li, *adv* Circularly, spheroidally  
**orbiculate**, orb'ik'u-lat, *a* [L *orbiculus*, fr *orbiculus* ORBICULAR.] Made or being in the form of an orb, rounded, circular  
**orbit**, ōrb'it, *n* [L *orbita*, a wheel track, a circuit, fr *orbus*, an orb, a disk, a ring OPB.] The path of a planet or comet through space, the course of a planet in its periodical revolution round its central body, the bony cavity in which the eye is situated, the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird  
**orbital**, ōrb'it-al, *a* Pertaining to an orbit  
**orbitaly**, ōrb'it-a-li, *adv* Connected with or surrounding the orbit (orbitaly feathers)  
**orby**, ōrb'i, *a* [Orb and -y] Resembling an orb, spherical  
**Orcadian**, ōrk-ā'di-an, *a* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands — *n* A native or inhabitant of Orkney  
**orchard**, ōr-cherd, *n* [A Sax *ortgeard* fr *vyrtgeard*, lit a wort-yard, so Dan *urt-gaard*, Goth *aurt-gards*, a garden WOPR, YARD.] An inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees  
**orchard-house**, ōr-cherd-hous, *n* A glass-roofed shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat  
**orchella**, ōr-cher-la, *n* [Orchil, fr *Orchil*, a lichen yielding orchil]  
**orchestra**, ōrk-es-tra, *n* [Gr *orchēstra* fr *orchōma*, I dance.] The part of a Greek theatre allotted to the chorus, now that part of a theatre or other similar place appropriated to the musicians, a body of musicians performing in public  
**orchestral**, ōrk-es'tral or ōr', *a* Pertaining to an orchestra, suitable for or performed in the orchestra  
**orchestration**, ōrk-es-trā'shon, *n* The arrangement of music for an orchestra, instrumentation  
**orchestron**, ōrk-es'tri-on, *n* [From *orchestra* with term of *acordon*] A complicated mechanical musical instrument intended to give the effects of an orchestra  
**orchid**, ōr'kid, *n* [From *Gr* *orchis*, an orchis lit a testicle, from the form of the root] Any member of an order of perennial plants, many of them parasitic, with tubercous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form found almost everywhere and prized by florists  
**orchideous**, ōr'kid-e-us, *a* Pertaining to the orchids  
**orchidology**, ōr'kid-dol'-o-j, *n* [Orchid and -ology] The branch of botany which relates to orchids  
**orchis**, ōr'is, *n* [Gr *orchis* ORCHID] An orchid, especially one belonging to the genus *Orchis*, several of them common in Britain  
**ordain**, ōr-dān', *v* 1. pret & pp *ordained*, ōr-dānd', ppr *ordaining* ōr-dāning [OE *ordern*, *ordern*, O Fr *ordner* (Fr *ordonner*) fr *L* *ordinare*, to order, fr *ordo*, *ordinis* order ORDER.] To set in order or arrange, to settle or establish authoritatively to enact to decree, to order, to appoint or institute, to set apart for an office or to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions  
**ordainable**, ōr-dān'-a-bl, *a* Capable of being ordained.



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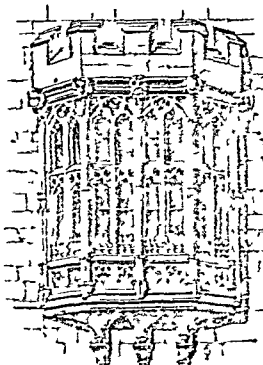
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**oriel**, *o'-ri-el*, n [O Fr *oriol*, L.L. *oriolum*, a porch, a hall, origin doubtful.] A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel,



Great Window, Balliol College, Oxford.

Ac, projecting from the outer face of the wall, and supported on brackets or corbels, a bay window

**orient**, *o'-ri-ent*, a [L *oriens*, *orientis*, rising, pp of *orior*, *ortus*, I arise, whence also *origin*, (*abortion*, same root as *ader*) Rising, as the sun or moon, hence, eastern, oriental, brilliant, bright, shining—The orient, the east, eastern countries—n Fine lute as that of a peacock—v t pret & pp *oriental* *o'-ri-ent-ed*, pp *orienting*, *o'-ri-ent-ing* [Fr *orienter*] To define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass, to build or place so as to stretch from west to east. See **ORIENTATION**.

**oriental**, *o'-ri-en-tal*, a [L *orientalis* fr *oriens* *orientis*, the east, **ORIENT**] Eastern, situated in the east, particularly in or about Asia, proceeding from the east—n A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world, particularly an Asiatic.

**orientalism**, *o'-ri-en-tal-izm*, n An eastern mode of thought or expression, erudition in oriental languages or literature.

**orientalist**, *o'-ri-en-tal-ist*, n An oriental one versed in the eastern languages and literature.

**orientalize**, *o'-ri-en-tal-iz*, v t pret & pp *orientalized*, *o'-ri-en-tal-iz-ed*, pp *orientalizing*, *o'-ri-en-tal-iz-ing*. To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners.

**orientate**, *o'-ri-en-tat*, v t pret & pp *orientated*, *o'-ri-en-tat-ed*, pp *orientating*, *o'-ri-en-tat-ing* [*Orient* and *-ate*] To cause to assume an easterly direction, to orient—v t. To be east and west or nearly so.

**orientation**, *o'-ri-en-ta'-shon*, n [*ORIENTATE*] A turning towards the east, position east and west, as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east, the extremity of the points of the compass in taking bearings.

**orifice**, *o'-ri-fis*, n [Fr *orifice*, fr L *orificium*—*os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *facio*, I make **ORAL FACT**] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity, a perforation, an opening, a vent.

**oriflame**, *o'-ri-flam*, n [Fr, fr L *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, flame] The ancient flag or royal standard of France.

**origin**, *o'-ri-jin*, n [Fr *origine*, fr L *origo*, *originis* origin, beginning, fr *orior* I rise **ORIENT**] Source, beginning, the first existence or beginning of anything, that from which anything primarily proceeds, derivation, cause, root, foundation.

**original**, *o'-ri-jin-al*, a [Fr *originel*, L *originalis*, fr *origo*, *originis*, origin (*qv*)] Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something, primitive, pristine, first in order, preceding all others, having

the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought, produced by the writer himself, not copied.—Original sin, sin or tendency to sin inherited by the progeny of Adam as a result of the fall.—n Origin, source, first copy, archetype, model, that from which anything is transcribed, translated, or copied, the language in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation, a person of marked individuality of character, a primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed.

**originality**, *o'-ri-jin-al-ity*, n [Fr *originalité*] Quality or state of being original, the power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.

**originally**, *o'-ri-jin-al-ly*, adv In an original manner, primarily, from the beginning, or *origin*, at first, at the origin, by the first author.

**originate**, *o'-ri-jin-at*, v t pret & pp *originated*, *o'-ri-jin-at-ed*, pp *originating*, *o'-ri-jin-at-ing* [From L *origo*, *originis*, origin, and *ate*] To give origin to, to cause to be brought into existence, to produce—v t. To have origin to take first existence to be begun.

**origination**, *o'-ri-jin-a'-shon*, n [L *origo*, *originis* Act or mode of originating, first production, mode of bringing into being.

**originative**, *o'-ri-jin-nat-iv*, a Having power to originate.

**originator**, *o'-ri-jin-at-er*, n One who or that which originates.

**oriole**, *o'-ri-ol*, n [O Fr *oriol*, fr L *aurulus* dim of *aureus*, golden, fr *aurum* gold.] The name of certain birds with plumage of a golden colour.

**Orion**, *o'-ri-on*, n [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology.] A constellation of the southern hemisphere represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his belt.

**orison**, *o'-ri-zon*, n [O Fr *oracion*, Fr *oracion*, fr L *oratio* a prayer, an oration **ORATION**] A prayer or supplication.

**orlans**, *or-le-anz*, n [From the place *Orleans*] A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton used for dresses &c.

**orlop**, *or-lop*, n [D *overloop*—*over*, over and *looper*, to run **OVER LEAP**] The lowest deck in a ship that has three decks, sometimes a temporary deck.

**orner**, *or'-mer*, n [Fr *ormier*, L *auris maris*, lit ear of the sea] An ear shell or sea-ear, especially one of economic importance.

**ornolu**, *or-mo-lu*, n [Fr *ormolu*, lit ground gold—or gold, and *moult* pp of *mordre* fr L *molere*, to grind.] A fine kind of wire containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper made to imitate gold, also gilt bronze.

**ornament**, *or-na-ment*, n [Fr *ornement* L *ornamentum*, fr *orno*, *ornatus*, I fit out, embellish adorn] That which adorns or embellishes something, which, added to another thing renders it more beautiful to the eye, embellishment, decoration, additional beauty, fair outward show, that which adds beauty to the mind or character—v t pret & pp *ornamented*, *or-na-ment-ed*, pp *ornamenting*, *or-na-ment-ing*. To decorate with ornaments, to adorn, to embellish to deck.

**ornamental** or *or-na-ment'al*, a Serving to ornament, pertaining to ornament.

**ornamentally**, or *or-na-ment'al-ly*, adv In an ornamental manner.

**ornamentation**, *or-na-ment-a'-shon*, n The act of ornamenting; the ornaments or decorations produced.

**ornamented**, *or-na-ment-ed*, n One who ornaments.

**ornamentist** or *or-na-ment-ist*, n One who ornaments a decorator.

**ornate**, *or-nat*, a [L *ornatus*, pp of *orno* I adorn **ORNA-MENT**] Richly ornamented, ornately adorned, decorated, of fanciful or florid character.

**ornately**, *or-nat-ly*, adv In an ornate manner.

**ornis**, *or-nis*, n [Gr *ornis*, a bird.] The birds collectively of a region, its avifauna.

**ornithic**, or *or-nith-ic*, a [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.] Pertaining to birds.

**ornithicnite**, or *or-nith-ik-nit*, n [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *ichnos*, a footprint.] A fossil footprint of a bird.

**Ornithodelphia**, or *or-nith-del'-fi-a*, n pl [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *delphos*, a womb.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, same as *Monotremata*, in which the structure of the reproductive organs recalls that in birds.

**ornithodelphic**, or *or-nith-del'-fik*, a Pertaining to the Ornithodelphia.

**ornitholite**, or *or-nith-ol-ite*, n [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *lithos*, a stone.] The fossil remains of birds.

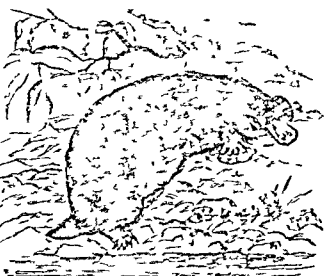
**ornithologist**, or *or-nith-ol-og'-ik-al*, a Pertaining to ornithology.

**ornithologist**, or *or-nith-ol-og-ist*, n [Ornithology and *-ist*=Fr *ornithologiste*] A person who is skilled in ornithology.

**ornithology**, or *or-nith-ol-og-ee*, n [Fr *ornithologie* fr Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of birds, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, classification, habits, and uses.

**ornithomancy**, or *or-nith-o-man-si*, n [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos* a bird, *manteia* divination.] Augury, a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c.

**ornithorhynchus**, or *or-nith-ong'-kus*, n [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *rhynchus*, a beak.] An oviparous mammal of Australia, one of



Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

the Monotremata, with a body like that of an otter, a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and webbed feet, the duck bill, duck-mole, or water mole.

**ornithopsis**, or *or-nith-ops-ee*, n [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *opsis*, I view.] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits.

**oreogeny**, *o-ro'-j-en-ee*, n [Gr *oros*, mountain, and root *gen*, to produce **GENES**] The origin and formation of mountains.

**orographic**, *or-o-graph-ic*, or *or-graph-ic*, or *or-graph-ik*, a [Relating to orography.]

**orography**, *or-o-graph-ee*, n [Gr *oros*, a mountain, and *grapho*, I describe.] The scientific treatment of mountains, orology.

**oroid**, *o'-roid*, n [Fr or (L *aurum*) gold, and Gr *eidos*, resemblance.] An alloy resembling gold in appearance.

**orological**, *or-o-log-ik-al*, a Pertaining to orology.

**orology**, *or-o-log-ee*, n [Gr *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of mountains, orography.

**orotund**, *o-ro-tund*, a [L *os*, *oris* the mouth and *rotundus*, round, rotund.] Characterized by richness, richness and clearness, rich and musical, applied to the voice, utterance.

**orphan**, *or-fan*, n [Gr *orphanos*, orphaned, allied to L *orphan*, bereaved.] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both.

—a Bereaved of parents—v t pret & pp *orphaned*, *or-fan-ed*, pp *orphaning*, *or-fan-ing*. To reduce to the state of an orphan, to bereave of parents, children, or friends.







as in the internal ear, a small hard structure in star-shells, &c.

**ossiferous**, os-sif'er-us, a [L. os, assis, a bone, and *fero* I bring] Producing or furnishing bones

**ossific**, os-sif'ik, a [Fr *ossifique*, L. os, assis, a bone, and *facio*, I make] Having power to ossify

**ossification** os-si-f'i-k'a'shon, n [OSSIFY] The act of ossifying the change or process of changing into a bony substance

**ossifrage**, os-si'fraj, n [L. *ossifraga*—os assis a bone and *frag*, root of *frango* I break. OSSIFY] The sea eagle or osprey

**ossify**, os-si'fai, vt & pp *ossified*, os-si'fid, pp *ossifying*, os-si'fing [L. os, assis bone, and *facio*, I make] To convert into bone, to change into a substance of the hardness of bone —vi. To become bone or of bony hardness

**ossivorous**, os-siv'o-rus, a [L. os, assis bone, and *vor*, I eat] Feeding on bones, eating bones

**ossuary**, os-sü'a-ri, n [L. *ossuarium*, fr os, assis, bone] A charnel-house, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited

**ostensibility**, os-ten-si-bil'i-ti, n Quality or state of being ostensible

**ostensible** os-ten-si-bl, a [Fr *ostensible*, fr L. *ostendo*, *ostensus*, I show—*ole*, towards, and *tendo*, I hold out. TEND, TEN] Put forth as having a certain character, apparent and not real, having something of sham or pretence pretended professed

**ostensibly**, os-ten-si-bl, adt In an ostensible manner; professedly

**ostensive**, os-ten-siv, a [Fr *ostensif*, fr L. *ostendo*, I show. OSTENSIBLE] Showing, exhibiting, betokening

**ostentation**, os-ten-tä'shon, n [L. *osten tatio*, fr *ostendo*, I show off, I display, intent of *ostendo*, I show. OSTENSIBLE] Ambitious display, vain show, parade, pomp display dictated by vanity, or to invite praise or flattery

**ostentations**, os-ten-tä'shun, a Characterized by ostentation making a display from vanity, intended for vain display, showy

**ostentatiously**, os-ten-tä'shun-l, adt In an ostentatious manner

**osteoblast**, os-të-o-blät, n [Gr *ostion*, bone, *blastos*, a germ] A cell or corpuscle forming the germ of osseous tissue

**osteoceolla**, os-të-o-kol'la, n [Gr *ostion* a bone, and *olla* glue] An inferior kind of glue obtained from bone, bone-glue

**osteodentine**, os-të-o-den'tin, n [Gr *ostion*, bone, and L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth] A modification of dentine observed in the teeth of certain animals

**osteogenesis**, osteogeny, os-të-o-jen'e-sis, os-të-o-j'e-n, n [Gr *ostion*, bone, *genesis*, origin, *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce] The formation or growth of bone

**osteographer**, os-të-o-g'ra-fer, n One who describes the bony parts of the body

**osteography**, os-të-o-g'ra-fi, n [Fr *ostéographie* fr Gr *ostion*, a bone and *graphö* I describe] A description of the bones

**osteologic**, osteological, os-të-o-löj'ik, n Pertaining to osteology

**osteologist**, os-të-o-löj'ist, n One versed in osteology

**osteology**, os-të-o-löj-i, n [Fr *ostéologie* fr Gr *ostion*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse] That part of anatomy which treats of the bones and bone tissue

**osteomalacia**, os-të-o-ma-lä'si-a, n [Gr *ostion* bone *malakia* softness] A diseased softening of the bones

**osteoplastic**, os-të-o-pläs-ti, n [Gr *ostion*, bone, *plastis* I form. PLASTIC] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied

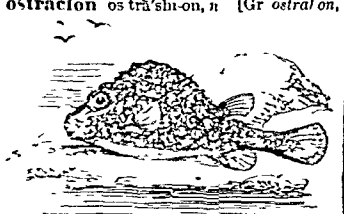
**osteotome**, os-të-o-töm, n [Gr *ostion* bone, and *tomos* cutting, fr *temno*, I cut] An instrument for cutting bones.

**ostiole**, os-ti-öl, n [L. *ostiolum*, dim of *ostium*, door] A small orifice or opening, as in certain vessels or cells in plants —**ostio-late** os-ti-öl'ät, a Furnished with an ostiole

**ostitis** os-ti-tis, n [Gr *ostion*, a bone and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of a bone

**ostler**, os-ler, n [From L. *ostrea*, an oyster, influenced by Gr *ostrakon*, a shell.] A bivalve mollusc of the oyster family

**ostracodon** os-trä-shi-on, n [Gr *ostrakon*, a shell] A fish with a bony external cover-



Ostracodon traqueter (Trunk-fish)

ing

**ostracism** os-tra-sizm, n [Gr *ostrakismos*, fr *ostrakon* a shell, a voting tablet] A mode of political punishment in ancient Athens effected by public vote, the voter writing on a tablet the name of the person he desired to be banished, hence, banishment, expulsion, separation

**ostracize**, os-tra-siz, vt & pp *ostracized*, os-tra-sizd, pp *ostracizing*, os-tra-sizing [Gr *ostrakizo* See prec] To banish by means of ostracism, to expel, to banish from society

**ostreaceous** os-trë-ä'shus, a [L. *ostrea*, an oyster] Of or belonging to the oyster family

**ostreiculture**, os-trë-a-kul'tür, n [L. *ostrea*, an oyster, and *cultura*] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters

**ostrich**, os-trich, n [O Fr *ostruche*, *ostruce*, fr *autruche*, fr L. *avis* a bird, and *struthio*, Gr *struthion*, an ostrich] A large

running bird of the deserts of Africa and Arabia, the largest of existing birds, an allied bird of S. America

**Ostrogoth** os-trö-goth, n [LL *ostrogothus*, fr *ostus* eastern (G. *ost*, east) and *Gothus* a Goth] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths

**otalgia**, otalgy, ö-täl'ji, a, ö'täl'ji, n [Gr *ous* *otos*, the ear, and *algos*, pain] A pain in the ear, ear ache

**otary**, ö'tä-n, n, pl. *otaries*, ö'tä-riz, [Gr *otaris* large-eared, fr *ous*, *otos*, an ear] A seal with projecting external ears, such as those that yield the seal-skin of commerce

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Ostrich (Struthio camelus)

running bird of the deserts of Africa and Arabia, the largest of existing birds, an allied bird of S. America

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*anyatara* (compar. of *anya*)—other all comparative forms] Not the same, different second of two, additional not this, opposite often used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number. It is also used substantively and may take the plural number and the sign of the possessive case —The other day, on some day not long past quite recently —Every other, every second, each alternate

**otherness**, üt'er-nes, n The state or quality of being other

**otherwise** üt'er-wiz, adt [Other, and *wise*, manner] In a different manner, differently, not so, by other causes, in other respects —*Either*, than otherwise, rather than not rather pleased than otherwise) —*cony* Else, but for this, such not being the case

**otiose**, ö'shi-ös, a [L. *otiosus*, fr *otium*, leisure] Being at rest or ease, idle, unemployed, done in a leisurely or perfunctory manner careless

**otiosity**, ö'shi-öt-i, n The state or quality of being otiose, idleness or leisure

**otitis**, ö-ti'tis, n [Gr *ous*, *otos*, the ear, and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the ear

**otocyst**, ö-to-sist, n [Gr *ous*, *otos* ear, and *tu-stis*, bladder] A sac or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal

**otolite**, otolith, ö-to-lit, ö-to-lith, n [Gr *ous*, *otos*, ear, *lithos*, a stone] A name of small calcareous bodies contained in the ear-cavities of some animals

**otology**, ö-to-löj-i, n [Gr *ous* *oto* the ear *logos*, discourse] Knowledge of the ear and its diseases —**otologist**, ö-to-löj'ist, n One who has a special knowledge of the ear

**otorrhoea**, ö-to-rë-a, n [Gr *ous*, *otos*, ear, *rhoe*, I flow] A purulent discharge from the ears

**otoscope**, ö-to-sköp, n [Gr *ous*, *otos* ear, *skopö*, I view] An instrument for examining the interior of the ear

**ottava-rima** ö-tä-rä-mä, n [It. eighth or octuple rhyme] An Italian form of stanza consisting of eight lines, the first six rhyming alternately and the last two forming a couplet, as in Byron's *Don Juan*

**otter**, ö'ter, n [A. Sax. *otter*=D. and G. *otter*, Dan. *odder* Icel. *otr*, cog. Lith. *udra*, Rus. *vidra*, Pol. *ydra*, same root as Gr

*hydúr* water *hudra*, and *water*] An aquatic carnivorous animal somewhat resembling the weasel, but larger and hunted for the sake of its fur

**otto**, ö'tö, n [From *Othman*, the founder of the Turkish empire] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks —*A Turk* (without cap) A kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey

**oubillette**, ö-bil'et, n [Fr. fr. *oublier* L. *oblivisci* to forget. OBLIVION] A dumgion with an opening only at the top as in some old castles or other buildings

**ouch**, ö'uch, n [For *nouch*, fr O Fr *nouch*, *nouché* O HLG *nuxa*, a brooch] The socket in which a precious stone is set a jewel, a brooch

**ought**, at, n [AUGHT] Aught, anything

**ought** at, r [Originally the preterite of the verb to *are*=A. Sax. *ahit*, pret. of *agan*, to

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the extremity, a light boat provided with such apparatus



Proa of Vanikoro, with Outrigger

**outright**, out-'rit, *adv* Completely, utterly, entirely  
**outroof**, out-'rof, *v t* To eradicate, to extirpate  
**outrun**, out-'run, *v t* To exceed in running, to leave behind, to exceed or go beyond  
**outrush**, out-'rush, *v t* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly — *a* out-rush *a* gushine or rushing out, an outflow  
**outtail**, out-'sail, *v t* To leave behind in sailing  
**outset**, out-'set, *n* A setting out, beginning, first entrance on any business  
**outsettlement**, out-'set-'l-ment, *n* A settlement away from the main settlement  
**outshine**, out-'shin, *v t* To shine out or forth — *v t* To excel in lustre or excellence  
**outside**, out-'sid, *n* The external surface or superficies, superficial appearance, exterior, external man the part or place that lies immediately without or beyond an inclosure the utmost, extreme estimate — *a* On the outside, exterior; external, superficial — *prep* On the outside of  
**outsider**, out-'sid-er, *n* One not belonging to a party, association, or set, one unconnected or not admitted  
**outsit**, out-'sit, *v t* To sit beyond the time of anything, to sit longer than  
**outsit**, out-'skert, *n* The boundary or parts near the edge of an area, border, periphery generally in pl  
**outspan**, out-'span, *v t* and *t* [L. *out*, and *D* *spannen*, to yoke] To yoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon correlative of *inspan* [South Africa]  
**outspcak**, out-'sp'k, *v t* To exceed in speaking, to say more than — *v t* To speak out or aloud  
**outspeak**, out-'sp'k, *n* Free or bold speech, candid, frank  
**outspread**, out-'spr'd, *v t* To spread out or over to extend, to spread, to diffuse — *a* Extended, expanded  
**outstanding**, out-'stand-ing, *a* Projecting outward, prominent, remaining unpaid, not collected  
**outstare**, out-'star, *v t* To stare out of countenance, to frown down to outface  
**outstay**, out-'stay, *v t* To stay longer than, to outstay  
**outstep**, out-'step, *v t* To step or go beyond to exceed  
**outstretch**, out-'stretch, *v t* To stretch or spread out, to expand  
**outstrip**, out-'strip, *v t* [Apparently from *out* and *strip*, but the meaning suggests a corruption of some other word] To outgo, to outrun, to advance beyond, to exceed  
**outswear**, out-'swar, *v t* To exceed in swearing  
**outtalk**, out-'tak, *v t* To overpower by talking, to exceed in talking

**outvalue**, out-'val'ü, *v t* To exceed in value, estimation, or price  
**outvie**, out-'vi, *v t* To exceed in vying with or in rivalry, to exceed, to surpass  
**outvote**, out-'vot, *v t* To exceed in the number of votes given, to defeat by plurality of votes  
**outwalk**, out-'wak, *v t* To walk further, longer, or faster than, to leave behind in walking  
**outward**, out-'werd, *a* [A Sax *utward* or *uteward* — *ut*, *ut*, out, and *ward*, denoting direction] External, exterior, forming the superficial part opposed to *inward*, visible, appearing, not properly belonging, adventitious — *adv* Tending or directed toward the exterior, outwards, from a port or country  
**outward-bound**, out-'werd bound, *a* Bound to some foreign port or country  
**outwardly**, out-'werd-li, *adv* In an outward manner, externally, in appearance, not sincerely  
**outwards**, out-'werdz, *adv* [A genit form] Same as *outward*  
**outweigh**, out-'weiht, *v t* To surpass in weight, to exceed in value, influence, or importance, to overbalance  
**outwit**, out-'wit, *v t* pret. & pp *outwitted* out-wit'ed, ppr *outwitting*, out-wit'ing To surpass in stratagem, craft, or subtlety, to overreach, to defeat by superior ingenuity  
**outwork**, out-'werk, *n* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel  
**ousel**, *n* OUSEL  
**ova**, ö'va, *n*, plural of *ovum*  
**oval**, ö'val, *a* [Fr *ovale*, L *ovatus*, fr *ovum*, an egg, cog Gr *öon*, an egg. Egg] Shaped like the outline of an egg, elliptical resembling the longitudinal section of an egg — *a* A figure in the shape of an ellipse, an elliptical figure  
**ovally**, ö'val-li, *adv* In an oval form, so as to be oval  
**ovarian**, ö'vä-ri-an, ö'vä-ri-al, *a* Belonging to the ovary  
**ovariotomist**, ö'vä-ri-ot-'o-mist, *n* One who practises ovariotomy  
**ovariotomy**, ö'vä-ri-ot-'o-mi, *n* [Ovary Mod L *ovarium*, and Gr *tomé*, a cutting] The operation for removing a tumour in the ovary  
**ovary**, ö'va-n, *n* [Mod L *ovarium*, fr L *ovum*, an egg. OVAL] The female organ in which ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed, in plants, a case inclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit  
**ovate**, ö'vat, *a* [L *ovatus* OVAL] Egg-shaped oval  
**ovation**, ö'vä-'shon, *n* [L *oratio*, fr *orare*, to exult, akin to the exclamation *evr*, Gr *enoi*] A lesser sort of triumph among the ancient Romans, hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown  
**oven**, w'n, *n* [A Sax *ofn* = O Fris and *D* *oren*, Dan *öin*, Incl *ofn*, *ögn*, Sw *ugn*, G *ofen*, Goth *auhns*, cog Gr *urnos* an oven Skr *ukhi*, a pot] A place built in closely for baking heating or drying any substance, a chamber in a stove or fire-place, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking &c  
**over**, ö'v'er, *prep* [A Sax *öfr*, over, above across = O Fris L G D and Dan *öfr*, Sw *öfter*, Incl *öfr*, *yfr*, G *über*, cog L *super*, Gr *hyper* Skr *upari* above a comparative form allied to up] Above, in place or position, above, denoting superiority, authority, power, of superintending or governing &c, with oversight or watchfulness denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest, upon the surface of, through the whole extent of, across, from side to side of, throughout, during the whole time, above the top, so as to cover or

immerse more than, upwards of — *adv* From side to side, in width, from one side to the other or another, on all the surface; above the top, brim, or edge, more than the quantity assigned, in excess, completely, having come to an end, past and gone, excessively, in a great degree, too often united by a hyphen to the word it qualifies. — *Over* and *over*, repeatedly — *Over* again, once more, with repetition — *Over* and above, besides — *Over* against, opposite — *All over*, in every part, completely — *It is all over* with a person or thing, the person or thing is ruined or undone — *a* Upper, superior covering  
**overact**, ö-ver-akt, *v t* To act or perform to excess  
**overall**, ö-ver-älz, *n* pl Loose trousers worn over others to protect them  
**over-anxious**, ö-ver-an'gus, *a* Anxious to excess  
**overarch**, ö-ver-arch, *v t* and *t* To arch over to cover with an arch  
**overawe**, ö-ver-äw, *v t* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence  
**overbalance**, ö-ver-bal'ans, *v t* To do more than balance, to weigh down, to exceed in weight, value, or importance to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (level reef) — *n* Excess, something more than an equivalent  
**overbear**, ö-ver-bär, *v t* To bear down, to overpower, to domineer over, to surpass  
**overbearing**, ö-ver-bär-ing, *a* Haughty and dogmatical, imperious, domineering, tyrannical  
**overbid**, ö-ver-bid, *v t* To bid or offer more than an agreed value  
**overboard**, ö-ver-börd, *adv* Over the side of a ship, out of a ship or from on board — *Thrown overboard* (*ng*), discarded, deserted, betrayed  
**overbold**, ö-ver-böld, *a* Unduly bold, forward impudent  
**overbridge**, ö-ver-brig, *n* A bridge over a line of railway at a station  
**overbrim**, ö-ver-brim, *v t* To flow over the brim or edge, to be so full as to overflow  
**overbuild**, ö-ver-bild, *v t* To build over, to cover with an excessive number of buildings  
**overburden**, ö-ver-bür-den, *v t* To load with too great weight to overload  
**overcanopy**, ö-ver-kan'ö-pi, *v t* To cover as with a canopy  
**overcast**, ö-ver-kast, *v t* To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom, to sew by running the thread over a rough edge  
**overcharge**, ö-ver-charj, *v t* To charge or burden to excess, to fill too numerously, to make an excessive charge against, to charge at too high a sum or price, to exaggrate — *n* ö-ver-charj, an excessive charge, a charge of more than is just in an account  
**overcloud**, ö-ver-kloud, *v t* To cover or overpread with clouds  
**overcoat**, ö-ver-köt, *n* An upper coat; a topcoat, a greatcoat  
**overcome**, ö-ver-kum, *v t* To be victorious over, to conquer, to subdue, to surmount, to master, to get the better of — *v t* To gain the superiority, to be victorious  
**overcrowd**, ö-ver-kroul, *v t* To crowd to excess especially with human beings  
**overdate**, ö-ver-dät, *v t* To date beyond the proper period  
**overdo**, ö-ver-dö, *v t* To do to excess, to carry too far to overact, to harass or fatigue, to boil, bake, or roast too much  
**overdose**, ö-ver-dös, *n* Too great a dose  
**overdraw**, ö-ver-dra, *v t* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c, to exaggrate either in writing, speech, or a picture  
**overdress**, ö-ver-dres, *v t* and *t* To dress to excess  
**overdrive**, ö-ver-driv, *v t* To drive too hard, or beyond strength







**overtone**, *ô-ver-tôn*, *n* Same as *Harmonic overtone*.  
**overtop**, *ô-ver-top*, *v t* To rise above the top of, to excel, to surpass.  
**overtrade**, *ô-ver-trâd*, *v t* To trade to excess, to trade beyond capital or too rashly.  
**overture**, *ô-ver-tûr*, *n* [O Fr *overture*] Fr *overture*, an opening an overture. **OVERT** 1 A proposal, an offer, something offered for consideration, a musical introduction to precede important compositions as oratorios, operas, &c., written for a full orchestra.  
**overturn**, *ô-ver-tern*, *v t* To overset or overthrow, to capsize to turn or throw from a foundation, to subvert to run — *n*. *ô-ver-tern* State of being overturned, an overthrow.  
**overturner**, *ô-ver-tern'er*, *n* One that overturns.  
**overvaluation**, *ô-ver-val-û a'shon*, *n* Too high valuation, an overestimate.  
**overvalue**, *ô-ver-val'û*, *v t* To value too highly, to set too great value on, to rate at too high a price.  
**overween**, *ô-ver-wên*, *v t* [Oier and ween] To think too highly, arrogantly, or conceitedly — **overweening**, *ô-ver-wên'ing*, *p a* Haughty, arrogant; proud, conceited.  
**overweigh**, *ô-ver-wâ*, *v t* To exceed in weight, to outweigh.  
**overweight**, *ô-ver-wâ't*, *v t* To overburden to weigh down.  
**overwhelm**, *ô-ver-whelm*, *v t* To overwhelm entirely, to cover over and crush, to swallow up, to submerge, *fig* to bear down, to crush.  
**overwind**, *ô-ver-wind*, *v t* To wind too far.  
**overwise**, *ô-ver-wiz*, *a* Wise to affectation — **overwisely**, *ô-ver-wiz'ly*, *adv* In an affectedly wise manner.  
**overwork**, *ô-ver-work*, *v t* To work beyond strength to cause to labour too much, to tire with labour often *ref* to *overwork one's self* — *ô-ver-work* Excessive work or labour, work done beyond one's strength or beyond the amount required.  
**overworn**, *ô-ver-wûrn*, *a* Worn to excess, worn out, trite, threadbare.  
**overwrought**, *ô-ver-wrâ't*, *p a* Wrought or laboured to excess, affected or excited to excess, tasked beyond strength.  
**oviduct**, *ô-vi-duk't*, *n* [L *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct] **OVIS**, *Duct* A duct or passage for the egg in animals, from the ovary.  
**oviferous**, *ô-vi-fêr-us*, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg, *fero*, I bear] Carrying eggs applied to organs of some crustaceans carrying the eggs after exclusion.  
**oviform**, *ô-vi-form*, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg, *forma*, form] Having the form or figure of an egg.  
**oviferous**, *ô-vi-fêr-us*, *a* [L *ovum*, egg, *fero*, I carry] Bearing ova or ovules, oviferous.  
**ovine**, *ô-vîn*, *a* [L *ovinus*, fr *ovis* a sheep] Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep.  
**oviparous**, *ô-vi-pâ-rus*, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, I bring forth] Bringing forth or producing eggs, producing young from eggs which are excluded from the body and afterwards hatched opposed to *oviriparous*.  
**ovipositor**, *ô-vi-poz'it-er*, *n* [L *ovum*, an egg, and *positor*, a placer, fr *pono*, positum, I place] An organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects for depositing their eggs.  
**ovisac**, *ô-vi-sâk*, *n* [L *ovum*, an egg, *sacus*, a sack] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum.  
**ovoid**, *ô-void*, *ô-void'*, *a* [L *ovum*, and Gr *oidos*, form] **OVAL** Having a shape resembling that of an egg.  
**ovolo**, *ô-vô-lô*, *n* [L fr *ovum*, an egg] In arch a round moulding forming the quarter of a circle.  
**ovoviviparous**, *ô-vô-vi-pâ-rus*, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, alive, *pario*, I produce] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as in the case with rippers).

**ovulation**, *ô-vû-lâ'shon*, *n* [From *ovule*] The formation and discharge of ova or an ovum from the ovary.  
**ovule**, *ô-vûl*, *n* [Dim fr L *ovum* an egg] A small ovum, a germinal vesicle of animals, a rudimentary seed of plants.  
**ovum**, *ô-vûm*, *n*, pl *ova*, *ô'vâ* [L, an egg, *cog* with *egg*, *Egg*] A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo, an egg.  
**owe**, *ô v t* pret & pp *owed*, *ôd*, ppr *owing*, *ô'ing* [From A Sax. *agan*, to own, to have (pret *ahle* whence *ought*, pp *agen*, whence *own*) = O Fris *aga*, O Sax *egan*, *icel* *ega*, Sw *aga*, *ega*, O HG *egan*, Goth *agan*, to possess] To possess or own to be indebted in to be obliged or bound to pay, to be obliged to ascribe, to be obliged for — **owing**, *ô'ing*, ppr [Press part used in *passive* sense of *owed*, being due] Required by obligation to be paid, remaining as a debt, ascribable, as to a cause due, imputable, as to an agent.  
**owl**, *oul*, *n* [A Sax *ule* = LG *ule*, D *uhl*, *icel* *ugla*, Dan *ugle* Sw *ugla*, G *eule*, names imitative of its cry, comp L *ululo*,

Horned Owl (*Strix otus*)

I lament, E *howl*] One of the nocturnal birds of prey, well known for their somewhat catlike heads and their harsh and screeching note.  
**owbery**, *ô-ber-î*, *n* [Oiel and *-ery*] An abode, or haunt of owls.  
**owlet**, *oul'et*, *n* [Dim of *Owl*] An owl, a young owl.  
**owl-eyed**, *oul'id*, *a* Having eyes like an owl's blinking in daylight.  
**owlish**, *oul'ish*, *a* Resembling an owl.  
**owly**, *ou*, *a* [A Sax *agan*, pp of *agan*, to own or possess, like Dan and Sw *egen*, *icel* *eginn*, D and G *eigen*, own] **OWE**. Belonging to me, him, us, you, &c. Distinctively and emphatically used after a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive — *v t* pret & pp *owned* and ppr *owning*, *ô'ing* [A Sax *agan* (fr *agan* = *own*), *icel* *egina*, Dan *egne*, G *eigen*, to own] To have the right of property in, to hold or possess by right to acknowledge or avow, to concede, to admit to be true.  
**owner**, *ô-ner*, *n* One who owns, the rightful possessor or proprietor.  
**ownership**, *ô-ner'ship*, *n* The state of being an owner, proprietorship, legal or just claim or title.  
**ox**, *oks*, *n*, pl **oxen**, *oks'en* [A Sax. *oxa*, pl *oxan*, an ox = O Fris *oxa*, *icel* *oxi*, Sw and Dan *oxr*, D *os*, G *ochs*, *ochse*, Goth *auhen*, *auhus*, an ox, *cog* L *vaca*, a cow, Skr *ulshd*, an ox, perhaps same root as *vaca*, to grow] Any animal of the cow or bovine genus, in a more restricted sense, a male of the bovine genus castrated, and grown to his size, or nearly so.  
**oxalic**, *ok sal'ik*, *a* [Gr *oxalis*, sorrel, fr *oxus* sharp, acid] Pertaining to sorrel — **oxalic acid**, an acid obtained from sorrel, rhubarb, &c. — a violent poison.  
**ox-eye**, *oks'*, *n* A name of several plants,

especially a species of chrysanthemum — which see.  
**ox-eyed**, *oks'id*, *a* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.  
**ox-gall**, *oks'gal*, *n* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox.  
**oxgang**, *oks'gang*, *n* [Ox, and *gang*, a gong] An old measure of land, being as much as an ox could plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres.  
**oxidate**, *oks'id at*, *v t* pret & pp *oxidated*, *oks'id at-ed*, ppr *oxidating*, *oks'id at'ing* To convert into an oxide, to oxidize.  
**oxidation**, *oks'id a'shon*, *n* [See *prec*] The operation or process of converting into an oxide.  
**oxide**, *oks'id*, *n* [From Gr *oxus*, sharp] **OXIDES**. A compound of oxygen with another element (rust is *oxide* of iron).  
**oxidizable**, *oks'id-iz a bl*, *a* That may be oxidized.  
**oxidize**, *oks'id iz*, *v t* pret & pp *oxidized*, *oks'id-iz'd*, ppr *oxidizing*, *oks'id-iz-ing* [Oxide and *-ize*] To convert into an oxide, to cause to combine with oxygen — *v i* To change or be converted into an oxide.  
**oxidizer**, *oks'id-iz-er*, *n* That which oxidizes.  
**oxlip**, *oks'lip*, *n* A species of the primrose growing wild in Britain.  
**Oxonian**, *ok sô'nî an*, *a* [From Mod L *Oxonia*, Oxford] Pertaining to Oxford — *n* A native or inhabitant of Oxford, a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.  
**oxygen**, *oks'i-jen*, *n* [From Gr *oxys* acid, sour, and root *gen*, to generate so named because supposed to be present in all acids] A gaseous element which, with nitrogen, forms atmospheric air, and with hydrogen forms water, and which is essential to respiration, to animal and vegetable life, and to combustion.  
**oxygenate**, *oks'i-jen at*, *v t* pret & pp *oxygenated*, *oks'i-jen at-ed*, ppr *oxygenating*, *oks'i-jen at'ing* [*Oxygen* and *-ate*] To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.  
**oxygenation**, *oks'i-jen a'shon*, *n* The act, operation, or process of oxygenating.  
**oxygenize**, *oks'i-jen iz*, *v t* pret & pp *oxygenized*, *oks'i-jen iz'd*, ppr *oxygenizing*, *oks'i-jen-iz-ing* To oxygenate (which see).  
**oxyenous**, *oks'i-jen-us*, *a* [*Oxygen* and *-ous*] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing oxygen.  
**oxyhydric**, *oks'i-jen-iks*, *oks'i-jen-iks*, *a* Formed of oxygen and hydrogen mixed, adapted to the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen in combination — **Oxyhydrogen light** **LIMIT-LIGHT**.  
**oxymel**, *oks'i mel*, *n* [Gr *oxys*, sharp, sour, and *meli* honey] A mixture of vinegar and honey, used as an expectorant or demulcent.  
**oxymoron**, *oks-i mô'ron*, *n* [Gr *oxys* sharp, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, fr *oxys*, sharp and *môros*, foolish] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of contrary signification is added to a word, as, *cruel kindness*.  
**oxtone**, *oks'tôn*, *a* [Gr *oxys* sharp, acute, and *tonos*, tone] **TONE** Having an acute accent on the last syllable.  
**oyer**, *ô-er*, *n* [O or Norm Fr *oyer*, Fr *our*, fr L *audire*, to hear] A hearing or trial of causes in law — Court of oyer and terminer, in English court for hearing and determining felonies and misdemeanours.  
**oyez**, *ô-yez* [O Fr *oyez*, 'hear ye' See *prec*] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public officer, in order to secure attention, and repeated three times.  
**oyster**, *ô-ister*, *n* [O Fr *ostre*, fr L *ostrea*, *ostreum*, fr Gr *ostrea* an oyster, akin to *ostrea* a bone] A well known bivalve shell-fish or mollusc, living in the sea and much esteemed for food.  
**oyster-bed**, *ô-ister bed*, *n* A bed or breeding place of oysters.  
**oyster-dredge**, *ô-ister-drej*, *n* A drag-net for bringing up oysters from the water.  
**oyster-patty**, *ô-ister-pat-i*, *n* A patty or small pie made with oysters.















broad flat part, as of an anchor fluke, a name of many plants constituting a well-known order of endogens, a branch or leaf of a palm, anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph, hence, superiority, victory, triumph, a green branch carried in church festivals, a popular name for several plants. — *vt* pret & *pp* *palm*, *palm*, *ppr* *palm*, *palm'ing*. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or tricksters, to impose by fraud.

**palmaceous**, *pal mā'shūs*, *a* [See *prec*] Belonging to the palm tribe

**palm-ar**, *pal'mār*, *a* [*L palmaris*, *fr palma*, the palm of the hand] PALM] Of the breadth of the hand, pertaining to the palm of the hand

**palm-ary**, *pal'mārī*, *a* [*L palmaris*, *fr palma*, the palm of the hand] PALM] Worth of obtaining the palm of superior excellence

**palmate**, *pal'mātēd*, *pal'māt*, *pal'mātēd*, *a* [*L palmatūs*, *fr palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of a hand, resembling a hand with the fingers spread, entirely webbed, as feet

**palmately**, *pal'mātēd*, *adv* In a palmate manner

**palmatid**, *pal'māt'īd*, *a* [*L palmatūs*, and *jundo*, *jūdi*, I split] In botany, divided so as to resemble a hand.

**palm-butter**, *pal'm'būtēr*, *n* Palm-oil

**palm-ed**, *pal'mēd*, *a* Having palms

**palm-er**, *pal'mēr*, *n* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm, one who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice

**palm-er-worm**, *pal'mēr-worm*, *n* The common name of certain caterpillars

**palm-etto**, *pal'met'tō*, *n* [*Sp palmito*] A name of several palms, the cabbage palm of the West Indies and southern United States

**palm-house**, *pal'm'hūs*, *n* A glass house for raising palms

**palm-ificous**, *pal'mif'ēr-us*, *a* [*Palm* and *L fero*, I bear] Bearing or producing palms

**palm-iped**, *pal'mi-pēd*, *a* [*L palma*, a palm, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] Web-footed, having the toes connected by a membrane, as a water-fowl

**palm-ister**, *pal'mis'tēr*, *n* [*Palm -ist*, and *-er*] One who deals in palmistry

**palm-istry**, *pal'mis'trī*, *n* [*Palm-ister* and *-y*] The art or practice of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand, chiro-mancy

**palm-itic**, *pal'mit'īk*, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil (*palm-itic acid*)

**palm-oil**, *pal'm'ōil*, *n* A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms (chiefly African), and employed in making soap and candles and for lubrication

**palm-sugar**, *pal'm'sūgēr*, *n* Saccharine matter from the juice of palms

**Palm-Sunday**, *palm'sun-dā*, *n* The Sunday next before Easter so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way

**palm-wine**, *pal'm'wīn*, *n* A liquor obtained by fermenting the juice of certain palms

**palm-y**, *pal'm'ī*, *a* [*Palm* and *y*] Abounding in palms, flourishing, prosperous, victorious

**palm-ra-palm**, *pal'm'ra-palm*, *n* A common palm of India, of great value and economical importance

**palm**, *palp*, *n* [*PAIPUS*] A feeler or tentacle of an animal

**palm-ability**, *pal pa bl'i'ti*, *n* Quality of being palpable

**palm-ible**, *pal'pa bl'i*, *a* [*Fr palpabilis*, *L L palpabilis* *fr L palpo* Istroke, I touch akin (*palpitare*) Perceptible by the touch, easily perceived and detected, as a mistake, plain, obvious, readily perceptible

**palp-ableness**, *pal'pa bl'i-nēs*, *n* Quality of being palpable, plainness, obviousness

**palp-ably**, *pal'pa bl'i*, *adv* In a palpable manner, so as to be perceived by the touch, plainly, obviously

**palp-ation**, *pal'pā'shōn*, *n* [*From L palpo*,

Istroke PALPABILE] The act of feeling, manual examination

**palpebral**, *pal'pē-bral*, *a* [*L palpebra*, an eyelid] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow

**palpiform**, *pal'pī form*, *a* [*Palpus* and *form*] Having the form of palpi or feelers

**palpigerous**, *pal'pījēr-us*, *a* Bearing palpi

**palpitate**, *pal'pītāt*, *v*: pret & *pp* *palpitātēd*, *pal'pītātēd*, *ppr* *palpitātēd*, *pal'pītātēd* [*L palpitare* *palpitatum* freq of *palpo*, I feel PALPABLE] To pulsate rapidly to flutter or move with slight throbs, to throb applied particularly to a fluttering movement of the heart, hence, to tremble, to quiver

**palpitation**, *pal'pītā'shōn*, *n* The act of palpitating, a violent pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease

**palpus**, *pal'pus*, *n* pl *palpi*, *pal'pī* [*Mod L palpus* *fr L palpare*, to stroke, to feel PALPARE] A jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect, a feeler

**palsgrave**, *pal'zgrāv*, *n* [*G palzgra*, *fr pfalz* (*fr L palatium*, palace), and *graf*, a count or earl] A count palatine — **pals-gravine**, *pal'zgrā-vīn*, *n* The consort of a palsgrave

**palstaff**, *pal'stāv*, *pal'stāv*, *pal'stāv*, *n* [*Ice* *palstaff*, a pole staff] An ancient axe shaped weapon used by Celtic nations

**palsy**, *pal'sī*, *n* [*a contr* of *fr paralysis*, *L and G paralysis* (*q v*)] Paralysis, especially of a minor kind — *vt* pret & *pp* *palsed* *pal'zid* *ppr* *palsyng* *pal'zīng* To affect with palsy or as with palsy, to paralyze

**palter**, *pal'tēr*, *v*: pret & *pp* *paltered* *pal'tērd* *ppr* *paltering*, *pal'tērīng* [*Of same origin as pelt* *u*, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes] To act insincerely, to shift, to dodge

**palterer**, *pal'tēr-ēr*, *n* One that *palters*, an insincere dealer, a shifter

**paltriness**, *pal'trī-nēs*, *n* The state or quality of being paltry

**paltry**, *pal'trī*, *a* [*Same as L G paltry*, *palterio*, ragged, *fr palte*, *Frns palt*, *G palte*, *Sw palte* (*pl* *palitor*) a rag akin *palter*] Mean and trivial, trifling, worthless, contemptible

**paludal**, *pal'ū-dāl*, *a* [*From L palus*, *paludis*, a marsh] Pertaining to marshes generated by marshes (*paludal fever*) Also

**paludine**, *pal'ū-dīn*, *a* [*From L palus*, *paludis*, a marsh] In similar sense

**paludism**, *pal'ū-dīzm*, *n* [*Paludal* and *-ism*] Illness caused by malaria

**paludose**, *pal'ū-dōs*, *a* [*L paludosus*] In bot growing in marshy places

**palustral**, *pal'ūstrāl*, *a* [*From L palus*, *palustris*, a marsh] Same as *Paludal*

**pale**, *pal'ē*, *a* [*Pal* and *y*] Pale, wanting colour [*Poetical*]

**pampas**, *pam'pas*, *n* pl [*Sp-Amer*] The grassy treeless plains of South America, especially in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes

**pampas-grass**, *pam'pas-grās*, *n* A variety of grass growing on the pampas, with flower-stems 10 to 14 feet high

**pampean**, *pam'pēan*, *a* Pertaining to the pampas

**pamper**, *pam'pēr*, *v*: pret & *pp* *pampered*, *pam'pērd*, *ppr* *pampering*, *pam'pērīng* [*Probably akin to pap* (*with m* inserted) comp *G pamper* *drl* *G pamperen*, to stuff, to cram with food.] To gratify to the full to furnish with that which delights, to feed luxuriously to indulge with rich food

**pamperer**, *pam'pēr-ēr*, *n* One who *pamper*s

**pamphlet**, *pam'flet*, *n* [*Formerly panphlet* *pamphlet* of doubtful origin perhaps *fr Sp papir*, a written paper, with insertion of nasal, as in *D papier* (*fr papier*) paper PAPYR.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together, but not bound; a short

treatise or discussion on some subject of current interest

**pamphleteer**, *pam'flet-ēr*, *n* A writer of pamphlets, a scribbler — *v* I To write and issue pamphlets

**pampliniform**, *pam-pin'ī form*, *n* [*L pampinus*, a tendrill] Resembling a tendrill

**pan**, *pan*, *n* [*A Sax pann*, *D pan*, *G pan*, all *fr L panna*, for *panna*, *L panna*, a pan, *fr pater*, to be wide or open] PATRYN] A vessel broad and shallow, of metal or earthenware, used for household purposes, an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations, a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt, the part of a gun-lock which holds the priming, the skull

**panacea**, *pan-a-sē'a*, *n* [*L panacea*, *fr G panacea*, *fr pan*, all, and *alecomai*, I heal.] A remedy for all diseases, a universal medicine

**pan-anthropic**, *pan-an-thrōp'īk*, *a* [*Gr pan*, all, and *anthropos*] Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church

**panary**, *pan'a-rī*, *a* [*From L panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread (*panary* fermentation)

**pancake**, *pan'kāk*, *n* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate

**pancratium**, *pan'krā'shūm*, *n* [*Gr pan*, *cratio*, all, and *tratos*, strength.] A gymnastic contest of ancient Greece consisting of boxing and wrestling

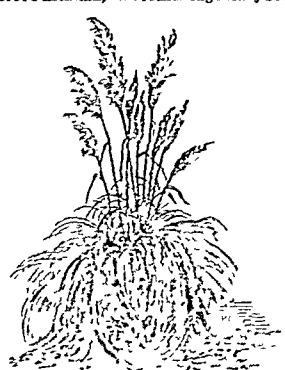
**pancreas**, *pan'krē-as*, *n* [*Gr pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh] A fleshy gland or organ of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae, the sweet-bread in cattle — **pancreatic**, *pan'krē-at'īk*, *a* Pertaining to the pancreas

**panda**, *pan'dā*, *n* A quadruped of India of the size of a large cat, allied to the bears

**Pandanus**, *pan'dā-nus*, *n* [*From pandan*, the Malay name] The screw-pine genus of plants

**Pandean**, *pan-dē'an*, *a* Pertaining to the Greek god Pan — **Pandean pipes**, *Pan's pipes*, a musical wind instrument composed of pipes of different lengths tied together, a syrinx

**pandect**, *pan'dekt*, *n* [*L pandecta* the Pandects *fr G pandektis*, all-containing — *pan*, all, and *dechomai*, I contain.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science, *pl* (*with cap*) the digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.



Pampas-grass (*Cynarium argenteum*)

**pandemic**, *pan-dem'īk*, *a* [*Gr pan*, all, and *demō*, people] Incident to a whole people epidemic

**pandemonium**, *pan-dē-mō'nī-um*, *n* [*Gr pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.] The abode of the demons or evil spirits — a name invented by Milton to signify any less disorderly place or assemblage a riotous state.







tree and its fruit, the juice of both of which renders tough meat tender

**paper**, pā'per, n. [Fr *papier*=It *papiro*, fr *L. papyrus*, Gr *papyrus*, the papyrus, from which a kind of paper was made.] A substance formed into thin sheets used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes, a piece, leaf, or sheet of this, a single sheet appearing periodically, a newspaper, a journal, an essay or article on some subject, any written or printed document, collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.—a. Made or consisting of paper, appearing merely in documents without really existing (a *paper* army), thin, slight.—v. t. pret & pp *papered*, pā'perd, ppr *papering*, pā'per ing. To cover with paper, to furnish with paper hangings, to fold or inclose in paper.

**paper-cutter**, pā'per kuter, n. A paper-knife, a machine for cutting paper in piles, or for trimming the edges of books, &c.

**paper-folder**, pā'per fōld er, n. An instrument for folding paper, a paper knife

**paper-hanger**, pā'per hang er, n. One whose employment is to line walls with paper hangings

**paper-hangings**, pā'per hang ingz, n. pl. Paper, variously ornamented, for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.

**paper-knife**, pā'per nif, n. An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like a blunt knife, used in cutting open the leaves of books, &c. or for folding paper

**paper-mill**, pā'per mil, n. A mill in which paper is manufactured

**paper-money**, pā'per mu ni, n. Bank-notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin

**paper-nautilus**, pā'per na ti lus, n. The paper sailor or argonaut

**paper-recd**, pā'per rēd, n. The papyrus

**paper-sailor**, pā'per sāl er, n. Same as *paper-nautilus*

**paper-stainer**, pā'per-stān er, n. A person who colours paper, a maker of paper-hangings

**paper-weight**, pā'per wat, n. A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place

**paperiness**, pā'per i, a. Like paper, having the thinness and consistency of paper

**paper-matched**, pā'pā māt'hd, n. [Fr lit masticated paper.] Material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass which is moulded into various articles dried, and japanned

**papilionaceous**, pā'pil'ō-nā'shus, a. [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly, having a corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as the flower of the pea

**papilla**, pā'pil'a, n. pl **papillae**, pā'pil'ē [L.] A small pap or nipple a little eminence on the surface of the skin as on the tongue

**papillary**, pā'pil'ā-ri, a. [See prec.] Pertaining to or resembling the nipple, papillose.—**papillate**, pā'pil'āt, a. Covered with papillae.—**papillose**, pā'pil'ōs, a. Papillary

**papist**, pā'pist, n. [Fr *papiste*, fr *pape*, L. *papa*, the pope. Pope.] A Roman Catholic.—**papistical**, pā'pist'ik, a. Pōpish pertaining to Popery.—**papistically**, pā'pist'ik-ly, adv. In a popish manner.—**papist**, pā'pist, n. A Popish. [These words carry usually a contemptuous shade of meaning.]

**papyrus**, pā'pus, n. [L. fr Gr *pappos*, the down of plants.] A feathery or downy substance or appendage as of the seeds of certain plants

**pappy**, pā'pī, a. [Pap and -y] Like paper, soft succulent

**papula**, pā'pū'lā, n. pl **papulae**, pā'pū'lē [L.] A pimple.—**papular**, pā'pū'lār, a. Papulose

**papulous**, pā'pū'lūs, fr *pā'pū'lūs*, pā'pū'lūs, a. Covered with pimples

**papraceous**, pā'pā-rā'shus, a. Made of or resembling papyrus or paper

**papyrus**, pā'pū'grāf, n. [Gr *papyrus*, papyrus, paper, and *grapho*, I write.]

An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document

**papyrus**, pā'pūs, n., pl **papyri**, pā'pī-ri. [L. *papyrus*, Gr *papyrus*, probably of Egyptian origin.] A kind of sedge, or reed growing in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which anciently afforded material for writing, a written scroll made of the papyrus.

**par**, par, n. [L. *par*, equal, an equal, a pair whence *pair* and *peer*, seem also in *compare*, *disparate*, *compare*, &c.] State of equality, equality in condition or in value, the state of shares or stocks when they may be purchased at the original price, or at *par*—Above *par*, above the original price, at a premium—Below *par*, below the original price, at a discount

**para**, pā'rā, n. A Turkish copper coin, worth about 1/18th of a penny sterling

**parabasis**, pā-rā'bā'sis, n. [Gr.] Part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet

**parable**, pā'rā-bl, n. [Fr *parabole*, fr L. *parabola*, Gr *parabole*, fr *paraballo*, I throw beside, I compare—*para*, beside, and *ballo*, I throw.] Of same origin are *parley*, *parlour*, *parole*.] Formerly, a comparison, similitude, proverb, a dark saying now a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction

—v. t. pret & pp *parabled*, pā'rā-bl'd, ppr *parabbling*, pā'rā-bl'ing. To represent by a parable

**parabola**, pā'rā'bō'lā, n. [L. *parabola*=Gr *parabola*, same word as *parable* perhaps so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone.] A geometrical figure one of the conic sections, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, the curve which a projectile theoretically describes

**parabolic**, pā'rā'bō'l'ik, a. Expressed by or pertaining to parable, or of belonging to a parabola, having the form of a parabola

**parabolically**, pā'rā'bō'l'ik-ly, adv. By way of parable, in the form of a parabola

**paraboloid**, pā'rā'bō'l'oid, n. [Parabola and -oid.] The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, a paraboloid conoid

**paracentesis**, pā'rā'sen-tē'sis, n. [Gr *para* intense—*para*, through, and *centro*, I pierce.] The surgical operation of tapping

**paracentric**, pā'rā'sen-tr'ik, a. [Gr *para* beyond, and *metron*, centre.] Deviating from circularity

**parachute**, pā'rā'shot, n. [Fr. fr *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] An apparatus like a large umbrella accompanying a balloon and enabling an aeronaut to drop to the ground without injury, the umbrella shape giving a great resistance of the air

**paraclete**, pā'rā'klēt, n. [Gr *paraklēto*, fr *parakaleo*, I call to aid—*para*, beside, and *kaleo*, I call.] One called to aid or support, hence (with cap.) a term applied to the Holy Spirit

**parade**, pā-rād', n. [Fr *parade*, fr Sp *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, fr L. *paros*, paratus, I prepare

**PARADE, PREPARE.**] O tentation show, display, military show or display, military procession the collection of troops for inspection or the like, the place where such display is held, a public walk or promenade—v. t. pret & pp *paraded*, pā-rād'ed, ppr *parading*, pā-rād'ing. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to assemble and marshal in military order—v. i. To walk about for show, to assemble and be marshalled in military order, to go about in military procession

**paradigm**, pā'rā-dim, n. [Gr *paradeigma*, a pattern or paradigm—*para*, beside, and *deiknūmi*, I show. DICTION.] A pattern, model, or example, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections—**paradigmatic**, pā'rā-dig-mat'ik, a. Pertaining to a paradigm, suited for being an example, exemplary—**paradigmatically**, pā'rā-dig-mat'ik-ly, adv. By paradigm or example

**paradisal**, pā'rā-dis'al, a. Pertaining to paradise or to a place of felicity, like paradise

**paradise**, pā'rā-dis, n. [Fr *paradis*, L. *paradisus*, fr Gr *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure grounds, an oriental word.] The garden of Eden, a place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity or delight, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death

**paradox**, pā'rā-doks, n. [Gr *paradoxon*, lit something incredible or beyond belief—*para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion.] An assertion or proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact, a seeming contradiction, something which, on the surface of it, seems to contradict known principles or received opinions

**paradoxical**, pā'rā-dōks'ik, a. Having the nature of a paradox, inclined to paradox—**paradoxically**, pā'rā-dōks'ik-ly, adv. In a paradoxical manner

**paraffin**, pā'rā-fin, n. [From L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin from its resistance to chemical reagents.] A solid white substance obtained from the distillation of wood, bituminous coal or shale, &c., largely used for candles and other purposes

**paraffin-oil**, pā'rā-fin'oil, n. The oil obtained in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating, much the same as kerosene from petroleum

**paraffin-scale**, pā'rā-fin'skal, n. Unrefined paraffin

**paragoge**, pā'rā-gō-gē, n. [Gr *paragoge*—*para*, beside, and *ago*, I lead.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as the *t* in *against*—**paragogic**, pā'rā-gōg'ik, a. Pertaining to paragoge

**paragon**, pā'rā-gōn, n. [O Fr *paragon*, fr Sp *paragon*, *paragon* model from the propositions *para* con in comparison with.] A model or pattern, a model or example of superior excellence or perfection

**paragram**, pā'rā-grām, n. [Gr *paragramma*—*para*, beside, and *gramma*, a writing, fr *grapho*, I write.] A play upon words, or a pun—**paragrammatical**, pā'rā-grām'at'ik, n. A punster

**paratraph**, pā'rā-grāf, n. [Gr *paratraphos* *para*, *trajh*, a marginal note, a paratraph—*para*, beside and *trajh*, I write.] Originally a marginal note, hence, the character <sup>¶</sup>, used as a reference, or to mark a division in a writer's composition

a distinct portion or section of a writing, which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences, generally distinguished by a break in the lines, a brief notice, as in a newspaper

**paratraphic**, pā'rā-grāf'ik, a. Consisting of or pertaining to paratraphs

**paratraphist**, pā'rā-grāf'ist, n. One who writes paratraphs

**paralel**, pā'rā-let, n. PAI PARLETT

**parallel**, pā'rā-let, n. [Fr *paralelle*, fr *paralel*, a line, a place for the exercise of troops, fr L. *paros*, paratus, I prepare

**PARALEL, PREPARE.**] O tentation show, display, military show or display, military procession the collection of troops for inspection or the like, the place where such display is held, a public walk or promenade—v. t. pret & pp *paraded*, pā-rād'ed, ppr *parading*, pā-rād'ing. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to assemble and marshal in military order—v. i. To walk about for show, to assemble and be marshalled in military order, to go about in military procession



EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS  
(*Papyrus aegyptiorum*)

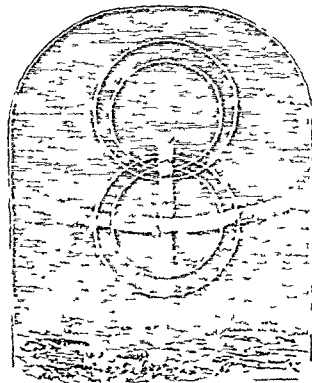






sharing PARTITION ] A coherer or coparcener  
**parch**, *parch*, *r t* pret & pp *parched*, *parcht*, ppr *parching*, *parching* [Perhaps fr *Fr percer*, *Fr* dual *percher*, to pierce, as if to pierce or penetrate with heat. **PIERCE**.] To dry to extremity, to burn the surface of, to scorch — *v t* To become very dry, to be scorched or superficially burned.  
**parchedness**, *parchedness*, *n* The state of being parched.  
**parchment**, *parchment*, *n* [From *Fr parchemin*, parchment (with *t* added on), fr *L pergamina*, *pergama* (*charta*, paper, understood), *lat* paper of Pergamus, fr *Pergamus* in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about B.C. 200.] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared, and rendered fit for writing on, a document written on this substance — Parchment paper, paper dipped in a liquid that gives it the appearance of parchment.  
**pard**, *pard*, *n* [*L pardus*, fr *Gr pardos*, a leopard.] The leopard or panther.  
**pardon**, *par'dn*, *v t* pret & pp *pardoned*, *pardun*, ppr *pardoning*, *pardun* [O *Fr pardonner* (*Fr pardonner*), fr *L L pardonare*, to pardon — *L per*, through, quite, and *dono*, I give. **DOXATON**.] To forgive (an offender or offense), to release or absolve from punishment on account of wrong done, to forgo to exact a penalty for, to overlook, to pass over, to excuse — Pardon me, forgive me, excuse me a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms — *n* Forgiveness of an offense or an offender, remission of a penalty, forgiveness received an official warrant of penalty remitted.  
**pardonable**, *par'dn a bl* *a* That may be pardoned, venial, excusable — **PARDONABLENESS**, *par'dn a bl nes*, *n* Quality of being pardonable.  
**pardonably**, *par'dn a bli*, *adv* In a pardonable manner, excusably.  
**pardoner**, *par'dn-er*, *n* One who pardons, formerly a seller of the pope's indulgences.  
**pare**, *par*, *v t* pret & pp *pared*, *par'd*, ppr *paring*, *par'ing* [*Fr* *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, fr *L parare*, to prepare, seen in a number of words, as *parade*, *parry*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, &c.] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing, to trim by cutting, to dress, to shave off with a sharp instrument, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.  
**paregoric**, *pa-re-go'rik*, *a* [*Gr paragorikos*, soothing, fr *paragoreo*, I exhort, can sole, sooth — *para*, beside, and *agoreo* I speak in an assembly, fr *agora*, an assembly.] Encouraging, soothing, mitigating, assuaging pain — *n* A medicine that mitigates pain, an anodyne.  
**pareira**, *pa'ri-a*, *n* A Portuguese name for the roots of certain plants employed as tonics and diuretics.  
**parenchyma**, *pa-ren'chi-ma*, *n* [*Gr para*, beside and *chyma*, an infusion — *en* in, and *chao* I pour.] A name for certain tissues of animals and plants, the pith or pulp of plants, the spongy and cellular tissue — **parenchymatous**, *parenchymous*, *pa-ren'chi-ma-tus*, *pa-ren'chi-mus*, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.  
**parenthesis**, *pa-ren'e-sis*, *n* [*Gr parenthesis*, fr *parenao* I exhort, I persuasion exhortation — *parenetic*, *parennetical*, *pa-re-net'ik*, *a* A hortatory, persuasive.  
**parent**, *pa'rent*, *n* [*Fr* *parent*, fr *L parens* *parentis* a parent fr *pario* *parere*, I bring forth I beget akin to *parare* to prepare (**PAR**) and cog with A Sax *far*, an ox.] One who brings forth or begets, a father or mother, a progenitor, one who or that which produces, cause, source, origin.  
**parentage**, *pa'rent'ij*, *n* [Parent and *-age*] Extraction, birth, condition with respect to the rank of parents.  
**parental**, *pa-rent'al*, *a* [*L parentalis*] Pertaining to parents, becoming parents, tender, affectionate.

**parentally**, *pa-rent'al li*, *adv* In a fatherly or parental manner.  
**parenthesis**, *pa-ren'the-sis*, *n*, *pl* **parentheses**, *pa-ren'the-sis*. [*Gr parenthesis* — *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a placing.] A whole sentence or certain words inserted in another sentence, interrupting the natural connection of words, but serving to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence, the inserted words being usually included in hooks or curved lines thus, (*)*  
**parenthetic**, *parenthetical*, *pa-ren'the'tik*, *pa-ren'the'tik*, *a* Pertaining to a parenthesis, of the nature of a parenthesis, exhibiting parenthesis.  
**parenthetically**, *pa-ren'the'tik al li*, *adv* In a parenthesis, by way of parenthesis.  
**parenticide**, *pa-rent'i-sid*, *n* [*L parens* *parentis*, a parent, and *cido*, I kill.] One who kills a parent.  
**parentless**, *pa'rent-less*, *a* Deprived of parents.  
**parer**, *pa'rer*, *n* One who or that which pares an instrument for paring.  
**paragon**, *pa-ri-gon*, *n* [*Gr para*, beside, and *gon*, work.] Something done incidentally something subsidiary.  
**pareisis**, *pa're-sis*, *n* [*Gr*, fr *parisis*, I relax.] A slight degree of paralysis — **paretic**, *pa-ret'ik*, *a* Pertaining to paresis.  
**pariet**, *pa'ri-et*, *n* [*O L pariet*, fr *O Fr parietis*, fr *L paries*, *parietis*] A wall. Plaster laid on roofs or walls, especially if ornamental — *v t* To cover with plaster or pariet — **parieting** **parge-work**, *par'jet-ing* *par'werk*, *n* Plaster work, plaster work with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it.  
**parheli**, *par'heli*, *a* Relating to parhelia.  
**parheliion**, *par'heli-on*, *n*, *pl* **parhelia**, *par'heli-a*. [*Gr para*, beside, and *helios*,



Parhelia.

the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.  
**pariah**, *pa'ri-a*, *n* [*A Tamil* word.] One of the lowest class of people in Hindustan.

hence, one despised and contemned by society, an outcast.  
**Parian**, *pa'ri-an*, *a* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Aegean Sea producing a fine kind of marble — *n* A fine variety of porcelain or porcelain clay resembling Parian marble.  
**paridigitate**, *pa-ri-dij'tat* *a* [*L par*, *paris*, equal and *digitus*, a finger or toe.] Having an even number of fingers or toes.  
**parietal**, *pa-ri-et'al*, *a* [*Fr parietal*, fr *L L parietalis*, fr *L paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall pertaining to or within the walls of a building, pertaining to the walls of some cavity.  
**paring**, *par'ing*, *n* That which is pared or cut off, a piece clipped off, and separated from fruit, the act of shearing off the surface of grass-land, and burning the pared portions to give fertility.  
**paripinnate**, *pa-ri-pin'at*, *a* [*L par*, *paris*, equal, and *pinnate*.] Bot. equally pinnate said of a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.  
**parish**, *pa'ish*, *n* [*Fr paroisse*, fr *L L parochia* fr *Gr parochia*, a parish, a neighborhood, fr *para*, beside and *oikos*, a house (seen also in *economy*)] An ecclesiastical division of a town or district under the care of a priest or parson, a subdivision of a county for civil purposes, especially for local government and taxation — *a* Belonging to a parish parochial.  
**parish-clerk**, *pa'ish klark*, *n* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England.  
**parish-monger**, *pa-ri-shun er*, *n* [From *old parishes*, a parishmonger, fr *O Fr parochien* **PARISH**.] One who belongs to a parish, a member of the parish church.  
**parish-register**, *pa'ish re-jis-ter*, *n* A book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered.  
**Parisian**, *pa-ri-z'ian*, *a* Pertaining to Paris, or its inhabitants — *n* A native or resident of Paris — **Parisienne**, *pa-ri-z'ien'*, *n* [*Fr*] A female native or resident of Paris.  
**parisyllabic**, *pa'ri-sil lab'ik*, *a* [*L par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.  
**parity**, *pa'ri-ti*, *n* [*Fr parite* fr *L paritas*, fr *par*, *paris*, equal. **PAR**.] Equality, likeness, like state or degree, close correspondence, analogy.  
**park**, *park*, *n* [Same as A Sax. *parroc*, a park (whence *padoc*).] *D* *parl*, a park, *G* *pfersk*, *O H G* *pfarrsch*, an inclosure, *Fr* *parc*, *It* *parco* *Sp* *parque*, *Armor* *park*, ultimate origin doubtful.] A piece of ground inclosed for beasts of the chase, a considerable extent of ornamental ground adjoining a mansion house kept apart for the owner's pleasure, an inclosed place in or near a town for exercise or amusement, a large area set apart for the public owing to interesting natural features, an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army, with its carriages and stores — *v t* pret & pp *park'd*, *parkt*, ppr *parking*, *park'ing* To inclose in a park, to bring together in a park of cattle.  
**parliament**, *pa'rli-ment*, *n* [*O Fr*, fr *parlament*, fr *parler*, to speak. **PARLEY**.] Conversation, discourse, talk.  
**parley**, *par'li*, *v t* pret & pp *parley'd* *par'li* ppr *parley'ing* *par'ling* [*Fr* *parler* to speak, *O Fr* *paroler*, fr *L L parabolare*, to speak fr *L parabola*, a comparison, a parable, later a word. **PARABLE**.] To confer on some point of mutual concern, to discuss orally, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a truce, &c. — *n* Mutual discourse or conversation, a conference with an enemy in war.  
**parliament**, *pa'rli-ment*, *n* [Formerly *parlement*, *parlement*, fr *Fr* *parlement* (*It* and *Sp* *parlamento*, fr *parler*, to speak, and term *ment*, as in *complement*, &c. **PAR**.] *LF*] An assembly of persons met for discourse, conference, deliberation, &c., *a*







part, to break or be torn asunder, as a rope

**partake** *par-tik', r i pret partoon, par-tuk', pp partial en, par tak'n ppr partial-izing, par tak'ing* [From *part* and *take*] To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others, to have a share or part, to participate, to share, to have something of the property, nature, class, or right. — *v t* To have a part in to share

**partaker** *par-tak'er, n* One who partakes, a sharer; a participator, in accompaniment, an associate.

**partier** *par-ti'er, n* [Fr, *fr par* (L *per*), on, by and *terre* (L *terra*) earth, ground] A piece of ground with flower beds and intervening spaces of gravel or turf, the pit of a French theatre

**parthenogenesis** *par-the-nō-jen'e-sis, n* [Gr, *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis* production] Birth by a virgin reproduction in some insects or other animals from females without the intervention of a male. — **parthenogenetic**, *par-the-nō-jen-et-ik, a* Pertaining to parthenogenesis, born of a virgin

**Parthian**, *par'thi an, a* Pertaining to ancient Parthians (inhabitants) — Parthian arrow or shot, a shot aimed at an adversary while flying from or avoiding him

**partial**, *par'shal, a* [Fr *partial*, L *L partialis*, fr *L pars*, *partis*, a part *PAI t*] Belonging to affecting a part only, not general or universal, not total, biased to one party, inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, not indifferent, having a liking or fondness

**partiality**, *par'shal'i ti, n* [Fr *partialité*, L *L partialitas*] State or quality of being partial, unfair bias, undue favour shown, a liking or fondness

**partially**, *par'shal'ly, adv* In a partial manner, with undue bias, in part, not totally to some extent

**partibility**, *par-ti-bil'i ti, n* Quality of being partible

**partible**, *par-ti-bl, a* [Fr *partible*, fr *L partire*, to divide *PART*] That may be parted, divisible

**participate**, *par-tis'i-pāt, r i pret & pp participated, par-tis'i-pāt-ed ppr participating, par-tis'i-pāt-ing* [L *participo*, *participatus* — *pars* *partis*, a part, and *capio*, I take *PART*, *CAPARE*] To partake, to have a share in common with others, to share generally followed by *t* To partake, to share, to receive a part of

**participation**, *par-tis'i-pā'shon, n* [See *prec*] Act of participating or partaking, a sharing in common with others

**participator**, *par-tis'i-pāt-or, n* One who participates or partakes, a partaker

**participial**, *par-tis'i-pi'āl, a* [L *participialis*] Having the nature and use of a participle, formed from a participle — *n* A word having the nature of a participle

**participially**, *par-tis'i-pi'āl, adv* In the sense or manner of a participle

**participle**, *par-tis'i-pl, n* [From *Fr participare*, L *participium*, a participle *fr participare*, participating, *partial ing* — *pars*, *partis*, and *capio*, I take (as in *participate*)] The *de* has been attached, as in *principle*, *syllable*

A word participating of the properties both of an adjective and of a verb

**particle**, *par-ti-k'l, n* [Fr *particule*, L *particula*, dimin of *pars*, *partis*, a part *PART*] A minute part or portion of matter in atom, a corpuscle, a molecule, a jot, any very small portion or allowance, a word that is not varied or inflected, as a preposition

**particoloured**, *par'ti-kul-erd, a* **PARTY-COLOURED**

**particular**, *par-tik'ul-er, a* [Fr *particulier*, L *particularis* *fr particularis*, a particular *PARTICULAR*] Pertaining to a single person or thing, peculiar personal individual, private, special, not general designating a single thing by way of distinction, attentive to details, exact, precise, nice, minute circumstantial single, not ordinary, notable, singularly nice in taste, pre-

cise fastidious. — *n* A single instance, a single point, a detail, a distinct circumstance

**particularism**, *par-tik'ul-er-izm, n* [Particular and *ism*] Special attention to one's own interests or belongings, exclusiveness

**particularist**, *par-tik'ul-er-ist, n* One who favours or shows particularism

**particularity**, *par-tik'ul-er-i-ti, n* State or quality of being particular, minuteness of detail, that which is particular

**particularization**, *par-tik'ul-er-i-zā'shon, n* The act of particularizing

**particularize**, *par-tik'ul-er-iz, v t pret & pp particularized, par-tik'ul-er-iz-ed ppr particularizing, par-tik'ul-er-iz-ing* [Particular and *-ize* *Fr* *particulariser*] To make particular mention of to enumerate or specify in detail. — *v t* To be particular or attentive to details

**particularly**, *par-tik'ul-er-ly, adv* In a particular manner, distinctly specially, notably

**particulate**, *par-tik'ul-ēt, a* [From *L particula* a particle] Pertaining to particles forming a particle

**parting**, *par'ting, a* Serving to part or divide given at separation, departing — *n* Division separation, leave-taking

**partisan**, *par-ti-zan, n* [O *Fr* *partisan*, *Sp* *partidano*, *It* *partigiano* origin doubtful] A kind of halberd or pike formerly in use

**partisan**, *par-ti-zan, n* [Fr *partisan*, *Fr* *parti*, a party, *fr* *L pars*, *partis*, a part *PART*] An adherent of a party or faction, a party man — *Adv* ing to a party or faction, biased in favour of a party

**partisanship**, *par-ti-zan-ship, n* [Fr *partisan*, *L* *partitio* *fr* *partior*, I divide, distribute, *fr* *pars*, *partis* a part *PART*] Act of parting or dividing, division, separation, that by which different parts (as rooms, cells, or cavities) are separated, a division of a part where separation is made, division of an estate in which several are jointly interested. — *v t pret & pp* *partitioned*, *par-ti-shon'd, ppr* *partitioning, par-ti-shon-ing* To divide by partitions, to divide into shares

**partitive**, *par-ti-tiv, a* [Fr *partitif* *L* *partitius*, divided] Denoting a part, referring to a part, distributive — *partitively*, *par-ti-tiv-ly, adv* In a partitive manner

**partizan**, *par-ti-zan, n* Same as *Partisan*

**partlet**, *par'tlet, n* [From *O* *Fr* *Pertelet*, a female name] A name for a hen

**partly**, *par'tl, adv* In part, in some measure or degree not wholly

**partner**, *par'tner, n* [From old *partner*, a sharer, *O* *Fr* *parçon*, *fr* *L* *partitio* a sharing *PARTITION*] One who partakes or shares with another, a partaker, an associate, a sharer, a joint owner of stock or capital employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business, one who dances with another, a husband or wife

**partnership**, *par'tner-ship, n* The state or condition of being a partner, fellowship, the association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on any business, joint interest or property

**partook**, *par-tik' ppret of partake*

**partulidge**, *par'tul, n* [Formerly *partiche*, *partiche* *fr* *O* *Fr* *partiz* (*Fr* *partiz*), *fr* *L* and *Gr* *perduca*, a partridge] A well-known gallinaceous game bird of the grouse family, common among cultivated ground in Britain also a name for many other similar birds

**parturition**, *par-tū-ri-ēnt, n* [L *parturire*, *entis* *ppr* of *parturio*, I bring forth, *fr* *partio* *partus*, I bring forth *PAPEST*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young

**parturition**, *par-tū-ri-ēnt, n* [L *par-*

*turire* See *prec*] The act of bringing forth young

**party**, *par'ti, n, pl* *parties*, *par'tiz* [Fr *partie*, a party, *ade* *partis*, a party, a sutor or litigant, *Ac*, *fr* *Fr* *partir*, *L* *partire*, to divide, *fr* *pars* *partis*, a part *PART*] A body of individuals who take a particular part or side in affairs, a number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others, one of two litigants, the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit, one concerned or interested in an affair, persons engaged against each other, a select company invited to an entertainment, a company made up for a given occasion, a single person distinct from or opposed to another; a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty. — *A* Of or pertaining to a party

**party-coloured**, *par'ti-kul-erd, a* Having divers colours, coloured differently in different parts, motley

**party-man**, *par'ti-man, n* One of a party, a man of extreme party principles, an abettor of a party, a partisan

**party-spirit**, *par'ti-spirit, n* The spirit that supports a party, spirit of a party

**party-spirited**, *par'ti-spi-rit-ed, a* Having the spirit of party or of partisans

**party-wall**, *par'ti-wal, n* A wall that separates one house from the next, a wall separating adjoining tenements

**party-animity**, *par-ta-nim'i-ti, n* [L *parvus*, small, *animus*, mind, formed on type of *magnanimitas*] Littleness of mind, meanness, opposite of *magnanimitas*

**party-ness**, *par'ti-nis, n* [Fr *partisme*, lit one who has arrived, *fr* *partitur* *L* *partitur*, to arrive, *thru*, and *venire*, to come] An upstart, a person who has newly risen to eminence or notice

**parvis**, *par'vis, par'vis, n* [Fr *parvis*, *fr* *L* *parvus*, *parvus* *fr* *L* *paradisi*, paradise] The area round a church, a room above the church porch

**pass**, *pa, n* [Fr *fr* *L* *passus*, a step, a pace *PACE*] A step, right of going foremost precedence

**paschal**, *pas'kal, a* [O *Fr* *paschal*, *Fr* *pasce*, *L* *L* *pascha*, *fr* *L* and *Gr* *pascha*, passover, Easter *fr* Heb *pascha*, passover, *fr* *pasach* to pass over] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter

**pasha**, *pā'sha or pā-shā, n* [Tur and Per *pāshā*, contr *fr* *pādishāh*, protector or great king *PADISHAH*] A title of Turkish military commanders of high rank and governors of provinces

**passahle**, *pā'sha-lik or pā-shā'lik, n* The district or jurisdiction of a pasha

**passigraphy**, *pas'ig-rā-fi, n* [Gr *pass*, for all, and *graphi*, writing] A system of universal writing

**pasque-flower**, *pas'k-flou-er, n* [O *Fr* *pasque*, Easter *PASCHAL*] A species of anemone with handsome purple flowers

**pasquill**, *pas'kwil, n* [It *pasquillo*, *fr* *pasquino*, a pasquin] A pasquin or pasquinade

**pasquin**, *pas'kwine, n* [It *pasquino*, *fr* *pasquino*, a lampoon *fr* *pasquino*, a witty and satirical tailor (for barber) of Rome, whose name after his death was bestowed upon a statue that had been dug up near his shop and to which satirical effusions were affixed at night] A lampoon, a satirical publication. — *v t pret & pp* *pasquined*, *pas'kwine-d, pas'kwine-d, ppr* *pasquining, pas'kwine-ing* *pas'kwine-ing* To lampoon, to satirize

**pass**, *pas, r i pret & pp* *passed, past, past, pasing, pas'ing* [Fr *passer* *It* *passare* *Sp* *pasar* to pass, *fr* *L* *passus*, a pace *PACE*] To go, advance move, proceed, to go past a certain person or place, to change from one state to another, to alter or change, to vanish, to disappear, to be lost, to die, to cease, to be silent, to go on or away progressively, to be carried, to receive the sanction of a legislative body, to be current, to gain reception, or to be generally received; to be regarded, considered, received, in opinion or estimation,







**pasco**, I feed **PASTOR** *J* Grass for the food of cattle or other animals, ground covered with grass, such as animals feed on, grazing ground, grass land — *v* *t* pret & *pp* **pastured**, *pastūrd*, *ppr* **pasturing**, *pastūring* To supply with pasture, to feed on growing grass. — *v* *i* To graze, to take food by eating grass from the ground

**pasture-land**, *pastūr land*, *n* Land appropriated to pasture

**pastureless**, *pastūrles*, *a* Destitute of pasture

**paste**, *pāst*, *a* [*Paste* and *-y*] Like paste, of the consistence of paste — *a* [*O* *Fr* *paste*, *Fr* *pâté*] *A* meat pie covered with paste

**pat** *pat*, *n* [*Origin* doubtful, perhaps imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow, comp *W* *pat*, a blow, and *E* *tap* *Pattis* is a frequentative from this] *A* light quick stroke with the fingers or hand, a tap, a small lump of butter beat into shape by the hands — *v* *t* pret & *pp* **patted**, *patēd*, *ppr* **patting**, *patting* To strike gently with the fingers or hand, to tap — *a* Hitting the mark, apt, fit, convenient — *adv* *Fitly*, conveniently, just in the nick

**patagium**, *pa-tā'ū* *um*, *n* [*L*, the border of a dress] The flying expansion of bats, flying squirrels, &c

**patch**, *pach*, *n* [*Origin* doubtful, comp *W* *patchen*, to patch, *bathe*, a patch] *A* piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it, a small piece of anything similar, a small piece of silk stuck on the face for adornment, a small piece of ground, a plot — *v* *t* pret & *pp* **patched**, *pacht*, *ppr* **patching**, *paching* To mend by sewing on a patch or patches, to adorn with a patch or patches, to mend with pieces, to repair clumsily, to make of pieces and shreds *fig* to make suddenly or hastily or without regard, to form, to patch up a quarrel

**patcher**, *pach*, *n* One who patches

**patchery**, *pach'eri*, *n* [*Patch* and *-ery*] Bunking work

**patchouli**, **patchouly**, *pa-chō'li*, *n* [*Indian name*] An Asiatic plant the leaves of which furnish an odorous oil, the perfume itself

**patchwork**, *pach'werk*, *n* Work composed of pieces of various shapes and colours sewed together, work composed of pieces clumsily put together

**patchy**, *pach'i*, *a* Full of patches

**pate**, *pāt*, *n* [*Perhaps* fr *O* *Fr* *pâte*, for *plate*, a plate or flat piece] The head, or rather the top of the head

**pated**, *pātēd*, *n* Having a pate, usually in composition

**patella**, *pa-tel'la*, *n* [*L* *patella*, a small dish, the knee pan, dim of *patina*, a dish fr *patire*, to be open *PATEX*] *A* small pan, vase, or dish, the knee pan

**paten**, *pāt'en*, *n* [*From* *L* *patina*, a pan [*See* *prec*] *A* metallic plate or flat dish, the plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed

**patent**, *pā'tent*, *a* [*From* *L* *patens*, *patente*, *ppr* of *patire*, to be open, same root as *pator*, I suffer (whence *patent*, *passion*), *Gr* *patennymi*, I spread, *patelon*, a leaf, akin *pan*, *paten*, *patella*] *Open*, *spread out*, *expanded*, *evident*, *manifest* to any eye, open to the pursuit of all, secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege or monopoly, *patented* — *n* *A* writing (called *littera patent*) given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons, as a title of nobility, granted by a British sovereign, a similar writing, securing to a person for a term of years the exclusive right to an invention or discovery — *v* *t* pret, *pp* **patented**, *pāt'entēd*, *ppr* **patenting** To make the subject of patent or exclusive right, to secure, as the exclusive right of a thing to a person

**patentable**, *pā'tent-a-bl*, *a* That may be patented

**patentees**, *pā'ten tē*, *n* [*Patent* and *-ee*] One who gets a patent, one to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent

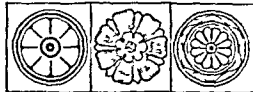
**patent-right**, *pā'tent-rit*, *n* An exclusive privilege in an invention, &c, granted by patent

**patēra**, *pat'ēra*, *n*, *pl* *patēre*, *pat'ē rē* [*L*, fr *patire* to be open *PATEX*] *A*



Patēra.

shallow vessel used by the Greeks and Romans, an architectural ornament of similar appearance



Architectural Patērae

**patērfamilias**, *pā'ter-fam'il'ias*, *n* [*L*, fr *pater*, father and *familia*, a family] The head or father of a family

**paternal**, *pat'ernal*, *a* [*Fr* *paternal*, fr *L* *paternus*, fr *pater*, father (*FATHER*), akin *patriarch*, *patrimony*, *patriot*, *patron*, *pattern*] Pertaining to a father, fatherly derived from the father, hereditary

**paternally**, *pa'ter'nal-l*, *adv* In a paternal manner

**paternity**, *pa'ter-ni-ti*, *n* [*Fr* *paternité*, *L* *paternitas*, fr *paternus*, *paternal* (*a* *v*)] *Fathership*, the relation of a father to his offspring, derivation from a father, origin, authorship

**paternoster**, *pā'ter-nos-ter*, *n* [*L*, *our Father*, the first two words of the Lord's prayer in Latin] The Lord's prayer, a rosary, every tenth bead in the rosary

**path**, *path*, *n*, *pl* *paths*, *paths* or *patz* [*A* *Sax* *path=D* and *L* *G* *pad*, *G* *pad*, a path, perhaps fr *Gr* *patos*, a path, the root being that of *L* *pono*, a bridge, *Sax* *path*, *path*, to go] *A* way beaten by the feet of man or beast, any narrow way or track beaten by the foot, a footway, the way course, or track where a body moves in air, water, or in space, a way or passage, course of life, mode of conduct or action adopted

**pathetic**, *pa-thet'ik*, *a* [*Fr* *pathétique* fr *Gr* *pathetikos*, fr *pathos*, suffering *PATHEOS*] Full of pathos, affecting, exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion, touchingly

**pathetical**, *pa-thet'ik-al*, *a* **PATHEX**

**pathetically**, *pa-thet'ik-al-l*, *adv* In a pathetic manner touchingly

**pathless**, *path'les*, *a* Having no path, road, or track, trackless untrodden

**pathogenesis**, *pathogeny*, *path-o-gen'e-sis*, *pa-thō'je-ni*, *n* [*Fr* *pathos* suffering and *genesis*, origin, root *gen*, to produce] The doctrine of the origin and development of disease

**pathognomonic**, *pa-thō-'nō mon'ik*, *a* *Gr* *pathos*, suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, fr root of *gignōskō* I know] *Distinctive* or characteristic of a disease, indicating a particular disease

**pathologic**, *path-ol-og'ik*, *a* **PATHEX**

**pathologically**, *path-ol-og'ik-al-l*, *adv* In the manner of pathology

**pathologist**, *pa-thol-ō'jist*, *n* One who is versed in or who treats of pathology

**pathology**, *pa-thol-ō'j-l*, *n* [*Fr* *pathologie*, fr *Gr* *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms, the doctrine of diseases

**pathometry**, *pa-thom'et-ri*, *n* [*Gr* *pathos*,

suffering, *metron*, measure] The distinction of suffering into different kinds or of different degrees of intensity

**pathos**, *pā'thos*, *n* [*Gr* *pathos*, passion, suffering, feeling, sensibility, fr stem of *pathein*, to suffer (also in *anathy*, *sympathy*, *antipathy*), same root as in *patient*, *passion* *PASSION*] *Expression of strong or deep feeling*, that quality or element which excites tender emotions, as those of pity, compassion, sympathy, &c, touching or affecting intensely

**pathway**, *path'wā*, *n* *A* path, a footpath, a course of life

**patience**, *pā'shens*, *n* [*Fr* *patience*, *L* *patientia*, fr *patiens*, *patient* *PATIENT*] The quality of being patient, physical endurance, the suffering of anything evil or distressing with a calm untrifling temper, endurance without murmuring or fretfulness, a calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent, composure, calmness in waiting for something to happen, forbearance, long suffering perseverance

**patient**, *pā'shent*, *a* [*Fr* *patient*, *L* *patiens*, *patientia*, *ppr* of *pator*, I suffer *PASSION*] Physically able to support or endure, proof against followed by *of*, having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring, showing fortitude, calmness, or submission under trials, not easily provoked, long suffering, forbearant, not revengeful, persevering, calmly diligent, not hasty, not over eager, nor impatient, waiting without discontent — *n* *A* person or thing passively affected, a person suffering bodily indisposition, a sick person, a person under medical treatment

**patiently**, *pā'shent-l*, *adv* In a patient manner, with patience, submissively, uncomplainingly

**patin**, *pā'tin* *PATEN*

**patina**, *pat'i na*, *n* [*L* *patina*, a dish, a kind of cake, fr *patere*, to be open *PATEX*, *Pax*] The green rust on ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals

**patois**, *pat-wā*, *n* [*Fr*] *A* rustic or provincial form of speech

**patrial**, *pā'tri-al*, *n* and *a* [*L* *patrius*, belonging to a country, fr *patria*, native country *PATRIOT*] Applied to words derived from the name of a country

**patriarch**, *pā'tri-ark*, *n* [*L* *patriarcha*, fr *Gr* *patriarchēs* — *a* family, fr *pater*, father, and *archē*, rule *PATERNAL*] The father or chief of a race or tribe, the father and ruler of a family, one who governs by paternal right, a bishop of rank next to the pope, a dignitary superior to an archbishop in the Greek Church

**patriarchal**, *pā'tri-arkh'al*, *a* Belonging to a patriarch, subject to a patriarch

**patriarchate**, *pā'tri-ark'it*, *n* [*Patriarch* and *-ate*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch

**patriarchism**, *pā'tri-ark'izm*, *n* Government by a patriarch

**patriarchy**, *pā'tri-ark-i*, *n* *A* patriarchate

**patriarian**, *pa-tri'ar'ian* *a* [*Fr* *patriarcan*, fr *L* *patriarcha*, pertaining to the Roman patriarch, that is fathers, fathers or patriarchs, fr *pater*, father *PATERNAL*] Belonging to the senators of ancient Rome, of noble birth, noble, not plebeian — *n* *A* person of patrician or noble birth a nobleman

**patriarcal**, *pa-tri'ar'kal*, *a* The dignity of a patriarch, aristocracy collectively

**patriamontal**, *pā'tri-mō'n'al*, *a* Pertaining to a patrimony, inherited — **patriamontally**, *pa'tri-mō'n'al-l*, *adv* By inheritance

**patrimony**, *pat'ri-mo-ni*, *n* [*L* *patrimonium*, fr *pater*, father *PATERNAL*] *A* paternal inheritance estate or possessions inherited from one's father, a heritage, a church estate or revenue

**patriot**, *pā'tri-ot* or *pat'i*, *n* [*Fr* *patriote*, fr *L* *patria*, one's fatherland or native country, fr *pater* father *PATERNAL*] *A* person who loves his country, and zealously







**pay**, *pá'í*, *p'et* & *pp* *payed*, *pád*, *pp* *payed*, *pá'ting* (O *Fr* *payer*, *payer*, *fr* *pieare*, to pitch, *fr* *piez*, *piecis*, pitch) To cover or coat, as the bottom of a ship, with tar or pitch

**payable**, *pá'a-bl*, *a* That may or ought to be paid, justly due

**pay-bill**, *pá'bil*, *n* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like

**pay-day**, *pá'dá*, *n* The day when payment is regularly made, the day for paying wages

**payee**, *pá-'e*, *n* [*Pay* and *-ee*] The person to whom money is to be paid

**paymaster**, *pá'-mas-ter*, *n* One who pays

**paymaster**, *pá'-mas-ter*, *n* One from whom wages or reward is received, an officer in an army or navy whose duty is to pay the men their wages

**payment**, *pá'mént*, *n* Act of paying, discharge of a debt or obligation, what is given for service done, reward, recompense

**paynim**, *pá'ním*, *n* (O *Fr* *paienim*, *paienisme*=*paganisme* (q v)) A pagan, a heathen

**pay-office**, *pá'of-is*, *n* A place or office where payment is made of public debts

**pay-roll**, *pá'ról*, *n* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with a note of the sums payable

**pea**, *pá'*, (*O* *E* *pea*, *pea*, *a* *pea*, *pl* *pean*, *pease*, *a*, *Sax.* *piez*, *pl* *pyan*, *fr* *L* *pyum*, *fr* *pyus* a pea, root, seen in *Skr* *piśh*, to grind. *Pea* is a false form, the *s* of the word being mistaken for the sign of the plural, and then dropped to make a singular.) A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, cultivated in the garden and in the field on account of its seeds, one of the seeds of the plants (In the plural, we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number or quantity in bulk.)

**peace**, *pé's*, *n* [*rom* O *Fr* *paiz* (*Fr* *paiz*) = *paiz*, *fr* *L* *pac*, *fr* *L* *pac*, *pacis*, *peace*—*root* *pac*, seen in *paction*, I agree (whence *pac*), of same origin are *pay*, *appease*, *pacify*, &c.] A state of quiet or tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or agitation, quietness, calm, repose, public tranquillity, freedom from war, a more or less permanent cessation of hostilities, freedom, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like, quietness of mind, tranquillity, calmness, quiet of conscience, harmony, concord.

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**peach**, *pčh, v* pret. & pp *peached*, *pčht*, *ppr peaching*, *pčh'ing* [Abbrev. of *peach*] To betray one's accomplice, to turn informer [Colloq.]

**peach-coloured**, *pčh'kul' erd, a* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, of a pale red colour

**peachy**, *pčh'i, a* Containing or resembling peaches

**peacock**, *pč'kok, n* [*Pea*, in this word = *A. Sax paica*, a peacock, fr *L pauo* = *Gr taos*, a peacock, *Ar taurus*, *Hind taos*] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird with rich plumage properly the male bird, the female being, for distinction's sake called a *peahen* — *pe-a-fow*, *pč'fowl, n* The peacock or peahen

**pen-jacket**, *pč'jak-et, n* [*The pen* is from *D* and *L G pjn*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket, akin to Goth *pnida*, a garment] A thick woollen jacket or short coat worn by seamen, fishermen, &c

**peak**, *pčk, n* [From *Fr pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, also *pique*, a pike a Celtic word, fr *Armor pic*, *W pig*, a point, a pike, a beak, akin *beaf*, *pile*, *piel*, *pel*] A projecting point, the end of something that terminates in a point, the top of a hill or mountain ending in a point, a projecting point on a head-covering, the upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard, also, the extremity of the yard or gaff

**peak**, *pčk, v* pret. & pp *peal* ed, *pčkt*, *ppr peaking*, *pčk'ing* [Perhaps from *prec*, from the sharpened features of sickly persons] To look sickly or thin, to be or become emaciated

**peaked** *pčkt, a* Ending in a peak or point

**peaky**, *pčk'i, a* Consisting of peaks, resembling a peak

**peal**, *pčl, n* [*A mutilated form of appeal*] A series of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouting, &c, a set of bells tuned together, the changes rung on a set of bells, chime, &c pret. & pp *pealed*, *pčld*, *ppr pealing* *pe'ing* To utter or give out a peal. — *v* t To cause to ring or sound, to utter loudly and sonorously

**pea-nut**, *pč'nut, n* The ground nut *ARACHIS*

**pear**, *pčr, n* [*A. Sax peru* = *Icel pera*, *D pere*, *Fr poire*, fr *L prum*, a pear] A well known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia, one of the fruits of the rose family

**pear-rifle**, *pč'rifl, n* A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea

**pearl**, *perl, n* [From *Fr perle*, fr *L L perula*, *perla*, a pearl, a dim either for *perula*, fr *L prum*, a pear, or for *pitula*, a little pill, a globule] A smooth lustrous body, of a roundish form and generally whitish colour, produced by certain molluscs something resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew, a small printing type the smallest except common and Lincolns, and others very valuable that is choicest and best — *a* Relating to or made of pearl or mother of pearl. — *v* t pret. & pp *pearled*, *perld*, *ppr pearling*, *perl'ing* To set or adorn with pearls

**pearl-accous**, *per-lă'sh'us, a* [*Perl* and *-accous*] Resembling pearl or mother of pearl of a pearly appearance

**pearl-lash**, *perlăsh, n* Commercial carbonate of potash

**pearl-bag**, *perl-bar-l, n* The seed of barley grain and all small round grains.

**pearl-diver**, *perl-div'er, n* One who dives for pearl-oysters

**pearled**, *perld, a* Set or adorned with pearls

**pearl-edge**, *perl'ej, n* A narrow kind of thread edging for lace

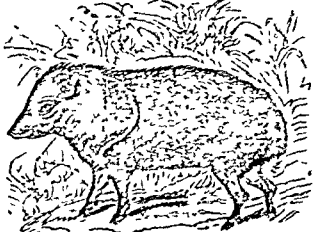
**pearl-fisher**, *perl'fish-er, n* A place where pearl-oysters are collected.

**pearl-fishing**, *perl'fish'ing, n* The occupation of diving for or otherwise getting pearls

**pearliness**, *perl'nes, n* State of being pearly

**pearl-mussel**, *perl'mysel, n* A freshwater mussel which yields pearls.

**pearl-nautilus**, per'l-nā-tū-lus, n The true nautilus as distinguished from the argonaut or paper-nautilus  
**pearl-oyster**, per'ōis-ter, n A mollusc which yields pearls  
**pearl-powder**, per'l-pou-der, n A sort of powder from bismuth, used as a cosmetic  
**pearl-white**, per'l-whit, n Pearl powder  
**pearly**, per'l, a Containing or abounding with pearls, resembling a pearl or pearls, resembling mother-of-pearl, nacreous, clear, pure, transparent  
**peasant**, pe-zant, n [O Fr *paisan*, *paisan* (*pageain*), fr *pays*, *pays*, country, fr L *pagus*, a district of country (with a fiefed as in *Gyrano*: PAOSAN = Fief)] A countryman, a rustic, a hind one whose business is rural labour — A Rustic, rural  
**peasantry**, pe-zan'trī, n [Peasant and -ry] Peasants, rustics, the body of country people  
**peaced**, **peacecod**, pēz'kod, n The pod of a pea  
**peace** See PEA  
**pease-meal**, pēz'mēl, n Meal or flour  
**peat-shooter**, pēz'shot-er, n A small tube through which boys shoot peas by blowing  
**peat-soup**, **pease-soup**, pēz'sop, pēz'sop, n A soup made chiefly of peas  
**peat**, pēt, n [For *bett*, *bete*, fr old *bete*, to mend a fire, fr A. Sax. *bētan*, to make better, akin better ] A kind of turf used as fuel, a small block of this cut and dried for fuel  
**peat-bog**, pēz'bog, n A bog or marsh containing peat  
**peat-moss**, pēz'mos, n A moss producing peat  
**peaty**, pēz'i, a Composed of peat, resembling peat, abounding in peat  
**pebble**, pēbl, n [A. Sax. *paþol*, in *paþol-stan*, lit. pebble stone, etym unknown ] A roundish stone, a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a name for agate and for rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles  
**pebbled**, pēb'id, a Abounding with pebbles  
**pebbly**, pēbli, a Full of pebbles, abounding with small roundish stones  
**pecan**, **pecan-nut**, pē-kān', pē-kān'-nut, n [Fr *pacane*, Sp *pacana*, of Amer origin ] A species of hickory and its fruit  
**peccability**, pē-ka-bl'i-ti, n State of being peccable  
**peccable**, pē-ka-bl, a [Fr *peccable*, fr L *peccatus*, *peccatum*, sin, INPECCAT ] Liable to sin, fit to transgress the divine law  
**peccadillo**, pek-a-dil'lo, n [Sp *peccadillo*, dimin fr *pecado*=L *peccatum*, a sin See prec ] A slight trespass or offence, a petty crime or fault  
**peccancy**, pek'an-si, n [Peccant and -cy ] State or quality of being peccant  
**peccant**, pek'ant, a [Fr *peccant*, fr L *peccans*, pp'r of *pecco*, I sin, whence *peccare*, *peccator*, sinner, Latin INPECCAT ] Doing badly, corrupt, not healthy  
**peccantly**, pek'an-til, adv In a peccant manner



Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*)

**peccary**, pek'a-n, n pl **peccaries** pek'-  
a-riz [South American name] A quad-



False for last but full and most last

person or tribe downward	genealogy
account or register of a line	ancestry
pedimane pedimān, w	[1. pē, pē]
the foot, manus the hand	An account
that has feet serving as paws	



Pecten or Scallop



Post-tower Calnecki, Thunfischshire.

**plunder** To strip to plunder, to pillage  
**beel, pil, x** [Fr *pelle*, tr L *pala*, a spade.]



A baker's wooden shovel to lift bread in and out of the oven

**peeler**, pē'ler, *n* One who peels

**peep**, pēp, *n* Same as *Pieud*

**peep**, pēp, *v* *t* pret & pp *peeped*, pēpt, ppr *peeping*, pēp'ing [Imitative of sound, like *D* and *G* *peepen*, Dan *pippa*, *L pipio*, Gr *puppis*, *I chirp*, the other meaning is supposed to have arisen from the chicken's peep or chirp accompanying its peeping from the shell *PIPE*] To cheep or chirp as a chicken or small bird, to begin to appear, to look through a crevice or small opening, to look narrowly, closely, or slyly — *n* A chirp or cheep, a look through a small opening, first appearance

**peeper**, pēp'er, *n* One that peeps

**peep-hole**, pēp'ing-hōl, pēp'ing hōl, *n* A hole through which one may peep without being discovered

**peep-show**, pēp'shō, *n* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying glass

**peer**, pēr, *n* [O Fr *peer*, *per*, *pai* (Fr *pair*), lit an equal, fr *L par*, equal *PAIR*] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like, an equal, a companion, a fellow, an associate, a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron), a nobleman

**peer**, pēr, *v* *t* pret & pp *peered*, pērd, ppr *peering*, pēring [O Fr *perer*, *paver*, fr *L parere*, to appear, same as *peer* in *appear*, or fr *L G parere*, to peer] To appear, to peep out, as the sun over a mountain, to look narrowly, to peep

**peerage**, pēr'aj, *n* [*Peer* and *-age*] The rank or dignity of a peer, the body of peers

**peeress**, pēr'es, *n* A woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage, the consort of a peer

**peerless**, pēr'les, *a* Having no peer or equal, matchless, unequalled

**peerlessly**, pēr'les'h, *adv* In a peerless manner — *peerlessness*, pēr'les nes, *n* State of being peerless

**peevish**, pē'vish, *a* [Comp Dan *pære*, to cry like a child, Sc *pein*, *pyon*, a sound of complaint] Fretful, querulous, apt to complain, hard to please, expressing discontent or fretfulness, self-willed, froward

**peevishly**, pē'vish'h, *adv* In a peevish manner — **peevishness**, pē'vish nes, *n* The state or quality of being peevish

**peewit**, pē'wit, *n* [From its cry] The lapping

**peg**, peg, *n* [Perhaps fr the Celtic, comp W *pegor*, *pegryn*, a pivot, *peg*, something sharp, allied probably to *E* *peg*, *piel*] A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening things together, the pin of a musical instrument on which the strings are stretched, a pin on which to hang anything — *v* *t* pret & pp *pegged*, pēgd, ppr *pegging*, pēg'ing To fasten with pegs as the sole of a boot — *v* *i* To work diligently generally followed by *away* or on [Colloq]

**pegged**, pēgd, *p* A Fashioned or furnished with pegs

**peg-top**, pēg'top, *n* A child's toy, a variety of top

**pelameter**, pī ram'et-er, *n* [Gr *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for ascertaining the resistance which the surfaces of roads offer to wheeled carriages, &c

**pelastic**, pī las'tik, *a* [Gr *peirastilos*, fr *peira* trial] Making trial, tentative

**pejorative**, pē'jor-ā-tiv, *n* [L *pgor*, worse] Conveying a depreciatory meaning — *n* A word conveying such a meaning [*posterior* is a *pejorative* of *post*]

**pekoe**, pē'kō, *n* [Chinese] A kind of fine black tea

**pelage**, pēl'aj, *n* [Fr *pelage*, hair, fr *L pilus*, hair *PILE*] The hairy covering of an animal

**Pelagian**, pēl'aj-an, *n* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk of the fourth century, who denied original sin and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works — *a* Pertaining to Pelagius

and his doctrines — **Pelagianism**, pē-lā-jī-an-izm, *n* The doctrines of Pelagius

**pelagic**, pē-laj'ik, *a* [Gr *pelagos*, the ocean] Belonging to the ocean, inhabiting the open ocean

**pelargonium**, pēl ar gō'n-um, *n* [From Gr *pelargos*, a stork—from the shape of the capsules] A genus of ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums* **GERANIUM**

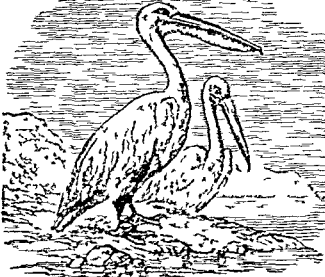
**Pelagian**, pē-las'jē, pē-las'jē-an, pē-las'jē-an, *a* Pertaining to the Pelagians or Pelagists, prehistoric inhabitants of Greece, &c — **Pelagic** architecture, Pelagic building **CYCLOPEAN**

**pelican**, pēl'ikan, *n* **PELICAN**

**pelierine**, pē-lēr-in-a [Fr *pelierin*, a pilgrim *PILGRIM*] A lady's long cape or tippet

**pelit**, pēl, *n* [O Fr *pelitre*, spoil, booty, probably fr *L pilare*, to rob *PIELER*] Money, riches, filthy lucre, a contemptuous term

**pelican**, pēl'ikan, *n* [From *L pelicanus*, Gr *pelēanos*, a pelican, fr *pelēus*, a hatchet



Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)

—from shape of bill] A large web-footed bird, with a very large bill, beneath which is a pouch for holding fish

**pelisse**, pēl'sē, *n* [Fr *pelisse*, fr *L pellicus*, made of skins, fr *pellicis*, a skin *PEEL* (II)] Originally a robe or coat lined or trimmed with fur, now a silk coat or habit worn by ladies

**pell**, pel, *n* [L *pellis*, a skin or hide. See *prec*] A skin or hide, a roll of parchment

**pellagra**, pē-la-gra, *n* [It *pellagra*, fr *L pellis*, skin, and Gr *agra*, seizure] A disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese

**pellet**, pēl'et, *n* [Fr *pelote*, fr *L L pilota*, *pelota*, dim of *L pila*, a ball *PILE* (heap), *PLATOON*] A little ball, one of the globules of small shot

**pellicle**, pēl'ikl, *n* [From *L pellicula*, dimm fr *pellis*, a hide, a skin *PELL*] A thin skin or film on a surface, a thin skin which envelops certain seeds — **pellicular**, pēl'ik'ū-ler, *a* Pertaining to a pellicle

**pellitory**, pēl'tō-rē, *n* [A corruption of *L parietaria*, lit the wall plant, fr *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] A name of several British plants

**pell-mell**, pēl'mel, *adv* [O Fr *pelte melle*, Fr *pelle melle*, fr *pellic* (L *pale*), a shovel, and *melle*, to mix (MDLFX)] With confused violence, in a disorderly body, in utter confusion

**pellucid**, pēl'ū-sid, *a* [L *pellucidus*, *pell*, fr *per*, through, and *lucidus*, shining *LUCID*] Transparent, not opaque, translucent — **pellucidity**, pēl'ū-sid-ē-tē, *n* The state or quality of being pellucid — **pellucidly**, pēl'ū-sid'h, *adv* In a pellucid manner, transparently

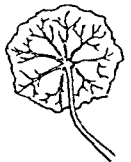
**peloric**, pē-lō-rē, *n* [Gr *pelōr*, a monster] Regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular

flowers — **peloric**, pē-lō-r'ic, *a* Characterized by peloria

**pell**, pēl, *n* [Shortened fr *peltry*, fr *L peltis*, a skin *PELL*] The skin of a beast with the hair on it, a raw hide

**pelt**, pēl, *v* *t* pret & pp *pelted*, pēl'ted, ppr *pelting*, pēl'ting [O *E pulten* probably fr *L pultare*, to knock, a form of *pulsare*, fr *pello*, *I* drive *PULSE*] To strike with something thrown, driven, or falling, to drive by throwing some thing — *v* *i* To throw missiles, to fall in a heavy shower — *n* A blow or stroke from something thrown

**peltate**, pēl'tatēd, *a* [L *pelta*, a target] Shield shaped in bot fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin



Peltate Leaf

**peltry**, pēl'trē, *n* [O Fr *peltrie*, *peltrie*, fr *pel*, *L peltis*, a skin *PEEL*] Skins with the fur on them collectively, furs in general

**pelvic**, pēl'vik, *a* Pertaining to the pelvis

**pelvis**, pēl'vis, *n* [L *pelvis*, a basin] The bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdomen

**penmian**, pēn'mi-an, *n* [North Amer Indian] Lean venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes, beef simi lily preserved

**penphilic**, pēn'fī-lis, *n* [Gr *penphiz*, *penphizos*, a bubble] An eruption of vesicles or pustules on the skin

**pen**, pen, *n* [O Fr *penne*, a pen, a feather, fr *L penna*, a feather, for *penna*, fr *pena* *pen* seen in Gr *petasma*, *I* fly, same root as that of *feather* **FEATHER**] A quill or large feather, an instrument for writing with ink, made of the quill of a bird, or now commonly of metal, a writer, a penman, style or quality of writing, the internal bone of a cuttle fish — *v* *t* pret & pp *penning*, pēn'ing, *p* To write, to compose, to commit to paper

**pen**, pen, *v* *t* pret & pp *penned* or *pent*, pēnd, pēnt, ppr *penning*, pēn'ing [Lat to fasten with a pin—O *E pinne*, to bolt, A. Sax (on) *pinna*, to bolt in, LG *pinnen*, *pinmen* to shut, to bolt *PN*] To coop or shut up, to confine in a small inclosure, to coop — *n* A small inclosure for cows, sheep, &c, a fold, a coop

**penal**, pē'nāl, *a* [Fr *penal*, fr *L pōnālis*, fr *pena*, pain punishment **PAIN**] Relating to punishment, enacting or inflicting punishment, incurring punishment, subject to a penalty — **Penal servitude**, a punishment in Britain, consisting in imprisonment for a series of years, with hard labour, at certain penal establishments

**penally**, pē'nāl'h, *adv* In a penal manner

**penalty**, pē'nāl'tē, *n* [Penal and *-ty*=Fr *penalité* **PNAL**] Suffering or punishment annexed to the commission of a crime or offence, the loss or forfeit to which a person subjects himself by non fulfilment for certain stipulations agreed on, the sum to be forfeited for non-compliance with an agreement, a fine or mulct

**penance**, pē'nāns, *n* [O Fr *penance*, *penance*, fr *L penitentia* repentance, fr *penitens* penitent it is a doubt of *penitence* **PENITENCE**, **PAIN**] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence

**pen-and-ink**, pēn'and-ink, *a* Literary, done with a pen and ink, as a drawing or sketch

**penannular**, pēn-an'nū-ler, *a* [L *pene*, almost, and *annulus*, a ring] Nearly annular, having nearly the form of a ring

**penates**, pē-nā'tēz, *n* pl [L] The household gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares

**pen-case**, pēn'kās, *n* A case or holder for a pen















**performer**, per-fŏrm'er, n. One who performs, as an actor, musician, &c.

**performing**, per-fŏrm'ing, p. a. Exhibiting performances or tricks.

**perfumatory**, pĕr-fū'ma-to-ri, a. Yielding perfume, perfuming.

**perfume**, per-fū'm or per-fū'm', n. [Fr *parfum*, perfume, fr *perfumer*, to perfume, fr *L. per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke.] A substance which gratifies the sense of smell by emitting a scent or odour, a sweet scent or odour emitted a pleasant scent or smell, fragrance, incense — v t

per-fū'm', pret & pp *perfumed*, per-fū'm'd', ppr *perfuming*, per-fū'm'ing. To scent with perfume, to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour.

**perfumer**, per-fū'm'er, n. One who or that which perfumes, one whose trade is to sell perfumes.

**perfumery**, per-fū'm'er-ĭ, n. [*Perfume* and *-ery*] Perfumes in general, the art of preparing perfumes.

**perfunctorily**, per-fung'tŏ-ri h *adv*. In a perfunctory manner, negligently.

**perfunctory**, per-fung'tŏ-ri, a. [*L. perfunctorius*—*L. per*, and *functor*, *functus*, I perform, execute, do. *FUNCTION*] Done carelessly or in a half-hearted manner, done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty, slight, careless, negligent.

**pergameneous**, pĕr-ga-mē'ne-us, a. [*L. pergamena*, parchment. *PARCHMENT*] Resembling parchment.

**perhaps**, pĕr-haps', *adv*. [*L. per*, by (as in *perchance*), and *E. hap*] It may be, peradventure, perchance, possibly.

**peri**, pĕr'i, n. [*Peri*, a fairy] In Persian belief, a sort of spiritual being or fairy excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

**perlagua**, pĕr-la-gwa, n. [Same as *piragua*, *proguia*] A sort of canoe, a proguie.

**perianth**, pĕr-i-an'th, n. [*Gr peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower] In bot the floral envelope when calyx and corolla are combined so that they cannot be distinguished from each other.

**periapt**, pĕr-i-apt, n. [*Gr periapton*—*peri*, around, *hapto*, I fasten] An amulet or charm worn about a person. [*Shal*]

**pericardial**, pĕr-i-kar'di-al, a. [*Gr perikardia*, a. Relating to the pericardium.]

**pericarditis**, pĕr-i-kar'di'tis, n. [*Pericardium* and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the pericardium.

**pericardium**, pĕr-i-kar'di-um, n. [*Gr peri*, around, and *Lardia*, the heart. *CORDIAL*] The membranous sac that incloses the heart.

**pericarp**, pĕr-i-karp, n. [*Gr peri*, around, and *carpos*, fruit] The seed vessel of a plant, or the sheath of the seed-vessel, the part inclosing the seed.

**pericarpial**, pĕr-i-karp'i-al, a. Belonging to a pericarp.

**perichondrium**, pĕr-i-kon'dri-um, n. [*Gr peri*, around, and *chondros*, cartilage.] A membrane which covers certain cartilages.

**pericranium**, pĕr-i-kra'n-i-um, n. [*Gr peri*, around, and *cranium*, the skull. *CRANIUM*] The membrane that invests the skull.

**periderm**, pĕr-i-derm, n. [*Gr peri*, around, and *derma*, skin] A sort of outer layer or skin, the outer layer of bark.

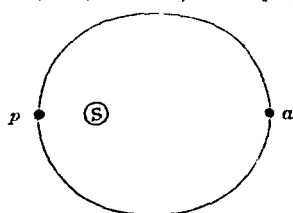
**perigastrie**, pĕr-i-gas'trik, a. [*Gr peri*, around, and *gaster*, the belly] Surrounding the belly or stomach.

**perigeon**, pĕr-i-jĕ'an, a. Pertaining to the perigee.

**perigee**, pĕr-i-jĕ, n. [*From Gr peri*, about,

near, and *gē*, the earth. *GEOLOGY*] That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest the earth, formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body opposed to *apogee*.

**perihelion**, pĕr-i-hĕ'lĭ-on, n. [*Gr peri*, about, near, and *hēlios*, the sun] That



Orbit of Planet.

s, Sun. p, Perihelion a, Aphelion

point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun opposed to *aphelion*.

**peril**, pĕr'il, n. [*Fr péril*—*It periglio*, *Sp peligro*, fr *L. periculum*, *periculum*, danger, fr root seen in *perior*, *exporior*, I try (whence *experire*)—*per*, ultimate root as *L. to fare, ferry*] Risk hazard, danger,

jeopardy, exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction — v t pret & pp *perilled*, pĕr'ild, ppr *perilling*, pĕr'il'ing. To hazard to expose to danger.

**perilous**, pĕr'ul-us, a. [*Fr périlleux*, fr *L. periculosus*, dangerous. *PERIL*] Dangerous, hazardous full of risk.

**perilously**, pĕr'ul-us-h, *adv*. In a perilous manner dangerously.

**perilousness**, pĕr'ul-us-nes, n. State or quality of being perilous, *exporior*, I try (whence *experire*)—*per*, ultimate root as *L. to fare, ferry*] Risk hazard, danger,

jeopardy, exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction — v t pret & pp *perilled*, pĕr'ild, ppr *perilling*, pĕr'il'ing. To hazard to expose to danger.

**perilous**, pĕr'ul-us, a. [*Fr périlleux*, fr *L. periculosus*, dangerous. *PERIL*] Dangerous, hazardous full of risk.

**perimeter**, pĕr-i-mĕ'tĕr, n. [*Gr peri*, about, and *metron*, measure. *METRE*] The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

**perineum**, pĕr-i-ne-um, n. [*Gr perinaion*, *perinon*, origin doubtful] The inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation — *perineal*, pĕr-i-ne'al, a. Pertaining to the perineum.

**period**, pĕr-i-od, n. [*Fr période*, fr *L. periodus*, fr *Gr periodos*—*peri*, about, and *hodos*, way, path] Originally, a circuit or revolution, hence, the time taken up by a heavenly body in making its revolution round the sun, a stated number of years, a series of years by which time is measured, a cycle, any time in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun, any specified portion of time, the time at which anything ends, end, conclusion, an indefinite portion of any continued state existence or series of events, state at which anything terminates, length, or usual length, of duration, a complete sentence from one full stop to another, the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, a full stop, thus ( )

**periodic**, pĕr-i-od'ik, a. [*Fr périodique*] Pertaining to period or revolution, performed in a period or regular revolution in time, happening by recurrence, at a stated time returning regularly in a certain period of time, published at certain periods as a magazine (in this sense *periodical* is the only form)

**periodical**, pĕr-i-od'ik-al, n. A magazine, newspaper, or other publication that is published at stated or regular periods.

**periodically**, pĕr-i-od'ik-al h *adv*. In a periodical manner, at stated periods.

**periodicity**, pĕr-i-od'is'i-tĭ, n. The state or quality of being periodical.

**periole**, pĕr-i-ol, n. [*Gr periole*, a. Pertaining to the perioleum.

**perioleum**, pĕr-i-olĕ-us, a. [*See next*] Belonging to the perioleum.

**perioleum**, pĕr-i-olĕ-us, a. [*See next*] Belonging to the perioleum.

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**perioleum**, pĕr-i-olĕ-us, a. [*See next*] Belonging to the perioleum.

about, and *ostion*, bone] A membrane investing the bones of animals.

**peristitis**, pĕr-i-s'ti'tis, n. [*Gr peristitis*, fr *peristē*, I walk about, *itis*, implying inflammation] Inflammation of the peristomium.

**peripatetic**, pĕr-i-pa'tet'ik-al, a. [*Gr peripatētikos*, fr *peripatē*, I walk about, *itis*, implying inflammation] Inflammation of the peristomium.

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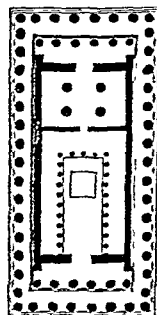
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Plan of Peripteral Temple

**peripteral**, pĕr-i-ptĕr'al, a. [*Gr peripteros*, fr *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns] Surrounded by a single row of columns, as a temple.

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or settled wages; something in addition to regular wages or salary

**perquisition**, per-kwi-zí'shon, n [See *prec*] A thorough inquiry or search  
**perron**, per'on, n [Fr, fr L *petronus*, a person, fr L and *Gr petra*, a stone] An external stair leading to the entrance door of a building

**perrique**, per-ók, n [Fr] A peruke  
**perriqueur**, per-ók'er, n A wig maker  
**perre**, per, n [Fr, per, fr *poire*, fr L *pirum*, a pear (q v)] They fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same way as cider

**persecration**, per-skó-tá'shon, n [L *persecratio*—per, thoroughly, and *scrutator* scrutator, I search *SCRUTINY*] A searching thoroughly, minute search or inquiry

**persecute**, per-se-kút, v t pret & pp *persecuted*, per-se-kút-ed, ppr *persecuting*, per-se-kút-ing [Fr *persecuter*, fr L *persequor*, *persecutus*, I persecute—per, intens, and *sequor*, I follow *SEQUENCE*] To harass with unjust punishment or repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance, to afflict persistently, to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or religious system

**persecution**, per-se-kút'shon, n [Fr *persecution*, L *persecutio* *PERSECUTE*] Act or practice of persecuting, state of being persecuted continued annoyance or infliction of evil

**persecutor**, per-se-kút'er, n One who persecutes, one who pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles

**persecutrix**, per-se-kút-riks, n A female persecutor

**perseverance**, per-se-vér'ans, n [Fr *perseverance*, L *perseverantia* *PERSEVERE*] Act or habit of persevering, persistence in anything undertaken, continued diligence, steadfastness, steady continuance

**persevere**, per-se-ver', v t pret & pp *persevered*, per-se-vér'd, ppr *persevering*, per-se-vér-ing [Fr *perseverer*, L *perseverare*, fr *perseverus*, very severe or strict—per, intens, and *severus*, severe, strict *SEVERE*] To continue steadfastly in any business or enterprise undertaken, to pursue steadily any design or course commenced, not to give over or abandon what is undertaken

**persevering**, per-se-vér-ing, p a Given to persevere, constant in pursuing a purpose or enterprise—**perseveringly**, per-se-vér-ing ly, adv In a persevering manner

**Persian**, per'shi-an, a Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language—n A native of Persia, the language spoken in Persia, an Asian or Indo-European tongue, a thing still formerly used for huing—**Persian berries**, the berries of a species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow—**Persian wheel**, a large wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets at its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream, well, &c

**persiflage**, per-sí-flazh, n [Fr, fr *per* slyer to quizz—L *per*, and *sibilare*, to hiss] Idle bantering talk, frivolous or jeering conversation, banter

**persimmon**, per-sím'mon, n An American tree of the ebony family, and its edible fruit, about the size of a small plum

**persist**, per-sist', t t pret & pp *persisted*, per-sist'ed, ppr *persisting*, per-sist'ing [Fr *persistere*, L *persistere*, to persist or continue—per, through, and *sisto*, I stand (as in *assist*, *consist*, *resist*, &c)] *STATE STAND*] To continue rigidly, steadily, or obstinately in the pursuit of any business or course commenced, to persevere, to continue in a certain state said of things

**persistence**, per-sist'ens, n [Fr *persistence*, fr L *persistens*, ppr of *persisto* *PERSIST*] Act or state of persisting perseverance, constancy, continuance, duration, obstinacy in physics, the continuance of an effect after the cause has been removed

**persistently**, per-sist'ent, a [Fr *persistant* See *prec*] Persisting, steady constant, persevering tenacious—**persistently**, per-sist'ent ly, adv In a persistent manner

**persistive**, per-sist'iv, a Persevering, persistent [Shal]

**person**, per'son, n [O Fr *personne*, Fr *personne*, fr L *persona*, primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, fr *persono*, I sound through, call out—per, through, and *sono*, I sound. *SOUND* (noise)] An individual human being, a man, woman, or child, as opposed to a thing a human being, indefinitely, one, an individual, a man, a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead, bodily form, human frame, with its characteristic appearance, in gram one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to a verb, one of the three corresponding inflections of a verb singular and plural—In person, by one's self, not by representative

**personable**, per'son-a-bl, a Having a well formed body or person, of good appearance

**personage**, per'son-ij, n [O Fr *personage*, Fr *personnage* *PERSON*] A person of importance, a man or woman of distinction, or being regarded as having an individuality like that of a human being

**personal**, per'son-al, n [O Fr *personal*, L *personalis* *PERSON*] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing affecting some individual person, peculiar or proper to him or her, applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner, belonging to face and figure, done in person, not by representative, denoting or pointing to the person in a grammatical sense, having the modifications of the three persons—*Personal property*, movables, chattels, things belonging to the person as money, jewels, furniture, &c, as distinguished from real estate in land and houses

**personalism**, per'son-al-izm, n State of being personal

**personality**, per'son-al'it, n pl *personalities*, per'son-al'it-iz [Fr *personnalité*, L *personalitas*] State of being personal, individuality, that which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality, an application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement, in law, personal estate, personality

**personalize**, per'son-al-iz, v t pret & pp *personalized*, per'son-al-iz'd, ppr *personalizing*, per'son-al-iz-ing To make personal

**personally**, per'son-al-ly, adv In person in a personal manner, by bodily presence, not by representative or substitute, with respect to an individual, particularly, with regard to one's personal existence or individuality

**personality**, per'son-al-ty, n Personal property, in distinction from real property

**personate**, per'son-at t t pret & pp *personated*, per'son-at'ed, ppr *personating*, per'son-at-ing [L *personatus*, assumed, counterfeited. *PERSON*] To assume the person, character, or appearance of, to represent by an assumed appearance, to act the part of, to assume or put on—a [L *personatus*, masked.] In bot said of a corolla somewhat resembling an animal's mouth as in the snapdragon

**personation**, per'son-á'shon, n The act of personating a counterfeiting the person or character of another

**personator**, per'son-á-ter, n One who personates

**personification**, per'son-í-fí-ká'shon, n Act of personifying, an embodiment an impersonation, a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as possessing the attributes of persons

**personify**, per'son-í-fí, v t pret & pp *personified*, per'son-í-fí'd, ppr *personifying*, per'son-í-fí-ing [Fr *personifier*, fr L *persona*, person, and *ficio*, I make] To represent with the attributes of a person, to treat for literary purposes as if possessing the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person, to impersonate

**personnel**, per'son-el, n [Fr, fr *per* sonne, a person *PERSON*] The body of persons employed in any occupation often opposed to material

**perspective**, per-spek'tiv, a [Fr *perspective*, fr *perspectiva*, fr L *perspectiva*, *perspectum*, I see or look through—per, through, and *specio*, I view *SPECTER*] Producing certain optical effects when looked through, optical, pertaining to the art of perspective—n [Fr *perspective*] The art which teaches how to represent objects on a flat surface so that they appear to have their natural dimensions, positions, and relations, a representation of objects in perspective, quality of a picture as regards perspective, view, vista

**perspectively**, per-spek'tiv-ly, adv According to the rules of perspective

**perspicacious**, per-spi-ká'shus, a [L *perspicax*, *perspicacius*, fr *perspicere*—per, through, and *specio* I view, I look. *PERSPECTIVE*] Quick sighted, of acute discernment, quickly seeing through or understanding anything, acute, clear sighted

**perspicaciously**, per-spi-ká'shus-ly, adv In a perspicacious manner

**perspicacity**, per-spi-ká'si-ti, n [Fr *perspicacité*, L *perspicacitas* See *prec*] The state or quality of being perspicacious, acuteness of discernment, penetration, sagacity

**perspicuity**, per-spi-kú'ti, n [Fr *perspicuité*, L *perspicuitas*, fr *perspicuus*, clear, transparent See next.] The quality of being perspicuous, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity, plainness, distinctness

**perspicuous**, per-spi-kú'us, a [L *perspicuus*, clear, evident transparent fr *perspicio*, I see through *PERSPECTIVE*] Clear to the understanding, that may be clearly understood, not obscure or ambiguous, lucid—**perspicuously**, per-spi-kú'us-ly, adv In a perspicuous manner, clearly, plainly—**perspicuousness**, per-spi-kú'us-nes n Perspicuity

**perspirability**, per-spi-rá-bil'it, n The quality of being perspirable

**perspirable**, per-spi-rá-bl, a Capable of being perspired

**perspiration**, per-spi-rá'shon n [Fr *perspiration*, L *perspiratio* *PERSPIRE*] Act of perspiring, exudation of sweat through pores of the skin, matter perspired, sweat

**perspiratory**, per-spi-rá-to-ri, a Pertaining to perspiration

**perspire**, per-spi-r', t t pret & pp *perspired*, per-spi-r'ed, ppr *perspiring*, per-spi-r'ing [O Fr *perspirer*, fr L *perspirare*, to breathe through—per, through, and *spiro*, I breathe *SPIRIT*] To emit the moisture of the body, whether visible or invisible through the pores of the skin, to sweat, to be emitted or excreted through the pores of the skin to exude—v t To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin, to give out through pores

**perstring**, per-strínj', t t pret & pp *perstringed*, per-strínj'ed, ppr *perstringing*, per-strínj-ing [L *perstringo*—per, through, and *stringo*, I graze or brush *STRINGENT*] To touch upon in words, to criticize

**persuadable**, per-swá'd-a-bl, a Capable of being persuaded

**persuade**, per-swá'd', t t pret & pp *persuaded*, per-swá'd'ed, ppr *persuading*, per-swá'd-ing [Fr *persuader*, fr L *persuadere*, to persuade—per, effectively, and *suadeo*, I advise, urge. *SUADEO*] To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation, to draw or incline by presenting motives, to convince by argument or evidence presented, to induce, to prevail on, to win over, to advise—v t To use persuasion

**persuader**, per-swá'd'er, n One who persuades

**persuadible**, per-swá'd-i-bl, a [Fr *persuadable*, L *persuadibilis* fr *persuadeo*, I persuade (q v)] That may be persuaded

**persuasion**, per-swá'zhon, n [Fr *persuasion*, L *persuasio*, fr *persuadere*, *persuadere*, I persuade (q v)] Act of persuading, settled opinion or conviction, a creed























deals with the phenomena of life in plants and animals, the study of the functions of living beings.

**physique**, fiz'k, n [Fr *Physic*] A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution

**phytoecesis**, **phytozeny**, fitō-jen'e-sis, fitō-jē-m, n [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *genesis*, origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants

**phytoecography**, fitō-jē-og'ra fi, n [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *geography*] The geographical distribution of plants

**phytography**, fitō-gra-fi, n [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *graphō*, I describe.] That branch of botany which concerns itself with describing, classifying, and naming plants

**phytoïd**, fitō'id, a [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *eidōs*, likeness.] Plant-like

**phytologist**, fitō-lo-jist, n One versed in phytology, a botanist

**phytology**, fitō-lo-jī, n [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse.] The science of plants, botany

**phytopathology**, fitō-pa-thol'o-jī, n [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *patos*, pains, diseases, *logos*, doctrine.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants

**phytophagous**, fitō-fa-gus, a [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *phagō*, I eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants — **phytophagy**, fitō-fa-jī, n The eating of or subsisting upon plants

**phytotomy**, fitō-tō-mī, n [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy or dissection

**piacular**, pi-ak'u-lar, a [L *piacularis*, fr *piaculum*, expiation, fr *pio* I appease, fr *pius*, pious (q v)] Expiatory, having power to atone, requiring expiation

**piamater**, pi-a-mā-ter, n [L, lit pious mother.] A vascular membrane investing the whole surface of the brain. DURA-MATER

**planette**, **planino**, pi-a-net', pi-a-nē'nō, n [Fr and It *dim* of *piano*] A small pianoforte

**planissimo**, pi-a-nis'mō, n [It *superl* of *piano*, soft.] In *mus* very soft, a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner

**planist**, pi-an'ist, n [*Piano* and -ist] A performer on the pianoforte

**piano**, pi-a'nō, a [It *piano*, smooth, soft, fr L *planus*, plain PLAIN.] In *mus* soft, a direction to execute a passage softly

**piano**, pi-a'nō, n pl **planos**, pi-an'ōz [short for *pianoforte*] A pianoforte

**pianoforte**, pi-an'ō-fōr'tā, n [It *piano*, soft smooth, and *forte*, strong PIANO, FORTE.] A musical metal stringed instrument with a key-board, producing sounds by hammers that act on the strings

**piassava**, pi-as-a-vā, n [Pg *piagaba*] The fibre of a Brazilian palm tree, used in making brooms, brushes, &c

**plaster**, **plastre**, pi-as'ter, n [Fr *plâtre*, It and Sp *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, fr LL *plastrā*, L *emplastron* fr Gr *emplastron*, a plaster PLASTER.] A coin or monetary unit of various values, the Turkish piastre being a little less than a dollar

**plazza**, pi-az'zā, n [It *piazza*, open place, square, market-place=Sp *plaza*, fr *placē* PLACē.] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades, a veranda or gallery

**piibroch**, pi-bro'ch, n [Gael *piobair eachd*, fr *piobair* a piper, *piob*, a pipe.] A species of music for the bagpipe, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland

**pica**, pi-kā, n [Orn *doubtful*] A printing type having six lines in an inch used generally as the standard size. Small *pica* is a type of smaller size

**picador**, pi-a-dōr', n [Sp, fr *pica*, a lance.] A horseman with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull fight

**picantiny**, pi-kā-nī, n **PICKANINNY** **picareque**, pi-kā-resk', a [Fr *picareque* PICKARON.] Pertaining to rogues or picarons, describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers

**picaron**, pi-kā-rōn', n [Sp *picaron*, augmentative of *picaro*, a rogue.] A rogue or cheat, one that lives by his wits, a pirate or plunderer

**piccilli**, pik'a-lil-i, n [Origin unknown.] An imitation Indian pickle

**piccaninny**, See PICKANINNY

**piccolo**, pik'ō-lo, n [It *piccolo*, small.] A small flute with shrill tones, an octave flute

**pice**, pis, n *sing* and *pl* Small East Indian coin, value about 1/4 each.

**picconus**, pi-c'e-us, a [L *picus*, fr *piz*, *piz*, pitch.] Pithy, black as pitch

**piciform**, pi-tō-form, a [L *picus*, woodpecker, and *forma*, form.] Resembling the woodpecker and kindred birds

**pick**, pik, v t pret & pp **pick'd**, pik't, ppr **pick'ing**, pik'ing [Same as A-Sax *pician* to prick or pierce, D *picken*, G *picken*, to peck, Icel *piika*, to pick Allied to *pile*, *peak*, *peck*, same root also in *spile*.] To strike at with something pointed, to peck at, as a bird with its bill, to pierce, to clean by removing with the teeth fingers claws &c, something that adheres, to separate from other things, to select, to choose, to pluck, to cull, to gather, as fruit growing, to gather up here and there, to collect, to snatch thievishly (a purse), to steal the contents of (to pick a pocket) — To pick a lock, to open it with some instrument other than the key — To pick oakum, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes — To pick a pocket, to abstract something thievishly from it — To pick a quarrel, to quarrel intentionally — v i To eat slowly or by morsels, to nibble, to pilfer — n A pointed tool or instrument of various kinds, a heavy sharp pointed iron tool with a wooden handle, used in digging, ditching, mining, &c a sharp hammer used in dressing stones

**pickaback**, pik'a-bak, a or adi [From the older form *pickapack*, a reduplication of *pick*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack [Colloq]

**pickaninny**, pik'a-min-i, n [Sp *pequeno niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant [Amer]

**pickaxe**, pik'aks, n [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O Fr *pequeno*, a pickaxe fr *piequer*, to pierce. Pick.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other, also, simply a pick

**picked**, pik't, p A Specially selected, select choice

**picker**, pik'er, n One who picks, a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes

**pickereel**, pik'er-el, n [A *dim* fr *pike*, comp *pointed*.] The name of several freshwater fishes of the pike family

**picket**, pik'et, n [O Fr *piequet*, Fr *piequet*, a stake, picket of soldiers, &c, a *dim* of *pique*, a pike, a stake Pick.] A pointed stake used in fortification, a narrow pointed board used in making fences, a pale, a detachment of troops kept fully equipped to guard against surprise, an advanced guard, a small detachment of men sent to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave, a game at cards — v t pret & pp **pick'ed**, pik'et-ed ppr **pick'ing**, pik'et-ing To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes or pales, to fasten to a picket or stake, to place or post as a guard of observation

**picket-fence**, pik'et-fens, n A fence made of pickets or pales

**picket-guard**, pik'et-gārd, n A guard always in readiness in case of alarm

**pickling**, pik'ing, n The act of one who picks, perquisites not always honestly obtained, that which is left to be picked or gleaned, pl the pulverized shells of oysters used in making walls

**pickle**, pik'l, n [Same as D and LG *pikēl*, G *poel*, *boel*, brine pickle perhaps akin to *pick*.] Brine a solution of salt and water, in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved, anything preserved in pickle, a condition of difficulty or disorder, a troublesome child. — v t pret & pp

**pickled**, pik'ld ppr **pick'ing**, pik'ing To preserve in brine or pickle, to treat with pickle

**picklock**, pik'lok, n An instrument for opening locks without the key

**pickpocket**, pik'pok-et, n One who steals from the pocket of another

**pickthank**, pik'thang, n One who is officious for the purpose of gaining something, a parasite, a toady

**picnic**, pik'nik, n [Origin doubtful perhaps verb to pick and *nick* of *nick-nack*.] A pleasure party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country used also adjectively — v t pret & pp **picnick'd**, pik'nik't, ppr **picnick'ing**, pik'nik-ing To attend or take part in a picnic party

**picotee**, pik'ō-tē', n [Fr *picote*, fr *Picot* de la Perousse, a French botanist.] A variety of carnation or clove pink

**picquet**, pik'et, n **Piquet**

**picra**, pik'ra, n [L, fr Gr *pitros*, sharp bitter.] Powder of aloes with canella, a cathartic medicine

**picric**, pik'rik, a [Gr *pitros*, sharp, bitter.] An acid used in dyeing

**pic-rox-lute**, pik-rō-tok'sin, n [Fr *pitros*, bitter, *torx-lute*, poison.] A bitter poisonous principle in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*

**pictorial**, pik'tō-ri-al, a [From L *pictor* a painter.] Pertaining to pictures, illustrated by pictures, forming pictures or engravings

**pictorially**, pik-tō-ri-āl-i, adv In a pictorial manner with pictures or engravings

**picture**, pik'tūr, n [L *pictura*, fr *pingo* *pictus*, I paint PAINT.] A painting, drawing, etching, or engraving, exhibiting the resemblance of anything, a painting, any resemblance, likeness, or representation either to the eye or by means of words — v t pret & pp **pick'ured**, pik'tūr'd, ppr **pick'uring**, pik'tūr-ing To point or draw a resemblance of, to represent pictorially, to form or present an ideal likeness of, to describe in a vivid manner

**picture-book**, pik'tūr buk, n A book for children illustrated with pictures

**picture-gallery**, pik'tūr-gal-ē-ri, n A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited

**pictureque**, pik-tūr-esk', a [Same as Fr *pittoresque*, It *pittoresco* fr *pittura*=L *pictura*, a picture.] Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture, expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, abounding with vivid and striking imagery, graphic in style of writing

**picturesquely**, pik-tūr-esk'li, adv In a picturesque manner

**picturesque**, pik-tūr-esk'nes, n The state or quality of being picturesque

**picul**, pik'ul, n In China, a weight of 133 lbs

**piddle**, pid'ld, v t pret & pp **piddl'd**, pid'ld ppr **piddl'ing**, [A different spelling of *peddle*.] To deal in trifles, to peddle, to attend to trivial affairs

**pidlock**, pid'lok, n [Origin unknown.] The phallos

**pie**, pi, n [A Celtic word=Gael and Ir *piega*, a pie.] An article of food, consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted

**pie**, pi, n [Fr *pie*, fr L *pica*, a magpie, akin to *picus*, a woodpecker, Skr *piśa*, the Indian cuckoo.] The magpie

**piebald**, pi-bald, a [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white. B.U.D.] Having spots or patches of white and other colour, having patches of various colours, pied, diversified, mongrel

**piece**, pis, n [Fr *pièce*=Sp *pieza* Pg *pieza*, Fr *peça*, It *pezza*, fr LL *petium* a piece, probably fr the Celtic comp W *yth*, Armor *pr*, a piece.] A part or portion of anything separated from the rest actually or only in idea, a fragment, not the whole, a portion, a distinct part, a definite quantity or portion of certain things, a composition, essay, or writing of no great length, a separate performance, a distinct portion of















constellation in the zodiac, the vertebrate animals of the class fishes

**pisciculture**, pis-ik'ul-tū-rā, a. Connected with pisciculture

**pisciculture**, pis-ik'ul-tūr, n. [L *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means, fish culture

**pisciculturist**, pis-ik'ul-tūr-ist, n. One who practices pisciculture

**pisiform**, pis-ī-form, a. [L *piscis*, a fish, and *forma*, form] Having the shape of a fish

**pisina**, pis-sī-nā, n. [L, a cistern, a fishpond, fr *piscis*, a fish] A niche in churches, with a small basin and water-drain, into which the priest empties any water used

**piscine**, pis-sīn, a. [From L *piscis*, a fish] Pertaining to fish or fishes

**piscivorous**, pis-siv'or-us, a. [L *piscis*, fish, and *vor*, I eat] Feeding or subsisting on fishes

**pisc**, pē-zā, n. [Fr, fr L *piso*, *piso*, I bray, as in a mortar] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up

**pish**, pish, exclamation A word expressing contempt — v t pret & pp *pished*, *pish*, ppr *pishing*, *pish'ing* To express contempt by uttering *pish*

**pisiform**, pis-ī-form, a. [L *piscis*, a pea, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a pea

**pisifire**, pis-ī-fīr, n. [From *piscis* and *mir* = D *mir*, Sw *mira*, Icel *maurr*, an ant, it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine] The ant or emmet

**pisolite**, pis-ō-līt, n. [Gr *pison*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone] A carbonate of lime occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger — **pisolitic**, pis-ō-līt-ik, a. Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite

**pisolate**, pis-ō-lāt, n. [Gr *pison*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone] A carbonate of lime occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger — **pisolitic**, pis-ō-līt-ik, a. Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite

**pis**, pis, v t pret & pp *passed*, *pist*, ppr *passing*, *pass'ing* [Same as Fr *pisser*, D *piessen*, G *piessen*, Sw *piassa*, Dan *piasse*, W *piasan*, to make water. Probably formed fr the sound] To discharge urine, to make water, to urinate — v t To eject, as urine

**pistachio**, pis-tā-ki-ō, n. [Sp *pistachio*, fr L *pistacium*, the fruit, *pistacia*, Gr *pis-takia*, the tree] The nut of a small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit, the tree itself, also called *pistacia*

**pistil**, pis-tīl, n. [Fr *pistil*, fr L *pistillum*, a pestle (being named fr the shape), a dim fr *piso*, *pistum*, I pound

**PESTLE** Theseed bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style

**pistillary**, pis-tīl-lā-rī, a. Of or belonging to the pistil

**pistillate**, pis-tīl-līt, a. Having a pistil

**pistol**, pis-tōl, n. [Fr *pistole*, fr It *pistola*, a pistol, originally a dagger made at *Pistoia* or *Pistoia*, near Florence

From diminutivestabbing weapons the name came to be given to miniature firearms] A small fire-arm designed to be fired with one hand — v t pret & pp *pistilled*, *pistol*, ppr *pistolting*, *pis-tol-ing* To shoot with a pistol

**pistole**, pis-tōl, n. [Fr *pistole*, a pistol, the same word as *pistol*, being so named because originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown]

An old gold coin of Spain, France, &c., worth about 16s sterling

**piston**, pis-tōn, n. [Fr *piston*, fr L *piso*, I

*pistum*, I beat, I pound, I press **PESTLE** **PISTIL** A cylindrical piece of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly into a hollow cylinder as that of a steam-engine, the barrel of a pump, &c., and works alternately in two directions

**piston-rod**, pis-tōn-rod, n. A rod which connects a piston to some other piece, and either moved by the piston or moving it

**pit**, pit, n. [A Sax *pyt* pit = D *put*, Icel *pyttir*, a pit or well, fr L *puteus*, a well or pit] A hollow or cavity of some depth in the earth, the shaft of a mine, a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c., an excavation in the soil covered by a glazed frame, for protecting plants, a concealed hole in the ground for catching wild beasts, a small hollow, cavity, or depression in one's flesh or in any surface, a place where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats, part of a theatre on the floor of a house — v t pret & pp *pitied*, *pit'ed*, ppr *pitting*, *pit'ing* To lay in a pit or hole, to mark with little hollows, as by the small pot, to set in competition to set against one another, as in combat

**pit-a-pat**, pit'a-pat, adv. [A reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow] In a flutter, with palpitation or quick succession of pats or beats (his heart went *pit a pat*)

**pitch**, pitch, n. [A softened form of O E *pic*, A Sax *pic*, pitch, fr L *pic*, *picis*, pitch, akin to Gr *pissa*, pitch] A thick dark resinous substance obtained from tar, and used in caulking ships, &c. — v t pret & pp *pitched*, *pitch*, ppr *pitching*, *pitch'ing* To smear or cover over with pitch

**pitch**, pitch, v t pret & pp *pitched*, *pitch*, ppr *pitching*, *pitch'ing* [Formerly *picche*, to pierce, to peck, to dart or throw, a softened form of *pic*, *pic* = *pick*] To thrust, as a pointed object, to fix, to plant, to set, to set up, as a tent, to throw at a point, to toss, to hurl, to regulate or set the key note of, to set in array, to marshal or arrange in order (a *pitch'd* battle), to pave or face with stones, as an embankment — v i To light, to settle, to come to rest from flight, to fall headlong, to plunge to fall, to fix choice, to fix a tent or temporary habitation, to encamp, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves — **Pitch and toss**, a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark

A cast, a throw, height, elevation, or distance reached by anything thrown, height or degree of elevation, highest rise, degree, rate, the point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself, descent, slope, degree of descent or declivity, the rise of an arch, degree of elevation of the key note of a tune, or of any note, distance between threads of a screw

**pitch-coal**, pitch'kōl, n. A kind of bituminous coal, also a name given to jet

**pitch-dark**, pitch'dārk, a. Dark as pitch, very dark

**pitcher**, pitch'er, n. [O Fr *piecher*, *piecher*, *pecher* = O It *prochero*, fr O H G *pechar*, *behhar*, a beaker, *BRACKER*] A vessel with a spout for holding liquors, a water pot, jug, or jar with ears

**pitcher-plant**, pitch'er-plant, n. A name given to several plants from their pitcher-shaped leaves or leaves with an enlargement resembling a water-pot

**pitchfork**, pitch'fōrk, n. [Pitch and fork] A fork used in pitching or throwing iron or sheaves of grain, a tuning fork — v t pret & pp *pitchfork'd*, *pitch'fōrk't*,

ppr *pitchfork'ing*, *pitch'fōrk'ing* To lift or throw with a pitchfork, hence, to put suddenly or accidentally into any position

**pitchiness**, pitch'ī-nes, n. State or quality of being pitchy

**pitch-plat**, pitch'pīn, n. A pue abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch

**pitchpipe**, pitch'pīp, n. A small pipe used in finding or regulating the pitch of a tune

**pitch-plaster**, pitch'plas-tēr, n. A plaster of Burgundy pitch

**pitch-stone**, pitch'stōn, n. The glassy form of felstone

**pitchy**, pitch'ī, a. Partaking of the qualities of pitch, like pitch, smeared with pitch, black, dark, dismal

**piteous**, pit'ē-us, a. [Pity and -ous = Fr *piteux*] That may excite pity, mournful, sorrowful, sad, miserable, compassionate, pitiful

**piteously**, pit'ē-us-lī, adv. In a piteous manner sorrowfully, mournfully

**piteousness**, pit'ē-us-nes, n. Quality or state of being piteous

**pitfall**, pit'fāl, n. A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap

**pitch**, pitch, n. [A Sax *pictha*, pitch, marrow = D and L G *pit*, root unknown] The soft, spongy substance in the centre of exogenous plants, the spinal cord or marrow of an animal, strength or force, energy, cogency, concentrated force, closeness and vigour of thought and style, condensed substance or matter, quiescence

**pithecolp**, pit'hē-kōld, a. [Gr *pithekolos*, an ape, and *eidos* likeness] Pertaining to apes, resembling an ape, ape like

**pitiful**, pit'ī-ful, adv. In a pity manner, with close or concentrated force, cogently, with energy

**pitiless**, pit'ī-less, n. The state or quality of being pitiless, concentrated force

**pitiless**, pit'ī-less, a. Destitute of pity

**pit**, pit, n. [A *Pith* and -y] Consisting of pith, containing or abounding with pith, terse and forcible as regards language, energetic, sententious

**pitiable**, pit'i-a-bl, a. [Pity and -able] Deserving pity or compassion, lamentable, wretched, miserable

**pitableness**, pit'i-a-bl-nes, n. State of being pitiable

**pitably**, pit'i-a-bl, adv. In a pitiable manner, wofully

**pitier**, pit'i-er, n. One who pities

**pitiful**, pit'ī-ful, a. Full of pity, tender, compassionate, miserable, moving compassion, woful, to be pitied for littleness or meanness, paltry, contemptible, despicable

**pitifully**, pit'ī-ful-lī, adv. In a pitiful manner — **pitifulness**, pit'ī-ful-nes, n. Quality of being pitiful

**pitiless**, pit'ī-less, a. Feeling no pity, hard-hearted, merciless, relentless, unmerciful

**pitilessly**, pit'ī-less-lī, adv. In a pitiless manner — **pitilessness**, pit'ī-less-nes, n. The state or quality of being pitiless

**pitman**, pit'mān, n. One who works in a pit, a miner

**pit-saw**, pit'sā, n. A large saw worked by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below

**pitance**, pit'āns, n. [Fr *pitance*, a monk's pittance fr L *pita*, *pientia*, *pientia*, a monk's allowance fr L *pitas*, *piety* *PIETY*] A very small portion allowed or assigned

A very small quantity of food or money bestowed in charity, a charity gift

**pitied**, pit'ed, p a. Marked with little pits or hollows

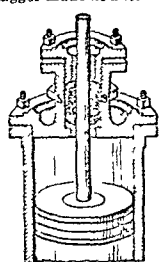
**pituitary**, pit'ū-tārī, a. [Fr *pituitaire*, fr *pituita*, fr L *pituita*, *pituita*] Concerned in the secretion of pituita or mucus, as the membrane which lines the nostrils

**pituitous**, pit'ū-tūs, a. [L *pituitosus* See *prec*] Consisting of or resembling pituita

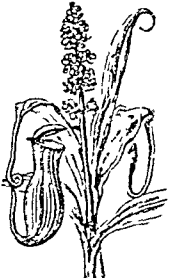
**pity**, pit'ī, n. [Fr *pitie*, O Fr *pitē* = It *pietà*, L *pitas*, *piety*, fr *pius*, *pious* *PIETY*] A sympathy or compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, the feeling or emotion, of one person, excited by the distresses of another, fellow suffering, fellow feeling, compassion, commis-



Pistil a Style, b, stigma



Piston and Cylinder



Pitcher plant (Nepenthes distillatoria)







such that if any two points in it be joined by a straight line, the straight line will lie wholly in the surface, an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid



Jack Plane

bodies or in various directions, a joiner's tool, used in *paring* or *smoothing* wood. — *v t pret & pp planed, pland, pp planing, plan'ing* To make level or smooth, to smooth by the use of a plane

**plane, plane-tree**, *plan, plan'trē, n* [*Fr plane, platane, fr L platanus*, the plane tree] A forest tree with a straight smooth stem and palmate leaves (genus *Platanus*, order *Platanaceae*), in Scotland, a name given to sycamore, a kind of maple

**planet**, *plan'et, n* [*Fr planete, L.L. planeta, fr Gr planetes, lit. a wanderer, a wandering star, as opposed to a fixed one*] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, from which it receives light

**planetarium**, *plan-e-ta'ri-um, n* [See next.] An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets

**planetary**, *plan'et-a-ri, a* [*Fr planetaire, L.L. planetarius, fr planeta, a planet.*] Pertaining to the planets, produced by planets, having the nature of a planet

**planetoid**, *plan'et-oid, n* [*Planet and -oid*] One of the small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, an asteroid. — **planetoidal**, *plan'et-oi-dal, a* Pertaining to the planetoids

**planet-struck**, *plan'et-struk, a* Affected by the supposed influence of planets, blasted

**plangent**, *plan'jent, a* [*L plangens, plangens, ppr of plango, I beat PLANT*] Beating, dashing as a wave, noisy, resonant

**planimeter**, *pla-num'e-t-er, n* [*L planus, plain, plane, and Gr metron, a measure*] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure — **planimetry**, *pla-num'e-t-ri, n* The measurement of plane surfaces

**planing-machine**, *plan'ing-mash-en, n* A machine for planing wood, a machine tool for planing metals

**planish**, *plan'ish, v t pret & pp planished, plan'isht, ppr planishing, plan'ish-ing* [*From plane*] To make smooth or plain, as wood, to smooth and toughen, as a metallic surface by blows of a hammer, to polish

**planisphere**, *plan'i-sfēr, n* [*L planus, plane, and Gr sphere PLAIN, SPHERE*] A sphere projected on a plane, a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere

**planisphere**, *plan'i-sfēr, a* Pertaining to a planisphere

**planik**, *plangk, n* [Same as *D plant*, Dan and *G planke*, *Tr dial plantē, Fr planche* *Fr planca plancha, fr L planca (for planica), a board, slab fr L planus, plain PLAIN*] A flat broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. — *v t pret & pp planed, plankt, ppr planing, plank'ing* To cover or lay with planks

**planless**, *plan'les, a* Having no plan

**planner**, *plan'er, n* One who plans or forms a plan, a projector

**plano-concave**, *plā-nō-kon-kāv, a* Plain on one side and concave on the other

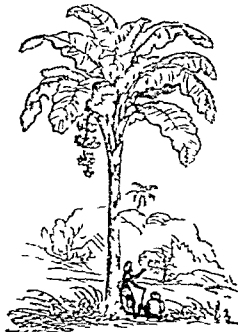
**plano-convex**, *plā-nō-kon-vek-s, a* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other

**planometer**, *pla-nom'e-t-er, n* [*L planus, flat, and Gr metron, a measure*] A gauge for plane surfaces

**plant**, *plant, n* [*Fr plante, a plant, fr L planta, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, fr root of Gr platyē, broad, whence place*] One of the living beings or organisms which form the vegetable kingdom, a vegetable, an organized living and growing body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or other productive bodies, one of the smaller species of vegetables, as opposed to a tree, an herb, a shoot or slip, a collective term for the machinery, tools, &c, necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business. — *v t pret & pp planted, plant'ed, ppr planting, plant'ing* To put in the ground and cover, as slips, shoots, bulbs, &c, for growth, to set in the ground for growth, to set, as the germ of anything that may increase to set firmly, to fix, as a standard or flag, to settle, to fix, as the first inhabitants, to establish, as a colony, to furnish with plants, to lay out and prepare with plants, to set and direct or point, as cannon, to introduce and establish. — *v i* To set plants in the ground

**plantain**, *plant'an, n* [*Fr plantain, fr L plantago, fr planta, the sole of the foot, fr a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot*] A name of some species of herbs, found in temperate regions, and represented in Britain by rib-grass and others

**plantain-tree**, *plant'an-tre, n* [*Sp plantano, plantano, fr plantan trē, n*] A tree

Plantain tree (*Musa paradisiaca*)

**L. platanus**, a plane tree (q v) A tropical plant of the same genus as the banana, and having fruit which is of great importance as an article of food

**planter**, *plan'ter, n* [*From L planta the sole of the foot PLANT*] Relating or belonging to the sole of the foot

**plantation**, *plant'a-shon n* [*L plantatio, fr planto, I set, plant of planting, the place planted a wood or grove, formerly a colony, an estate cultivated by non-European laborers, a first planting introduction, establishment*]

**planter**, *plan'ter, n* One who plants, one who owns a plantation abroad

**plantigrade**, *plant'i-grād, a* [*L planta the sole of the foot, and gradior, I walk*] Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade) applied to certain carnivorous animals, including the bears

**plantless**, *plant'les, a* Without plants, destitute of vegetation

**plantlet**, *plant'let, n* A little plant, a small or underdeveloped plant

**plant-louse**, *plant'lous, n* An aphid

**plaque**, *plak, n* [*Fr*] An ornamental plate, a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted, a brooch, the plate of a clasp, a circular ornamental plate for decorating walls

**plaque**, *plak'et, n* [*Fr, a dim of plaque*] A small plaque

**plash**, *plash, n* [Same as *D plash plas*, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing; comp *D plassu, Dan, plasse fr plash a, G platschen, platschern, to paddle in water, L G plasi ē, I to splash*] A small collection of standing water, a puddle, a pool, a splash. — *v i pret & pp plashed, plash't, ppr plashing, plash'ing* To make a noise in water, to dabble in water, to splash

**plash**, *plash, v t pret & pp plashed, plash't, ppr plashing, plash'ing* [*O Fr plasser, plessier, fr L plesus, ppr of plecto, I weave, I twist, as in complex—whence see Plectch is a doublet of this*] To bend down and intertwine the branches or twigs of (to plash a hedge)

**plashy**, *plash'y, a* [*Plash, a puddle, and -y*] Watery, abounding with puddles

**plasma**, *plaz'ma or plaz'm n* [*Fr plasma, something formed or moulded, fr plassō, I form, whence plastic*] Formless elementary matter, the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body

**plastic**, *plaz'mat'ic, plaz'm'ik, plaz-mat'ik, a* [See prec] Pertaining to a plasma, having the character of a plasma

**plaster**, *plaster, n* [*O Fr plâtre (fr plâtre), fr L emplastrum, fr Gr emplastron, a plaster, fr emplaoō, I daub over—en, on, in, and plassō, I form, I shape (whence also plastic, plasma)*] A substance used in medical practice by being made to adhere to the surface of the body, a mixture of lime, water, sand, and often hair, for coating walls and partitions, calcined gypsum, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c — **Plaster of Paris** a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained near Paris, and used for various purposes. — *v t pret & pp plastered, plaster't, ppr plastering, plaster'ing* To overlay with plaster, to bedaub, to lay on coarsely

**plasterer**, *plaster'er, n* One who overlays with plaster

**plastering**, *plaster'ing n* The act of putting on plaster, the plaster work of a building, a covering of plaster

**plastery**, *plaster'y, a* Resembling plaster, containing plaster

**plastic**, *plast'ic, a* [*Fr plastique, fr Gr plastō, fr plassō, I form, I model PLASTER*] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter capable of being moulded or modelled applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts

**plasticity**, *plast'is-i-tē, n* The state or quality of being plastic

**plastron**, *plast'ron n* [*Fr plastron, a breastplate, same origin as plaster*] A breastplate, something covering the chest, a protection for the chest used by fencers, the under portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles

**plat**, *plat, v t pret & pp platted, plat'ed, ppr plating, plat'ing* [*A form of plat*] To plat, to weave to form by texture

**plat**, *plat, n* [Same word as *plat*, but probably affected by *Fr plat, plate flat, fr Gr platys, broad, flat*] A plot or small piece of ground devoted to some special purpose. — *v t pret & pp platted, plat'ed, ppr plating, plat'ing* To make a ground plan of, to plot

**platan**, *platan, plant'an, plant'in, n* [*L platanus the plane*] The plane tree

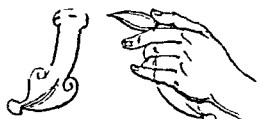
**plate**, *plat, n* [*O Fr plate, a metal plate, plate armour, silver, and flat, a dish, a platter, plate, fr plat, plate, flat—a word also found in the Teutonic tongue—perhaps (like plate) fr Gr platys, broad, cognate with Skr prithu, broad*] A flat piece or sheet of metal, armour composed of flat broad pieces of metal, gold and silver worn, fit into vessels or utensils, a shallow dished







ceptable, pleasant — **pleasingly**, plē'z-  
ing, *adv.* In a pleasing manner.  
**pleasurable**, plē'zhūr-a-bl, *a* Pleasing,  
giving pleasure, affording gratification.  
**pleasurableness**, plē'zhūr-a-bl-nes, *n*  
The quality of being pleasurable.  
**pleasurably**, plē'zhūr-a-bl, *adv.* In a  
pleasurable manner, with pleasure.  
**pleasure**, plē'zhūr, *n* [O Fr *plaisir*,  
*pleisir*, Mod Fr *plaisir*, pleasure fr L  
*placere*, to please properly an infinitive,  
but as in *leisure* the final syllable has been  
assimilated to that of nouns in -ure, L  
-ura PLEASE.] The gratification of the  
senses or of the mind, agreeable sensation  
or emotion, enjoyment or expectation of  
good opposed to pain, delight, joy, glad-  
ness, sensual or carnal gratification, ap-  
probation, what the will dictates or prefers,  
choice, preference, will, purpose, intention,  
command, arbitrary will or choice — *v t*  
pret & pp *pleasured*, plē'zhūrd ppr *pleasur-  
ing*, plē'zhūr-ing To give or afford plea-  
sure to, to please, to gratify.  
**pleasure-ground**, plē'zhūr-ground, *n*  
Ground laid out in an ornamental manner  
for recreation or amusement.  
**pleasureless**, plē'zhūr-less, *a* Devoid of  
pleasure, having no pleasure.  
**plebeian**, plē'bē-an, *a* [Fr *plebeien*, fr L  
*plebeius*, fr *plebs*, *plebis* the common  
people, same root as in *PLEBIS*] Per-  
taining to the common people, of low or  
common birth, vulgar, common belonging  
to the lower ranks — *n* One of the com-  
mon people or lower ranks of men, one of  
the common people of ancient Rome one  
of the citizens who did not come under the  
class of the patricians.  
**plebeianism**, plē'bē-an-izm, *n* The state or  
quality of being plebeian, vulgarity.  
**plebeianize**, plē'bē-an-īz, *v t* pret & pp  
*plebeianized*, plē'bē-an-īzd ppr *plebeianiz-  
ing*, plē'bē-an-īz-ing [Plebeian and -ize]  
To render plebeian or common.  
**plebiscitary**, plēb-i-sit-ā-ri, *a* [See next.]  
Relating or pertaining to a plebiscite.  
**plebiscite**, plēb-i-sit or plēb-i-sit, *n* [Fr,  
fr L *plebiscitum*—*plebis*, of the people, and  
*scitum*, a decree.] A vote of a whole people  
or community, a decision obtained by an  
appeal to universal suffrage.  
**plectenathic**, plēk'ten-ath-ōns, *a* [Gr *plek-  
tos*, twisted, *nathos*, a jaw.] Pertaining to  
an order of fishes with peculiar jaws.  
**pectrum**, plēk'trum, *n* [Gr *plektron*  
fr *plekso*, I strike.] A small instrument



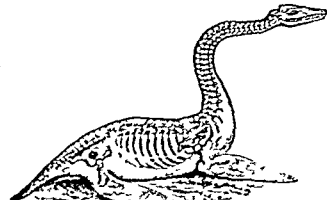
Pectrum

for striking the strings of the lyre or similar  
instrument.

**pledge**, plēj, *n* [O Fr *plège*, *plēge*, L L  
*plēgius*, *plēgius*, *plēgius* pluvium pledge,  
origin uncertain.] Personal property given  
in security of a debt, a thing pawned or  
pawn, anything offered as a security for  
the performance of an act, a guarantee, a  
promise, a surety, a hostage, a child, off-  
spring the drinking of another's health,  
a health — To take the pledge, to bind one's  
self to temperance or teetotalism — *v t*  
pret & pp *pledged*, plējd ppr *pledging*,  
plēj-ing To give as a pledge or pawn, to  
deposit in possession of a person as a secu-  
rity, to give as a guarantee or security, to  
swear, to engage solemnly, to drink a health  
to, to drink to one's welfare.  
**pledgee**, plēj-ē, *n* [Pledge and -ee] The  
person to whom anything is pledged.  
**pledger**, plēj-er, *n* One who pledges.  
**pledget**, plēj-et, *n* [Origin uncertain.] A  
compress or small flat mass of lint laid  
over a wound.

**Pleiad**, plī'ad, *n*, pl **Plelads**, **Plela-**  
**des**, plī'adz, plī'ā-dēz, [Gr *Plēiades*, the  
Plelads, fr *plēō*, I sail, the rising of the  
seven stars hanging in ancient times indicat-  
ed the time of safe navigation.] Any one  
of the cluster of seven stars situated in the  
neck of the constellation Taurus.  
**pleiocene**, plī'ō-sēn **PLIOCENE**.  
**pleistocene**, plīs'tō-sēn, *n* [Gr *plēistos*,  
most, and *lainos*, recent.] In *geol* the  
most recent or uppermost division of the  
tertiary formation.  
**plenary**, plē'n-ā-ri, *a* [L L *plenarius* fr L  
*plenus*, full **PLENTY**] Full, entire,  
complete — **Plenary** inspiration, in *theology*,  
that kind or degree of inspiration which  
excluded all mixture of error — **plenarily**,  
plē'n-ā-ri-ly, *adv.* In a plenary manner —  
**plenariness**, plē'n-ā-ri-nes, *n* The state  
of being plenary.  
**plenipotency**, plenipō'ten-si, *n* [L *plenus*,  
full, and *potentia*, power **PLENTY**, **POTENT**.]  
Fullness or completeness of power.  
**plenipotent**, plenipō'tent, *a* [L *plenipō-  
tens*] See *prec*] Possessing full power.  
**plenipotentiary**, plē'nipō'ten'sh-ā-ri,  
*n* [Fr *plenipotentiaire* fr L *plenus* full,  
and *potens*, powerful] See *prec*] A person  
invested with full power to act for another,  
usually an ambassador or envoy to a foreign  
court furnished with full power — A Con-  
taining or invested with full powers.  
**plenish**, plē'nish, *v t* pret & pp *plenished*,  
plē'nish-t, ppr *plenishing*, plē'nish-ing  
[O Fr *plein* *pleinissant*, fr L *plenus*, full  
**PLENTY**] To replenish.  
**plentitude**, plē'n-tūd, *n* [L *plentitudo*,  
fr *plenus*, full **PLENTY**] The state of  
being full or complete, plenty, abundance,  
repletion.  
**plenteous**, plēn'tē-us, *a* [Plenty and -ous  
**PLENTY**] Full, copious, ample, suf-  
ficient for every purpose, yielding abun-  
dantly, having an abundance.  
**plenteously**, plēn'tē-us-ly, *adv.* In a  
plenteous manner, copiously, plentifully.  
**plenteousness**, plēn'tē-us-nes, *n* State  
of being plenteous, abundance, copious  
supply, plenty.  
**plentiful**, plēn'ti-ful, *a* Being in plenty  
or abundance, copious, ample, abundant.  
**plentifully**, plēn'ti-ful-ly, *adv.* In a plen-  
tiful manner, copiously, abundantly.  
**plentifulness**, plēn'ti-ful-nes, *n* State  
of being plentiful, abundance.  
**plenty**, plēn'ti, *n* [O Fr *plēntē*, fr L L  
*plēntas* fullness, abundance, fr L *plenus*,  
full, fr root of *pleo*, I fill, which is that also  
of Gr *plēros*, pteos full, and also of L *full*,  
*fill*] Abundance, copiousness, full or  
adequate supply, fruitfulness, sufficiency  
— A plentiful, abundant.  
**plenium**, plē'n-um, *n* [L *plenus*, full  
**PLENTY**] Fullness in opposition to vacuum.  
**pleonasm**, plē'on-azm, *n* [Gr *pleonasmus*  
fr *pleon* *pleon*, more same root as plenty.]  
A redundancy of words, the use of more  
words than are necessary or called for.  
**pleonastic**, plē-on-as'tik, *a* [Gr *pleonas-  
tikos*] Pertaining to pleonasm, partaking  
of pleonasm redundant.  
**pleonastically**, plē-on-as'tik-al-ly, *adv.*  
In a pleonastic manner.  
**plesiosaur**, plēs-iō-saur, *n* [Gr *plēsiōs* near, and  
*saurōs*, a lizard.] A large extinct marine  
lizard, chiefly remarkable for its length of  
neck.  
**plethora**, plēth'o-ra, *n* [Gr *plēthōrē*, full-  
ness, fr *plēthēin* to be full, same root as  
*plenty* **PLENTY**] In med an overfulness  
of blood, excess of blood, repletion, a  
superabundance in general, a glut.  
**plethoric**, plethor'ic, ple-thor'ik, *a*  
thor'ik, *a* Characterized by plethora,  
having a full habit of body.  
**plethorically**, ple-thor'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In  
a plethoric manner.  
**pleura**, plū'ra, *n*, pl **pleuræ**, plū'rē  
[Gr *pleura* a rib, pl *pleura*, the side.] A  
thin membrane which covers the inside of  
the thorax on both sides, and also invests

either lung — **pleural**, plū'ral, *a* Pertain-  
ing to the pleura.  
**pleurapophysis**, plū-ra-pōf'i-sis, *n*, pl  
**pleurapophyses**, plū-ra-pōf'i-sēz, [Gr  
*pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process.]  
One of the processes of a typical vertebra  
projecting from the side.  
**pleurisy**, pleur'itis, plū'r-i-si, plū'r'i-tis,  
*n* [Fr *pleurésie*, L L *pleuritis*, fr Gr  
*pleuritis*, fr *pleura*, side.] An inflamma-  
tion of the pleura.  
**pleuritic**, pleur'itic, plū'r-i-tik, plū-  
r-i-tik-al, *a* Pertaining to pleurisy.  
**pleuro-pneumonia**, plū'rō-nū-mō'n-i-a,  
*n* [Gr *pleura*, side, and *pneumon*, lung.]  
A disease of cattle consisting in an infla-  
mation of the pleura and lungs, a combina-  
tion of pleurisy and pneumonia.  
**pleximeter**, plēk-sim'ē-tēr, *n* [Gr *plēksis*, per-  
cussion, and *metron*, a measure.] A small circular  
or oval plate placed in contact with the  
body in diagnosis of disease by percussion.  
**plexus**, plēk'sus, *n* [L *plexus*, an inter-  
weaving, fr *plecto*, *plectum*, I interweave.]  
A network of vessels, nerves, or fibres.  
**pliability**, plī-ā-bil-ē-s, *n* [Fr *pliable*, fr  
plī-a-bl-ē-s, *n* The quality of being pliable,  
flexibility, pliancy.  
**pliable**, plī-a-bl, *a* [Fr *pliable*, fr *plier*,  
to bend, to fold, fr L *pliare*, to fold,  
to bend **PLX**] Easy to be bent, flexible,  
supple, pliant, readily yielding to moral in-  
fluence, as argument or persuasion.  
**plially**, plī-a-bl, *adv.* In a pliable man-  
ner.  
**pliancy**, plī'an-si, *n* [Pliant and -cy] The  
state or quality of being pliant or pliable.  
**pliant**, plī'ant, *a* [Fr *pliant*, ppr of *plier*  
**PLIABLE**] That may be easily bent, readily  
yielding to force or pressure without break-  
ing, flexible, pliable, plastic, limber, easily  
yielding to moral influence, easily persuaded.  
**pliantly**, plī'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pliant man-  
ner.  
**plica**, plī'ka, *n* [L, a fold **PLX**] A  
disease of the hair, in which it is thickened,  
matted, or clotted, a diseased state in plants  
in which the twigs form an entangled mass.  
**picate**, picat'ed, plīk'at, plīk'at-ed, *a*  
[L *picatus*, fr *picco*, I fold, *picca*, a fold.]  
In bot planted, folded like a fan.  
**plication**, plī'ka-shn, *n* [See *prec*.] A  
folding or fold, a bending back of strata on  
themselves.  
**picature**, plī'ka-tūr, *n* [L *picatura*  
**PLICATF**] A plication a folding.  
**pliers**, plī'ez, *n* pl [From *ply*, Fr *plier*,  
to bend, **PLX**] A small pair of pincers by  
which any small thing, as wire, is seized  
and bent.  
**plight**, plīt, *v t* pret & pp *plighted*, plīt'ed,  
ppr *plighting*, plīt-ing [A Sax *plihtan*,  
to pledge, to expose to danger, fr *pliht* a  
pledge, danger = D and Dan *pligt*, Sw  
*pligt*, plīt, G *pflicht*, duty, seen also in  
D *verpflichten* Dan *forpligte*, G *ver-  
pflichten*, to bind or oblige.] To pledge, as  
one's word or honour, to give as a security



Plesiosaur, partially restored

for the performance of some act never  
applied to property or goods, and therefore  
differing from *pledge* — *n* A pledge, a  
solemn promise.

**plight**, plīt, *n* [Formerly *plite*, *plyte*, fr  
O Fr *plite*, fr L *pliare*, to fold. **PLX**]







**plumy**, plóm'f, a [*Plume* and -y] Feathered, covered with feathers, adorned with plumes

**plunder**, plun'dér, v t pret & pp *plundered*, plun'dér'd, ppr *plundering*, plun'dér-ing [From *G* *plundéro*, to plunder (fr *plunder*, baggage)=*D* *plunderen*, *hw* *plondra*, Dan, *plundro*, to plunder] To deprive or strip of goods or valuables, to pillage, to spoil, to rob in a hostile way, to take by pillage or open force — *n* The act of plundering or what is taken in this way, robbery, pillage, spoil, booty

**plunderer**, plun'dér-er, *n* One who plunders

**plunge**, plunj, v t pret & pp *plunged*, plunj'd, ppr *plunging*, plunj-ing [From *Fr* *plonger*, to plunge, fr hypothetical *L* *plumbicare*, fr *plumbum*, lead lit to fall like lead or to fall plumb *PLUMB*] To dip or thrust into water or other fluid, or into any substance easily penetrable, to immerse, to thrust or push, to thrust or drive into any state or condition, to cast or involve — *v i* To dive or rush into water or other fluid, to fall or rush into any state or circumstances so as to be enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed to pitch or throw one's self headlong, to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse — *n* Act of plunging, diving, rushing or leaping into water or any penetrable substance act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse

**plunge-bath**, plunj'bath, *n* A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water

**plunger**, plunj-er, *n* One who or that which plunges, a diver, a solid cylinder used as a piston in pumps

**pluperfect**, plú'pér-ék-t, a [*L* *plus quam perfectum*, 'more than perfect' *PERFECT*] Applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers

**plural**, plú'rál, a [From *L* *pluralis*, fr *plus*, *pluris*, more same root as *plenty*] Relating to or containing more than one, consisting of two or more, or designating two or more, the plural number being that number or form of a word which designates more than one, or in some tongues more than two (the dual being for two) — *n* The number which designates more than one

**pluralism**, plú'rál-izm, *n* [*Plural* and -ism] The act or system of holding more than one living or benefice, plurality

**pluralist**, plú'rál-íst, *n* [*Plural* and -ist] A clergyman or ecclesiastic who holds more benefices than one

**plurality**, plú'rál-í-ti, *n* [*Plural* and -ity, *Fr* *pluralité*] State of being plural an aggregate consisting of two or more of the same kind, the greater number, the majority, more than one benefice held by the same clergyman

**pluralization**, plú'rál-í-zá'shon, *n* The act of pluralizing

**pluralize**, plú'rál-íz, v t pret & pp *pluralized*, plú'rál-íz'd, ppr *pluralizing*, plú'rál-íz-ing [*Plural* and -ize] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number

**plurally**, plú'rál-lí, *adv* In a plural manner, in a sense implying more than one

**pluraliter**, plú'rál-í-tér al a [*L* *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter] Containing more letters than the thing they designate

**plurilocular**, plú'r-í-lók'ú-lér, a [*L* *plus*, *pluris*, more, *loculus*, a cell] In botany, multilocular

**pluriparus**, plú'r-í-pá-rus, a [*L* *plus*, *pluris*, more and *pario*, I produce.] Producing several young at a birth

**plus**, plus, *n* [*L*, more] An algebraic and arithmetical character marked thus +, placed between numbers or quantities to signify that they are to be added together often used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to

**plush**, plush, *n* [*Fr* *pluche*, *pluche*, fr *L* *pilis*, hair *PILE*] A textile fabric

with a velvet nap on one side, resembling small hairs

**plutocracy**, plú-tók'r-á-si, *n* [*Gr* *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, rule, power] The power or rule of wealth

**plutocrat**, plú-tók'rát, *n* [See prec] A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches — **plutocratic**, plú-tók'rát-ík, a Pertaining to a plutocracy or a plutocrat

**Plutonian**, plú-tó'n-í-an, a [See next]

**Plutonic**, plú-tón-ík, a [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks] Pertaining to Pluto or to the regions of fire, volcanic, subterranean, dark — **Plutonicrocks** unstratified crystalline rocks formed or altered in character at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous action — **Plutonic theory**, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface largely to the agency of fire

**Plutonist**, **Plutonian**, plú-tón-íst, plú-tó'n-í-an, *n* One who adopts the plutonic theory

**Pluvial**, plú-v-í-al, a [*Fr* *pluvial*, *L* *pluvialis*, fr *pluvia*, rain, same root as *flow*] Relating to rain, rainy, humid, depending on or arising from the action of rain

**pluviometer**, plú-v-í-om-é-tér, *n* [*L* *pluvia*, rain, and *Gr* *metron*, measure] A rain-gauge

**pluviosus**, plú-v-í-us, a [*L* *pluviosus*] Rainy, pluvial

**ply**, plí, v t pret & pp *plied*, plí'd, ppr *plying*, plí-ing [From *Fr* *plier* (also *plyer*), to fold, to bend, fr *L* *pliare*, to fold, coil, plait, akin *plere*, to weave or twist (whence *plait*), same root as *Gr* *pleo*, I plait More or less closely akin are *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, *deploy*, *employ*, *display*, *complicate*, *implicate*, *implicit*, *complex*, &c.] To employ with diligence, to apply closely and steadily to, to keep busy at, to work at to keep at work or in action, to practise or perform with diligence, as a task to press hard with blows or missiles, to assail briskly to beset, to urge upon to press, to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly — *v i* To work steadily, to go in haste, to busy one's self to be steadily employed, to endeavour to make progress against the wind, to run regularly between any two ports, as a vessel — *n* pl *plies*, plíz, A fold, a plait, a twist often used in composition to designate the number of folds (three *plies*)

**plyer**, plí-er, *n* One who or that which plies, plí same as *Pliers*

**pneumatic**, nú-mat'ík, a [*Gr* *pneumatikos*, fr *pneuma* *pneumatós*, wind, breath, spirit, fr *pneo*, I breathe or blow] Pertaining to air, or to any elastic fluids or their properties moved or played by means of air, filled with or fitted to contain air applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c. for experimenting on elastic fluids or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air

**pneumatically**, nú-mat'ík-ál-lí, *adv* By pneumatic force, according to pneumatics

**pneumatics**, nú-mat'íks, *n* [*ENPNEUMATIC*] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids and particularly of atmospheric air

**pneumatology**, nú-mat-ol-ó-jí, *n* [*Gr* *pneuma*, *pneumatós*, spirit, *logos* doctrine] The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, psychology — **pneumatologist**, nú-mat-ol-ó-j-íst, *n* One versed in pneumatology

**pneumatometer**, **pneumometer**, nú-mat-om-é-tér, nú-mom-é-tér, *n* [*Gr* *pneuma* *pneumatós*, breath, *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs

**pneumogastrie**, nú-mó-gás'trík, a [*Gr* *pneumon*, a lung, and *gaster*, the belly] Pertaining to the lungs and stomach

**pneumometer**, **PNEUMATOMETER**, **pneumonia**, nú-mó-n-í-a, *n* [From *Gr* *pneumon*, a lung fr *pneo*, I breathe] An inflammation of the lungs

**pneumonic**, nú-món-ík, a Pertaining to the lungs or to pneumonia, pulmonary

**pneumonitis**, nú-mó-n-í'tis, *n* [*Gr* *pneumon*, lung, and -itis] Inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia

**poach**, póch, v t pret & pp *poached*, pócht, ppr *poaching*, póch-ing [From *Fr* *pocher*, to poach eggs, fr *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white forming a sort of pocket for the yoke *POUCH*] To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water

**poach**, póch, v t pret & pp *poached*, pócht, ppr *poaching*, póch-ing [Either meaning, to poach eggs, to poach or pocket (see prec)], or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude] To intrude or encroach on another's ground in order to steal game, to kill or destroy game contrary to law

**poach**, póch, v t pret & pp *poached*, pócht, ppr *poaching*, póch-ing [A softened form of *poke*, to thrust *POKE*] To stab, to pierce, to tread or stamp with the feet, as soft ground, so as to render it broken — *v i* To become soft and slushy or mury to be swampy

**poacher**, póch-er, *n* One who poaches or steals game, one who kills game unlawfully

**poachiness**, póch'í-nes, *n* The state of being poachy

**poachy**, póch-í, a [*POACH* (3)] Wet and soft, easily penetrated by the feet of cattle, as land

**poachard**, póch'ard, *n* [Lit the poacher, one that poaches or pokes] The name of certain ducks of the Arctic Seas

**pock**, pok, *n* [*A* Sax *poc* or *poc*, a pustule = *D* *pol*, *G* *pocke*, a pustule, perhaps akin to *pock*, a bag *Poc* = *pock* s] A pustule raised on the skin in disease, especially in the small pox

**pocket**, pok-ét, *n* [Dim. corresponding to *pock*, a pouch or bag] A small bag or pouch inserted in a garment for carrying small articles, a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards, a certain quantity, from 12 to 2 cwt, as of hops, a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore — *v t* pret & pp *pocketed*, pok-ét-éd, ppr *pocketing*, pok-ét-ing To put or conceal in the pocket, to take clandestinely. — To pocket an insult, affront, &c., to submit to or put up with it

**pocket-book**, pok-ét-búk, *n* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket

**pocketful**, pok-ét-fúl, *n* Enough to fill a pocket, as much as a pocket will hold

**pocket-handkerchief**, pok-ét-hand-ker-chí-f, *n* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use

**pocket-knife**, pok-ét-níf, *n* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle

**pocket-money**, pok-ét-mú-ní, *n* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses

**pocket-picking**, pok-ét-pík-ing, *n* Act or practice of picking the pocket, the trade of a pickpocket

**pocket-pistol**, pok-ét-pis-tól, *n* A pistol to be carried in the pocket, a small flask of liquor for the pocket (colloq.)

**pock-mark**, pok'mark, *n* Mark or scar made by the small pox

**pock-pitted**, pok'pit-éd, a Pitted or marked with small pox

**pocky**, pok-í, a Having pocks or pustules

**poco**, póko, little [*L* *pauca*, few, and *curare*, to care] One who cares little, an apathetic, careless, indifferent person

**pocoquantism**, póko-kó-rínt'izm, *n* [See prec] The character disposition or habits of a pocoquant, extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness

**poculiform**, póku-lí-rm, a [*L* *poculum*, a cup, and *forma* form] Cup-shaped

**pod**, pod, *n* [Connections doubtful, perhaps a form of *pad*, cushion] The pericarp or seed vessel of certain plants, as peas, beans, mustard, &c. — *v t* pret & pp *podded*, pod-éd, ppr *podding*, pod-ing To produce







act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body, the state of having polarity

**polarize**, pŏ-lă'z, v t pret & pp polarized, pŏ-lă'zid, ppr polarizing, pŏ-lă'z-ing [Polar and -ize=Fr polariser] To communicate polarity or polarization to

**polarizer**, pŏ-lă'z-er, n That part of a polariscope by which light is polarized

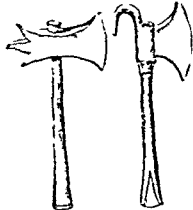
**pole**, pŏl, n [A.Sax. pŏl, a pole or stake (=D. pŏhl, Icel pŏll, Sw pŏle, G. pŏhl), fr L. pŏlis, a stake, a pole] **PALE** A long, slender piece of wood, a round piece long as compared with its thickness, a tall piece of timber erected, a rod or a perch, being a measure of length of five yards and a half, or as a square measure 50½ square yards

— v t. pret. & pp. **pŏled**, **pŏld**, ppr **pŏling**, **pŏlŭg** To furnish with poles, to bear or convey on poles, to impel by poles, as a boat, to push forward by the use of poles

**pole**, pŏl, n [Fr. **pŏle**, fr L. **pŏlis**, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, fr Gr. **pŏlos**, the axis of the sphere, the pole, the armament, fr **pŏlein**, to turn or move] One of the extremities of the axis on which the celestial sphere appears to revolve, one of the extremities of the earth's axis, the point of the heavens which is vertical to the north pole of the earth, the pole star, a point in a spherical figure representing in position the celestial or terrestrial pole, one of the two points in a magnet or other body in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated

**Pole**, pŏl, n A native of Poland

**Pole-axe**, pŏl-ăks, n [Pole may here be the longstick, but perhaps it is for **pŏll**, the head] A sort of hatchet used as a weapon of war, an axe with a long handle, an axe used in killing cattle



Boarding Pole axes

**pole-cat**, pŏl-kat, n [Supposed to be for **pŏll-cat**, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev for **Pŏlish-cat**] A carnivorous animal nearly allied to the weasel about 17 inches in length excluding the tail the fitcher or fitchet, distinguished by its often sive smell

**Polemical**, pŏ-lēm'ik, a [Fr. **pŏlēmique** fr Gr. **pŏlemikos**, fr **pŏlēmōs**, war] Pertaining to controversy, controversial, disputative

— n. A disputant, one who carries on a controversy, one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another

**polemically**, pŏ-lēm'ik-ă-lī, adr In a polemical manner, with controversies, dispute, or contention

**Polemics**, pŏ-lēm'iks, n [POLEMIC] Disputation, the art or practice of carrying on controversies, controversial writings

**polenta**, pŏ-lē'tă, n [It. Sp. **Pŏle** and Fr. **polenta**, fr L. **pŏlenta**, peeled barley] A kind of pudding or porridge made in Italy from maize meal

**pole-star**, pŏl's-tă, n A star which is situated very close to the North Pole of the earth, useful as a guide, hence a lodestar that which serves as a guide or director

**police**, pŏ-līs, n [Fr. **pŏlice**, fr L. **pŏlitia**, fr Gr. **pŏlitia**, government, administration, fr **pŏlites**, a citizen, fr **pŏlis** a city (whence also **policy**, **pŏlitik**, **pŏlitics** &c)] The system by which public order, liberty, property, and individual security are maintained in a community, the internal regulation and government of a community, a body of civil officers for enforcing the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, health &c.—**Police constable**, police officer, a policeman—**Police court**, a court for the trial of offenders on charges brought by the police—**Police magistrate**, a judge who presides at a police court.

—Police office, police station, the headquarters of a body of police, or of a section of them, the house to which the offenders are taken in the first instance

**police**, pŏ-līs, n [O Fr. **pŏlice**, fr L. **pŏlitia**, fr Gr. **pŏlitia** **POLICE**] The art or manner of governing a city, state, or nation, that system of measures which rulers adopt and pursue as best adapted to the interests of the nation, line of conduct taken with respect either to foreign or internal affairs, prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of public or private concerns, dexterity of management, in Scotland, the pleasure grounds around a mansion

**police**, pŏ-līs, n, pl **polities**, pŏ-līs-iz [Fr. **pŏlice**, a policy, fr L. **pŏliticum**, **pŏliticum**, a register, fr L. **pŏlyptichum**, Gr. **pŏlyptichon**, an account book—**pŏlis**, many, and **pŏtychē**, a fold.] The writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity or contingent payment is effected between an insurer and the insured

**polish**, pŏ-lŭsh, v t pret & pp **polished**, pŏ-lŭsh't, ppr **polishing**, pŏ-lŭsh-ing [Fr. **pŏlir**, **pŏlissant**, fr L. **pŏlŭre**, to smooth, to polish (whence also **polite**)] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction, to burnish, to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness from to make elegant and polite

— v i To become smooth — to receive a gloss — to take a smooth and glossy surface — n. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction, gloss, refinement, elegance of manners

**Polish**, pŏ-lŭsh, a Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants — n. The language of the Poles

**polishable**, pŏ-lŭsh-a-bŭl, a Capable of being polished

**polished**, pŏ-lŭsh't p a Having received a polish, smooth and glossy refined, polite

**polisher**, pŏ-lŭsh-er, n The person or instrument that polishes

**polishing-powder**, pŏ-lŭsh-ing pŏu-der, n A preparation in the form of powder for polishing articles

**polishing-slate**, pŏ-lŭsh-ing slăt, n A kind of slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, used for polishing glass, marble &c

**polite**, pŏ-līt, a [L. **pŏlitus** pp of **pŏlo**, I polish (a v)] Polished in manners, having elegance or refinement of manners, refined, urban, elegant, well bred

**politely**, pŏ-līt-ŭl, adr In a polite manner, courteously

**politeness**, pŏ-līt-nēs, n Quality of being polite, polish or elegance of manners, good breeding, courtesy obliging attentious

**politic**, pŏ-līt-ik, a [Fr. **pŏlitique**, L. **pŏliticus** **POLITICAL**] Showing policy, wise, prudent, and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures to promote the public welfare, well devised and adapted to the public prosperity, ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme or in adapting means to ends, whether good or evil, sagacious, subtle, worldly wise, crafty, well devised

—Body politic, the citizens of a state collectively, the state

**political**, pŏ-līt-ik-ă-l, a [L. **pŏliticus**, fr Gr. **pŏlitikos** fr **pŏlites**, a citizen **POLICE**] Of or belonging to citizens or the state, pertaining to policy or to civil government and its administration, pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from civil or municipal, public, derived from office or connection with government, politic, treating of politics or government—**Political economy**, the science dealing with the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products necessary useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some labour to produce, procure, or preserve

**politically**, pŏ-līt-ik-ă-lī, adr In a political manner

**politician**, pŏ-līt-ŭ-sh'ăn, n [Fr. **pŏliticien** **POLITIC**] One versed in politics or in the science of government and the art of governing, one devoted to or occupying himself with politics

**politically**, pŏ-līt-ŭl-ŭl, adr In a politic manner

**politics**, pŏ-līt-iks, n [POLEMIC] The science of government, that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, political affairs, or the contests of parties for power

**polity**, pŏ-līt-ŭ, n [Gr. **pŏlitia** **POLICY**] The form or system of civil government of a nation or state, method of government, the recognized principles on which any institution is based

**polka**, pŏl-kă, n [G. **pŏllă**, fr Bohem. **pŏllă**, half, from the character of the step] A dance of Bohemian origin, also, the air played to the dance

**poll**, pŏl, n [Same as O.D. **pŏl**, **bol**, a ball, the head, L.G. **pŏlle**, the head, the top of a tree, probably allied to **ball**, **boyl**, **pollard** is a derivative] The head or the back part of the head, a register of heads, that is, of persons, the voting of electors for candidates for office an election — v t. pret. & pp. **pŏlled**, **pŏld**, ppr **pŏlling**, **pŏlŭg** To cut off, as the hair of the head, to cut off the ends of, to shear, lop, or clip, to enrol or register, to receive or give, as a vote, to bring up to vote, to receive or elicit, as votes

**pollack**, pŏl-ăk, n [Same as D. and G. **pŏllack**, origin unknown] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family

**pollan**, pŏ-lăn, n [Probably akin to **pŏl-lă**] An Irish species of fresh water herring

**pollarchy**, pŏ-lăr-ki, n [Gr. **pŏllo**, many, and **archē**, rule] The rule of the many, government by the mob or masses

**pollard**, pŏl-erd, n [From **pŏll** and **-ard**] A tree that is polled, or that has its top cut off that it may throw out branches a stag that has cast its horns, also a hornless or a coarse product of wheat but finer than bran — v t. pret. & pp. **pŏllarded**, **pŏll'ard** ed ppr **pŏllarding**, **pŏll'ard-ing** To make a pollard of, to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head

**poll-book**, pŏl-bŭk, n A register of voters or electors

**poll-clerk**, pŏl-clărk, n A clerk who assists at the polling of voters

**polled**, pŏld, p a Lopped, cropped, or clipped, having no horns or antlers (as, **polled cattle**)

**pollen**, pŏ-lēn, n [L. **pŏllen**, **pŏllinus** and **pŏllis** **pŏllinis** fine flour or dust] The fecundating dust or male element of flowers a fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther and which by contact with the stigma produces fertilization

**pollenize**, pŏ-lēn-ŭz, v t. pret. & pp. **pŏll-en-ŭz**, **pŏll'en-ŭz** ed ppr **pŏll-en-ŭzing**, **pŏll'en-ŭz-ing** [Pollen and -ize] To supply with pollen, to impregnate with pollen

**pollen-tube**, pŏ-lēn-tŭb, n One of the tubes emitted by pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which aid in fertilization

**pollux**, pŏl-lŭks, n [L.] The thumb in man a corresponding digit of other animals

**pollinate**, pŏl-līnăt, v t. pret. & pp. **pŏll-inăt**, **pŏl-līnăt** ed ppr **pŏll-inăt-ing**, **pŏl-līnăt-ing** [POLLINATE] To pollinize

**polliniferous**, pŏl-līn-ŭf-er-ŭs, a [L. **pŏllen**, pollen, and **fero**, I bear] Producing pollen

**poll-tax**, pŏl-tăks, n A tax levied by the poll or head a capitation tax

**pollute**, pŏl-lŭt, v t. pret. & pp. **pŏlluted**, **pŏl-lŭt** ed ppr **pŏlluting**, **pŏl-lŭt-ing** [L. **pŏlluo**, **pŏllutum**, I soil, defile fr prep **pŏl**, por, used in composition, and **lŭ**, I wash LAVE.] To soil, defile, make foul or unclean, to make unclean or impure in a legal or ceremonial sense, to profane, to taint or infect morally, to violate carnally, to defile







**pomegranate**, pòm'grán át, n [L *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, having many grains or seeds. *POM.*, *GRAN.*] A fruit



Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

of the size and shape of an orange, containing numerous grains or seeds, the tree that produces the fruit

**pomiferous**, pòm-fer-us a [L *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit, *fero* I produce.] Bearing fruits of same size as apples, oranges, melons, cucumbers, &c

**pommel**, pum'el, n [O Fr *pommel*, fr L *pomum*, apple or similar fruit. *POIRE.*] A knob or ball, any ornament of a globular form, the knob on the hilt of a sword, the protuberant part of a saddle-bow, a round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.—v t pret. & pp *pommelled*, pum'el-d, pp *pommelling*, pum'el-ing To beat as with a pommel, or with something bulky, to belabour; to thump

**pomologist**, pòm-mòl-o-jist, n One who is versed in pomology

**pomology**, pòm-mòl-o-jy, n [L *pomum*, an apple or other fruit, *Gr logos* discourse.] The science or knowledge of fruits, the cultivation of fruit-trees

**pomp**, pomp, n [Fr *pompe* L *pompa*, fr *Gr pompe*, a solemn procession, fr *pempō*, I send.] A showy procession, a splendid show, exhibition, or ceremony display, pageantry, splendour, parade, grandeur, pride

**pompelmoose**, pomp'el-mos n [Probably of Eastern origin.] An East Indian fruit akin to the shaddock, and in taste resembling an orange

**pompholyx**, pom'fo-liks, n [Gr *pompholyx* a bubble.] A vesicular eruption upon the skin

**pompon**, pum'p-on, a [O Fr *pompon*, akin *pump* in.] A pumpkin

**pomposity**, pom-pos'i-ti, n Pompousness ostentation, vainglorious show

**pompous**, pomp'us a [Fr *pompieux*, It *pomposo* *POM.*] Displaying pomp or ostentation, showy, splendid, magnificent, showing self-importance, exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity, ostentatious, high flown

**pompously**, pomp'us-li, adv In a pompous manner with airs of self-importance, ostentatiously

**pompousness**, pomp'us-nes, n State or quality of being pompous pomposity

**pomcho**, pom'cho n [Sp.] A garment worn in South America resembling blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through

**pond**, pond, n [A slightly different form of *pond*=A Sax *pund*, an inclosure.] A body of water of less extent than a lake, and either artificial or natural

**ponder**, pond'er, v t pret & pp *pondered*, pond'erd, ppr *pondering*, pond'er-ing [Fr *ponderer*, fr L *ponderare* to weigh, fr *pondus*, *pondus*, weight, perhaps akin to *pondere*, to hang, *ponder*, to weigh *POISE.*] To weigh in the mind or mentally to consider with deliberation, to think about, to

reflect upon — v i To think, to muse, to deliberate

**ponderability**, pon'dér-a-bil'i-ti, n Quality or state of being ponderable, that property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight

**ponderable**, pon'dér-a-bl a [Fr *ponderable*, L L *ponderabilis* *PONDER.*] That may be weighed, capable of being weighed. — n Something that has weight

**ponderosity**, pon-dér-osi-ti, n Ponderousness weight

**ponderous**, pond'er-us, a [L *ponderosus* fr *pondus* *ponderis* weight *PONDER.*] Heavy, weighty, massive, forcible, strongly impulsive

**ponderously**, pond'er-us-li, adv In a ponderous manner with great weight

**ponderousness**, pon'dér-us-nes, n Quality or state of being ponderous

**pond-lily**, pond'li-li, n The water lily

**pond-weed**, pond'wéd, n A name of several British weeds growing in ponds and streams

**pongee**, pon'jé, n [Chinese.] A kind of soft unbleached silk

**poniard**, pon'yard, n [Fr *poumard*, fr *poning*, L *pugnus*, the fist. *PUGNACIOUS.*] A small dagger or pointed weapon for piercing or stabbing — v t pret & pp *poniarded*, pon'yard-ed, ppr *poniarding*, pon'yard-ing To pierce with a poniard, to stab

**pontage**, pont'ij, n [L L *pontagium* fr L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A duty paid for repairing bridges, the toll of a bridge

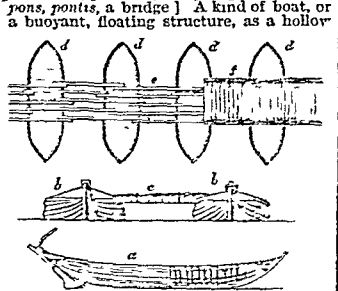
**pontiff**, pont'uf, n [Fr *pontif*, fr L *pontifex*, a Roman chief priest, fr *pons* pontis, a bridge, and *facio*, I make.] A high priest applied particularly to the pope

**pontifical**, pont'if-ik-al, a [Fr *pontifical*, L *pontificatus* *POINTE.*] Belonging to a high-priest or pontiff, belonging to the pope — n A book containing rites and ceremonies that can be performed by a bishop, pl the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop

**pontifically**, pont'if-ik-al-li, adv In a pontifical manner

**pontification**, pont'if-ik-ash-n, n [L *pontificatus* *PONTIF.*] The dignity of a high-priest, the office or dignity of the pope, the reign of a pope, papacy

**pontooner**, pontoon'er, n [Fr *pontoon*, fr L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A kind of boat, or a buoyant, floating structure, as a hollow



Pontoon

a, Pontoon, external and internal structure b, Pontoon supporting roadway, c—Plan of bridge d, d, Pontoon e, Piers for supporting the roadway f, Roadway complete

tin cylinder, used for supporting the platforms of temporary bridges, a water tight structure such as may be placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air, to assist in raising it

**pony**, pò-ni, n pl *ponies* pò-niz [Origin unknown.] A small breed or size of horse, a betting term for the sum of £25 probably from that being about the price of a pony

**poodle**, pò'dl, n [Same as G and Dan

*pudel*, D *pudel*, L G *budel*, a poodle akin to L G *pudeln*, to waddle.] A small dog with long, silky curling hair

**pooh**, pò, interj An exclamation of contempt or disdain, poh, psaw — *pooh-pooh*, pò-pò, v t pret & pp *pooh poohed*, pò-pò-d, ppr *pooh-poohing*, pò-pò-ing To turn aside with a pooh, to express scorn or contempt for, to sneer at

**pool**, pòl, n [A Sax *pōl*=L G *pohl*, *pohl*, O Fr *pol*, *pool*, D *pohl*, G *pfuhl*, *pool*, *fen*, the word is also Celtic. W *puhl*, a pool, a pit, Ir and Gael *poll*, a hole.] A small collection of water in a hollow place, a small pond, a puddle, a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed

**pool**, pòl, n [Fr *poule*, a hen fr L *pullus*, a chicken, whence also *pullet*.] The collective stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c, a variety of play at billiards in which two or more persons engage, a number of sums put together to be divided among successful competitors, a combination of railways or other enterprises for their own mutual interest

**poona**, pò'nal, n [A Tamil word.] The substance left after the oil is expressed from cocoa-nuts

**poop**, pòp v t pret & pp *pooped*, pòpt, ppr *pooping*, pòp-ing [Fr *poipe*, fr L *puppis*, the poop or stern origin doubtful.] Primarily, the stern of a ship, now, the highest and foremost deck of a ship, raised above the rest of the deck

**poor**, pòr, a [O Fr *paure*, *paire*, *poire*, O Fr *paure*, *poire*, Mod Fr *paure*, fr L *pauper*, poor fr *paucus*, few, and *pario*, I produce, or *paro*, I provide.] Wholly destitute of property, or not having sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, needy, indigent, necessitous, destitute of value, merit, or desirable qualities generally, barren, infertile mean, jealous, trifling, vain, unimportant, pitiable, lean emaciated, wanting in spirit or vigour, humble, weak, impotent, ill deserving pity hapless, unhappy, miserable, wretched.—The poor, the indigent the needy those who have to depend for support on the contributions of others

**poor-box**, pòr-bòks, n A box to receive money for the poor

**poorhouse**, pòr-hòus, n A residence for persons receiving public charity

**poor-law**, pòr-la, n A law, or the laws collectively, dealing with the maintenance of the poor

**poorly**, pòr-li, adv In a poor manner or state, in poverty or indigence, with little or no success in an endeavor, manifestly, defectively, humbly — a Somewhat ill disposed not in health

**poorness**, pòr-nes, n State or quality of being poor, poverty

**poor-rate**, pòr-rát, n An assessment or tax for the relief or support of the poor

**poor-spirited**, pòr-spi-rít-ed, a Of a mean spirit, cowardly

**pop**, pòp, n [Formed from the sound.] A small, smart, quick sound or report — v i pret & pp *popped*, pòpt, ppr *poping*, pòp-ing To make a small smart, quick sound to dart, to start or rush forth suddenly to enter or issue forth with a quick sudden motion — v t To offer or present with a quick sudden motion to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion — To pop the question in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady — adv Suddenly, with sudden entrance or appearance

**pop-corn**, pòp-kòrn, n Corn or maize for parching, parched maize [Amer.]

**pope**, pòp, n [A Sax *papa* fr L L *papa*, the pope, *lit. father*, same word as *papa*, the childish name for father *PAPA.*] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church, in the *Grec.* church, a priest or chaplain

**popedom**, pòp-dum, n The jurisdiction, office, or dignity of the pope, papal dignity

**popery**, pòp'ri, n [*Pope* and *-ery*] The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices a term offensive to Roman Catholics







putted, *ppr porting, pôrt'ing* To turn or put to the port side of a ship said of the helm.

**port, port-wine, pôrt, pôrt'win, n** [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped, *Oporto* means the port, fr *L. portus*, a harbour **PORT** (1)] A kind of wine made in Portugal.

**portability, pôrt-a-bil'i-ti, n** The state of being portable

**portable, pôrt'a-bl, a** [*L. portabilis* fr *porto*, I carry or bear **PORT**, to carry] That may be carried, that may be carried by the hand or about the person, easily or readily carried, not bulky or heavy

**portableness, pôrt'a-bl-nes, n** Quality of being portable

**portage, pôrt'aj, n** [*Fr portage, fr porter, to carry, PORT, to carry, j*] Act of carrying, carriage, freight, a break in a line of water communication necessitating the carriage of goods, boats, &c., for some distance

**portal, pôrt'al, n** [*O Fr portail* *Fr portail* *L L portale, fr L porta, a gate* **PORT** (2)] A door or gate, an entrance passage the grand or main entrance of a cathedral or other edifice and the connected parts — **a.** In anat. belonging to a vein forming a sort of entrance (port) to the liver — **Portal** circulation, a circulation of venous blood from the intestines, &c., through the liver

**port-crayon, pôrt'krai-on, n** [*Port, to carry, and crayon*] A holder for chalks or crayons, a pencil-case

**portcullis, pôrt'kul'is, n** [*Fr porte, gate, and coulisse, groove, fr couler, to slip or slide down, fr L colare* to strain, filter (whence *colander*)] A sliding or falling gate being



Portcullis.

a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified place, to let down at pleasure and prevent the entrance of an enemy

**Porte, pôrt, n** [From *Fr Sublime Porte*, translation of *Bab el Ahi*, lit. the High Gate, the chief office of the Turkish Empire, named from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was anciently administered] The government of the Turkish Empire

**porte-monnaie, pôrt-mo'na, n** [*Fr, fr porter, to carry, and monnaie, money*] A small pocket-book or kind of purse

**portend, pôrt'end, v t pret & pp portending, pôrt'end'ing, n** [*Fr portendo, I stretch forth, point out, portend—por, for pro, forth or forward, and tendo, I stretch* **TEND**] To indicate or foreshow, especially in an ominous manner, to foretell, to presage, to threaten

**portent, pôrt'ent or por-tent, n** [*L. portentum* *PORTEND*] That which portends or foretells, especially, an omen or token of ill

**portentous, port'ent'us, a** [*L. portentosus* **PORTENT**] Having the nature of a portent, ominous, foreboding ill, monstrous prodigious, wonderful

**portentously, port'ent'us-li, adv** In a portentous manner

**porter, pôrt'er, n** [*Fr portier, fr L porta, a gate* **PORT** (2)] One who has

charge of a door or gate, a doorkeeper, one who waits at the door to receive messages **porter, pôrt'er, n** [From *Fr porteur, a carrier, fr porter, to carry* *L. portare* **PORT** (3)] A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, &c., for hire, a malt liquor of a dark brown colour and moderately bitter taste, originally a favourite drink of porters

**portage, pôrt'aj, n** [*Porter, a carrier, and age*] Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter, carriage, transportation

**porteres, pôrt'er-es, n** A female porter **port-fire, pôrt'fir, n** [From *port, to carry*] A kind of match for firing mines, &c

**portfolio, pôrt'fol'io, n** [Imitation of *Fr portefeuille, a portfolio, the office of a minister—porter, to carry, and feuille, a leaf* *PORT, FOLIO*] A case of the size of a large book to carry or keep drawings, prints, papers, &c., the office and functions of a minister of state

**port-hole, pôrt'höl, n** The embrasure of a ship of war

**portico, pôrt'i-kö, n** . pl. porticos or porticoes, pôrt'iköz (It and by *portico, fr L porticus* **PORTIC**) A colonnade or covered walk, a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns, a porch

**porticoed, pôrt'iköd, a** Having a portico or porticoes

**portion, pôrt'shon, n** [*Fr portion, L portio, portionis, akin to para, a part* **PART**] A part of anything separated from it or considered by itself, a part assigned, a share or allotment, the part of an estate given or falling to a child or heir, fate, final state — **v t pret & pp portioned, pôrt'shond** *ppr portioning, pôrt'shond* ing To distribute in portions or parts, to parcel, to divide

**portioner, pôrt'shon-er, n** One who portions, in Scotland, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land, a feuar

**portionless, pôrt'shon-less, a** Having no portion

**portliness, pôrt'li-nes, n** State or quality of being portly

**portly, pôrt'li, a** [From *port, carriage, men, demeanour*] Of a noble port, carriage or bearing, grand dignified in mien, stately, of good size and stature, rather tall, and inclining to stoutness

**portmanteau, pôrt-man'tö, n** [*Fr portemanteau—porter, to carry and manteau, a cloak* **PORT** (to carry), **MANTLE**] A bag, case, or trunk, usually of leather, for carrying clothes and other things in travelling

**portrait, pôrt'rät, n** [*Fr portrait, pp of portraire, to portray* **PORTRAY**] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life, a likeness of a person, animal, or thing, a vivid description or delineation in words **portraiture, pôrt'rätür, n** [*Portrait and -ure*] A portrait the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words

**portray, pôrt'rai, v t pret & pp portrayed, pôrt'räd, n** [*Fr portraying, pôrt'ray'ing* [*Fr portraire, to portray, to depict, fr L. portrahere, to draw forth—L. por, pro, forward, and trahere, to draw, whence trace, tract, trait, traction, abstract, &c.* **TRACT**] To delineate, to paint or draw the likeness of, to depict, to describe in words

**portrayal, pôrt'rai'al, n** The act of portraying, delineation, representation

**portrayer, pôrt'rä-er, n** One who portrays

**portreeve, pôrt'riv, n** [*Port and reeve*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town

**portress, port'eres, n** [*Port and res*] A female porter or keeper of a gate

**Portuguese, pôrtü gëz, a** Pertaining to Portugal—Portuguese man-of-war, a species of Phylalia — **n** The language of Portugal the people of Portugal

**pore, pô'r, a** Porous, having pores

**pose, pôz, v t pret & pp posed, pôzd, n** [*Fr posing, pôzing* [*Fr poser, to place, to put, to put a question, fr L pavare, to halt, to stop, fr pausa, a pause* (*fr Gr pauis*), but the meaning, as well as that of the compounds in which it appears, has been influenced by *ponere, positum*, to put, place, set, which gives *ponere, dispois, repos, &c.* **PAUSE**] To perplex, puzzle, or embarrass by a difficult question, to cause to be at a loss

**pose, pôz, n** [*Fr pose, an attitude, fr L pausa* See **PRE**] Attitude or position natural or assumed for effect, an artistic posture or attitude — **v t pret & pp posed, pôzd, n** [*Fr posing, pôzing*] To attitude, to assume characteristic airs — **v t** To cause to assume a certain posture or attitude to places as to have a striking effect, to state or lay down, to pose

**poser, pôz'er, n** One who poses, something that poses puzzles, or puts to silence

**posit, pozit, v t pret & pp posited, pozit'ed, n** [*Fr positing, pozit'ing* [*From L pono, positum, I place* **POSITION**] To lay down as a proposition or principle, to present as an absolute fact

**position, pôz'i-shon, n** [*Fr position, L positio, fr pono, positum, I place, set, which appears as ponere in compound, &c., as pone in position, and is seen also in deposit, opposit, positus, posture, &c.*] State of being placed situation, station, place, manner of standing or being placed, attitude, posture, place or standing in society, social rank, state, condition of affairs, principle laid down, proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; thesis

**positive, pozit'iv, a** [*Fr positif, L L positivus, fr L pono, positum* **POSITION**] Definitely laid down expressed, direct, set, explicit, not implied, not absolute, express, peremptory, not admitting any condition or discretion, real, actual existing in fact, direct or express, confident, fully assured, dogmatic, over-confident in opinion or assertion affirmative, not negative, distinctly ascertained or ascertainable, in *photog* having the lights and shades as they are in nature—Positive degree, the form of an adjective which denotes a simple quality, without comparison—Positive philosophy, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), which limits itself to human experience or actual phenomena, discarding theology or metaphysics, and whatever is not capable of experimental verification—Positive quantity, in *alg* a quantity to which the sign + (plus) belongs — **n.** That which is positive or not negative, the positive degree

**positively, pozit'iv-li, adv** In a positive manner, absolutely by itself, not negatively, really, indubitably, explicitly, expressly

**positiveness, pozit'iv-nes, n** State or quality of being positive

**positivism, pozit'iv-izm, n** [*Positive and -ism*] The positive philosophy See **POSITIV**

**positivist, pozit'ivist, n** [*Positive and -ist*] One who maintains the doctrine of the positive philosophy

**posse, pos'se** [*A L infinitive signifying to be able*] Possibility, a small body of men—*Posse comitatus* (power of the county) the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot &c. **POSSESS, pôz'es, v t pret & pp possessed, pôz'es'ed, n** [*Fr posséder, to possess, fr L possidere, possessed, pp of possideo* **POSSESSUM**, I occupy, I possess—*pos* for *por*, before, near, and *sedeo*, I sit (as in *reside, preside* &c.) **SESSION**] To have and hold, to occupy to own, to have the just and legal title, ownership or property of, to have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit, to affect by some power or influence, to pervade to fill or take up entirely to put in possession, to







originally a verse or small piece of poetry.] A poetical verse or a motto inscribed on a ring, &c., a motto or verse sent with a nosegay, hence a bunch of flowers or a single flower, a bouquet.

**pot**, *pot*, *n* [Same as *O. Frs. D. and I. G. pot*, *iceil pottr*, *Sve. potta*, *Dan. pott*, *Fr. pot*, *W. pot*, *Ir. pota*, a *pot*, ultimate origin doubtful, some think *L. potare* to drink (see next).] A vessel more deep than broad, hence a bunch of various materials and used for various domestic or other purposes, a mug or other drinking vessel, a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor: the quantity contained in a pot, a sort of paper of rather small-sized sheets. — To go to pot, to be ruined or come to an ill end, probably alluding to the pot in which old metal is melted down. [Colloq.] — *v. t. pret. & pp. potted, pot'd*, *ppr. pottling, pot'ing*. To put or place in a pot, to preserve parboiled and seasoned in pots, to plant in a pot of earth.

**potable**, *pō'ta-bl*, *a* [Fr. *potable*, *L. L. potabilis*, *fr. L. pota*, *potum*, or *potum*, *I. drink*, same root as *fr. potaim*, to drink, *Skr. pā*, to drink. *Akin potom, potom, &c.*] Drinkable, suitable for drinking — *n*. Something that may be drunk.

**pot-ale**, *pō'tāl*, *n*. The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

**pot-ash**, *pō'tāsh*, *n*. [From *pot* and *ash*, *ashes*.] The popular name of vegetable alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants, and so named because the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron pots — Potash water, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

**potash**, *pō'tāsh*, *n*. [Modern *L. form fr. potash*.] The older name for *potash*.

**potassic**, *pō'tā-sik*, *a*. Relating to *potassium*, containing *potassium*.

**potassium**, *pō'tā-si-um*, *n*. [A latinized term from *potash*.] The metallic basis of *potash*, a soft white and very light metal resembling polished silver.

**potation**, *pō'tā-shon*, *n*. [*L. potatio*, *fr. pota*, *potatus*, *I. drink*. **POTABLE**.] A drinking or drinking bout, a draught.

**potato**, *pō'tā-tō*, *n*, *pl. potatoes*, *pō'tā-tōz*. [*Sp. patata*, *batata*, said to be a *Haytian* word meaning the sweet-potato.] Formerly the plant called sweet-potato, a species of convolvulus, now the well-known plant derived from America whose tubers are largely eaten as food, and which belongs to the same family as tobacco and the nightshade, a tuber of this plant — *Potato-beetle*. See **COLORADO BEETLE** — *Potato-disease*, a disease caused by a kind of minute fungus.

**potatory**, *pō'tā-to-ry*, *a*. [*L. potatorius* **POTABLE**.] Pertaining to drinking.

**pot-bellied**, *pō't-bel-lid*, *a*. A person who has a protuberant belly.

**pot-boiler**, *pō't-boil-er*, *n*. A work of art or literature executed for the sole purpose of earning money.

**pot-boy**, *pō't-boy*, *n*. A boy or man who assists in serving beer or ale in a public-house.

**poten**, *pō'ten*, *n*. [From *Ir. potaim*, to drink. **POTABLE**.] Irish whisky, especially illicitly distilled whisky.

**potency**, *pō'ten-si*, *n*. [See next.] The state or quality of being potent, might, force, power.

**potent**, *pō'tent*, *a*. [*L. potens, potentis*, powerful, a *ppr* corresponding with *possessum*, *I. am able*, *fr. potis*, able, capable, *akin* to *Gr. potis*, husband; *Skr. pati* a lord, a master. **POSSIBLE**, **POWER**.] Mighty, strong, powerful, having physical or moral power, efficacious, having great authority, control, or dominion.

**potentate**, *pō'ten-tāt*, *n*. [From *potentat*, *L. L. potentatus*, *fr. L. potens*, powerful. **POTENT**.] One who possesses great power or sway, a prince, a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

**potential**, *pō'ten-shal*, *a*. [From *L. potentia*, power, *fr. potens, potentis*, powerful.

**POTENT**] Being in possibility, not in actuality, possible, latent, that may be manifested. — *Potential mood*, a verbal form used to express possibility or liberty of an action or of being — *n*. Anything that may be possible, a possibility.

**potentiality**, *pō'ten-shi-āl'ti*, *n*. Quality of being potential, possibility, not actuality.

**potentially**, *pō'ten-shi-āl*, *adv*. In a potential manner, in possibility, not in act.

**potentiary**, *pō'ten-ē-ā-ry*, *n*. [From *L. potentia*, power.] One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.

**potentille**, *pō'ten-tīl*, *n*. [*L. potens, potentis*, powerful.] A blasting substance recently introduced.

**potently**, *pō'tent-ly*, *adv*. In a potent manner; powerfully.

**potluer**, *pō'tl-er*, *n*. [Origin doubtful, perhaps a form of *bother*.] Bustle, confusion, tumult, flutter — *v. t. pret. & pp. potlured*, *potl'ed*, *potluring*, *potl'ing*. To make a bother, bustle or stir — *v. t*. To harass, to bother, to puzzle.

**pot-herb**, *pō't-erb*, *n*. An herb used in cooking.

**pot-hook**, *pō't-huk*, *n*. A hook on which pots are hung over the fire, a letter or character like a pot-hook.

**pot-house**, *pō't-hous*, *n*. A low drinking-house.

**potion**, *pō'shon*, *n*. [From *potio*, *L. potio*, a drinking, a draught, *fr. pota*.] **POTABLE**.] A draught, a liquid medicine, a dose to be drunk.

**pot-luck**, *pō't-luk*, *n*. What chance may send in the way of food, what may happen to be at hand for a meal without special preparation.

**pot-metal**, *pō't-me'tal*, *n*. An inferior kind of brass, a species of stained glass.

**pot-pourri**, *pō-pō-rē*, *n*. [Fr., lit. rotten or putrid pot.] A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together, hence, a mixed collection, a medley.

**potsherd**, *pō't-sherd*, *n*. [From *pot* and *sherd*, a form of *shard*.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.

**potrage**, *pō'tāj*, *n*. [Fr. *potage*, *fr. pot*.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water usually with some vegetables, oatmeal or other porridge.

**potter**, *pō't-er*, *n*. [From *pot*.] Literally, one whose occupation is to make pots, hence, one whose occupation it is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind.

**potter**, *pō't-er*, *v. t. pret. & pp. potted, pot'ted*, *ppr. pottling, pot'ing*. [Comp. *D. poteren*, *pruteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick, *W. potio*, to poke or thrust. **POT**.] To busy one's self about trifles, to work with little energy or effect, to move slowly.

**pottery**, *pō't-er-ry*, *n*. [From *pot* and *-ry*.] **POTTER**.] The vessels or ware made by potters, earthenware, the place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

**pottle**, *pō'tl*, *n*. [Fr. *potel*, a dim of *pot*.] Originally a liquid measure of four pints; hence, any large tankard, a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

**pot-valiant**, *pō't-val-ant*, *a*. Valiant over the cup, heated to valour by strong drink.

**pouch**, *pōuch*, *n*. [A softened form of *pole*, a bag a pouch. **POKE**.] A pocket, a small bag, the bag or sac of certain animals, as that of the pelican — *v. t. pret. & pp. pouched*, *poucht*, *ppr. pouching, pouch'ing*. To put into a pouch, to pocket.

**pouched**, *poucht*, *a*. Having a pouch, furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.

**poult**, *pōlt*, *n*. [From *poulet*, a pullet, a chicken, a dim. of *poule*, a hen. **POULTRY**.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

**poultier**, *pōlt-er*, *n*. [Lengthened *fr. older poultier*, *fr. poult* or *poultry*. **POUTIER**.] A dealer in poultry.

**poultice**, *pōltis*, *n*. [From *L. puls*, *pultis*, *potage*, *pap*.] A soft composition of meal, bread, or something molifying to be applied to sores — *v. t. pret. & pp. poulticed*,

*pōlt'ist*, *ppr. poulticing*, *pōlt'is-ing*. To apply a poultice to.

**poultry**, *pō'tr*, *n*. [A collective *fr. poult*, a pullet = *poult* and *-ry*, *O. Fr. pouletrie*, *fr. poule*, a chicken, a dim. *fr. poule*, a hen, *fr. L. pullus*, a young animal, a chicken, *cog. with Gr. pullos*, *L. pullus*. **POLT**.] Domestic fowls which are reared and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

**pounce**, *pouns*, *n*. [Fr. *ponce*, *It. pomice*, *fr. L. pumex*, *pumicis*, a pumice-stone. **PUMICE**.] A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper after erasures, coloured powder sprinkled over papers having designs pricked in them, used in reproducing patterns, &c. — *v. t. pret. & pp. pounced*, *pounst*, *ppr. pouncing, poun'sing*. To sprinkle or rub with pounce, to draw by means of pounce.

**pounce**, *pouns*, *n*. [Ultimately *fr. L. pango*, *pungui*, *fr. prick*, *prick*, *prick*, *prick*, *prick*, a bodkin, *Skr. pūncar*, to prick, to pierce. **PUNCH** (stamp), **POINTE**.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey — *v. t. pret. & pp. pounced*, *pounst*, *ppr. pouncing, poun'sing*. To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons, to fall on suddenly with or on upon.

**pounce-box**, *pouns-boks*, *n*. A small box with holes in the lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

**pounced**, *pouns'*, *a*. Furnished with pounces or talons.

**pounce-box**, *poun'set-boks*, *n*. A pounce-box, a small box for perfume.

**pound**, *pound*, *n*. [A. Sax. *pund* a pound, a weight or money = *Dan. Sv. Icel.* and *Goth. pund*, *G. pfund*, *fr. L. pondus*, a pound, *akin* to *L. pondus*, a weight. **PONDEUS**, **PENDANT**.] A standard weight, consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois, a money of account, consisting of twenty shillings, originally making a pound in weight of silver.

**pound**, *pound*, *n*. [A. Sax. *pund*, a fold, an enclosure, *pond* is the same word in slightly different form.] An enclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law — *v. t. pret. & pp. pounded*, *pound'ed*, *ppr. pounding, pound'ing*. To shut in or confine in a public pound.

**pound**, *pound*, *v. t. pret. & pp. pounded*, *pound'ed*, *ppr. pounding, pound'ing*. [A. Sax. *pund*, to beat, to bray.] Attached as in *sound compounded* (see *gun*). To beat, to bray, to strike with some heavy instrument, to comminute and pulverize by beating.

**poundage**, *pound'āj*, *n*. [*Pound* (i) and *-age*.] A certain sum or rate per pound payment rated by the weight of a commodity.

**poundage**, *pound'āj*, *n*. [*Pound* (2) and *-age*.] Confinement of cattle in a pound, a mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded.

**pounder**, *pound'er*, *n*. One who or that which pounds.

**pounder**, *pound'er*, *n*. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds used mostly in composition, as a 64-pounder, a cannon firing projectiles weighing 64 lbs.

**pour**, *pōr*, *v. t. pret. & pp. poured*, *pōrd*, *ppr. pouring, pōr'ing*. [Origin unknown.] To flow, gush, or issue forth in a stream to rush in a crowd or continued procession — *v. t*. To let flow out or in, to emit to send forth in a stream or continued succession, to send forth, to give vent to, to throw in profus on.

**pourparler**, *pōr-pār-lā*, *n*. [Fr. *fr. pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference.

**poussette**, *pō-set'*, *v. t. pret. & pp. poussetted*, *pō-set'ted*, *ppr. poussetting, pō-sēt'ing*. [From *Fr. pousset*, to push. **PUSH**.] To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.

**pout**, *pout*, *v. t. pret. & pp. pouted*, *pout'ed*, *ppr. pouting, pout'ing*. [From *W. pŷthio* to push, or *fr. dial. fr. pout*, *gout*, *fr. pot* the lip.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or pettishness, to look sullen, to swell.























ing of the presbyterian pastors of churches within a certain district, and one elder, a layman, from each church, the presbyterian religion

**prescience**, prĕ'shi-ens, n [Fr *prescience*, L *prescientia* See next ] Foreknowledge, knowledge of events before they take place, foresight

**prescient**, prĕ'shi-ent, a [L *prescians*, *prescians*, ppr of *prescio*, I foret'now—*præ*, before, *scio*, I know SCIENCE.] Fore knowing, having knowledge of events before they take place

**prescientific**, prĕ'si-en tif'ik, a [Prefix *præ*, and *scientific*] Anterior to the era of science

**prescind**, prĕ'sind', v t pret & pp *prescinded*, *prescinded*, ppr *prescinding*, *prescinding* [L *præ*, before, and *scindō*, I cut ] To consider apart from other ideas or notions

**prescribe**, prĕ'skrīb', v t pret & pp *prescribed*, *prescribed*, ppr *prescribing*, *prescribing* [L *prescribere*—*præ*, before, and *scribo*, I write SCRIBE ] To set or lay down authoritatively for direction, to appoint, to order, to give as a rule of conduct to direct to be used as a remedy—v i To give directions, to lay down rules, to write or give medical directions to direct what remedies are to be used *law*, to become extinguished or of no validity, through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like

**prescript**, prĕ'skrĭpt, a [L *prescriptus*, ppr of *prescribere* PRESCRIBE.] Directed, set down as a rule, prescribed—n Direction, precept, model prescribed

**prescriptibility**, prĕ'skrĭt' bil' it, n Quality of being prescriptible

**prescriptible**, prĕ'skrĭt' bil, a [PRESCRIBE.] That may be prescribed, depending or derived from prescription

**prescription**, prĕ'skrĭp'sh'on, n [Fr *prescription*, L *prescriptio*, fr *prescribo*, *prescriptus* PRESCRIBE.] Act of prescribing, or that which is prescribed, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them, a recipe, a claim, right, or title based on long use or custom, the loss of a legal right by lapse of time and neglect

**prescriptive**, prĕ'skrĭpt'iv, a [See *presc*] Arising from prescription, consisting in or acquired by prescription or long use and enjoyment

**presence**, prĕ'zens, n [Fr *presence*, L *presentia*, fr *presens*, *presens* See next ] State of being present, the existence of a person or thing in a certain place opposed to *absence*, a being in company with or near, personal attendance company, state of being in view, sight port, mien air, personal appearance, demeanour, the person of a superior or great personage, an appearance or apparition—*Presence* of mind, coolness and readiness to act in occasions of difficulty, quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions

**present**, prĕ'zent a [Fr *présent* L *presens*, *presens*, fr *præ*, before, and *sens*, *ensens*, being, an old participle of *sum* I am, comp *absens*] Being before, being close at hand or in view, being in a certain place opposed to *absent*, being before the face or being in company, being now in view or under consideration now existing, not past or future, ready at hand, quick in emergency, favourably attentive—The *present*, elliptical for the *present time*—At *present*, at the present time—*Present tense*, the tense which expresses action or being in the present time—n Present time, present tense, *pl* term used in a legal document for the document itself

**present**, prĕ'zent', v t pret & pp *presented*, *presented*, ppr *presenting*, *presenting* [Fr *présenter*, L L *presentare*, to present, to offer, lit to make present, fr *presens*, present (q v ) ] To introduce or bring into the presence or before the face of a superior; to make personally known—to exhibit or bring to view or notice to show, to give or bestow, to offer gratuitously for reception,

to put into the hands of another in ceremony, to favour with a gift to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice, to offer openly, to proffer, to lay before a public body for consideration, to bring before a court or magistrate, to point, aim, or direct, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms—to present arms to bring a gun or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body—n *present* [Fr *présent*, fr the verb ] Something given, a donation, a gift

**presentable**, prĕ'zent'a-bl, a That may be presented, in such trim as to be able to present one's self, suitable to be exhibited or offered

**presentation**, prĕ'zent'a'sh'on, n [Fr *présentation*, L L *presentatio* fr *presentare*, to present ] Act of presenting, act of formally handing over a gift or donation, the act or right of presenting a clergyman, or nominating a minister to a vacant parish

**presentative**, prĕ'zent'a-tiv, a Serving to present, presenting

**presentee**, prĕ'zent-ē', n [From *to present*, and *ee*] One presented to a benefice

**presenter**, prĕ'zent'er, n One who presents

**presentment**, prĕ'sent' ment, n [O Fr *présentment*, fr L *præ*, before, and *sentio*, I perceive or feel. SENSE ] Previous apprehension of something future anticipation of impending evil feeling that evil is to happen, foreboding

**presentive**, prĕ'zent'iv, a Presenting a definite conception of an object to the mind—n A presentive word

**presently**, prĕ'zent'li, adv At present, immediately, forthwith, speedily, soon

**presentation**, prĕ'zent'ment, n Act of presenting, appearance to the view, representation

**presentness**, prĕ'zent-nes, n The state of being present, presence

**preservable**, prĕ'zerv'a-bl, a That may be preserved

**preservation**, prĕ'zer v'a'sh'on, n [PARSERVE.] Act of preserving or state of being preserved, escape from danger, safety

**preservative**, prĕ'zer v'a'tiv, a [Fr *préservatif*] Having the power or quality of preserving or keeping safe tending to preserve—n That which preserves or has the power of preserving, a preventive of injury or decay

**preserve**, prĕ'zerv', v t pret & pp *preserved*, *preserved*, ppr *preserving*, *preserving* [Fr *préservier*, L L *preservare*, fr L *præ*, before, and *servo*, I preserve or keep (as in *conserve*, *reserve*) SERVE ] To save from injury or destruction, to keep in safety or security, to protect, shield, guard, defend to keep from decay, to keep in a sound state to cause to remain good for food by treating with salt, sugar, or otherwise, to prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game salmon, &c.—n Something that is preserved fruit or vegetables treated so as to make them keep good for food ground set apart for the shelter of animals intended for sport or food

**preserver**, prĕ'zerv'er, n The person or thing that preserves, one who saves or defends from destruction or evil

**preside**, prĕ'zĭd, v t pret & pp *presided*, *presided*, ppr *presiding*, *presiding* [Fr *présider*, fr L *presidere*—*præ*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit SEDATE ] To be set over others for the exercise of authority, to exercise superintendence, to watch over as inspector, to have the post of chairman or president at a meeting

**presidency**, prĕ'zĭd-ens, n [Fr *présidence* PRESIDENT.] Act of presiding, superintendence, the office or jurisdiction of president, the term during which a president holds his office

**president**, prĕ'zĭd-ent, n [Fr *président*, L *presidens*, *presidens*, ppr of *presideo* PRESIDE.] One who presides, an officer appointed to preside over a corporation, company, assembly, &c., the head of a province,

territory, or state, the highest officer of state in a republic

**presidential**, prĕ'zĭ-den'shal, a Pertaining to a president

**presidentship**, prĕ'zĭ-dent-ship, n The office of president

**presignify**, prĕ'sĭgn'ifi, v t pret & pp *presigned*, *presigned*, ppr *presignifying*, *presignifying* [Fr *présigner*, *présigner*, *présigner*, *présigner* ] To intimate or signify beforehand

**press**, prĕs, v t pret & pp *pressed*, *pressed*, ppr *pressing*, *pressing* [Fr *presser*, fr L *pressare*, to press, a freq of *premo*, *presum*, I press, seen also in *compress*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *repress*, &c., *print*, *imprint*, *sprain*, &c., being also of same origin ] To lie, bear, or weigh heavily upon, to squeeze, to crush, to squeeze for making smooth, or to extract juice, to drive, to force, to urge, to enforce, to inculcate with earnestness, to impose, to emphasize, to embrace closely, to nag, to strain, to distress, as with poverty, to construe, to compel to urge by authority or necessity, to solicit with earnestness or importunity—v i To bear heavily or with force, to urge or strain in motion, to go forward with force, to crowd, to throng to force one's way, to push with force—n A pressing, a crowd a throng, an instrument or machine by which something may be squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form, a machine for printing, a printing press, (with the art or business of printing and publishing, or printed literature in general, especially newspapers and periodicals, an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept, urgency, urgent demands of affairs

**press**, prĕs, v t pret & pp *pressed*, *pressed*, ppr *pressing*, *pressing* [Originally to *impress* or *imprint* See LIMPRESS in this sense ] To force into service, especially into naval service, to impress

**press-gang**, prĕ's-gang, n A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service

**pressing**, prĕ'sĭng, p a Urgent, importunate, distressing

**pressingly**, prĕ'sĭng'li, adv In a pressing manner, with eagerness or urgency, closely

**prestratorial**, prĕ's' tro'shal, a [L *presus*, pressed, flattened, and *rostrum*, beak ] Having a compressed or flattened beak

**pressman**, prĕ's'man, n One who works at or attends to a printing press, a journalist or writer for the press

**pressure**, prĕ'shūr, n [O Fr *pressure* L *pressura*, fr *pressus*, pressed PRESS ] The act of pressing, the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power, moral force, constraining force or impulse acting on the mind severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances, distress, strait, or difficulty, urgency, demand on one's time or energies

**press-work**, prĕ's'werk, n The operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press

**prestidigitation**, prĕ's'tĭ dĭt' tā'sh'on, n [From L *præsto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger, suggested by L *prestare*, to give, to demand, trickery PRESTOGE.] Skill in leger demain, sleight of hand, juggling—**prestidigitator**, prĕ's'tĭ dĭt' tā'tēr, n One who practises prestidigitation, a juggler

**prestige**, prĕ's'tĭj or prĕ's'tĭzh, n [Fr *prestige*, fr L *prestigium*, deception, juggler's tricks, fr *præ*, before, and *stringo*, a witch ] Illusion, charm, fascination, imposture, influence based on high character or conduct, moral influence arising from past successes or achievements, regarded as the pledge or promise of future successes

**presto**, prĕ's'tō, adv [It *presto*, quick, quickly, fr L *presto*, at hand, ready ] Quickly, in a trice, in *mus* a direction for quick time

**presumable**, prĕ'zūm'a-bl, a That may be presumed or taken for granted

**presumably**, prĕ'zūm'a-bl, adv As may be presumed or easily supposed







**prick-eared**, prĭk'ĕrd, *a* Having pointed ears, having ears standing up prominently

**pricker**, prĭk'ĕr, *n* That which pricks, a sharp-pointed instrument, one who pricks, a light horseman

**pricket**, prĭk'ĕt, *n* [From *prick*] A buck of the second year [*Shal*]

**pricking**, prĭk'ĭng, *n* Act of piercing with a sharp point, a sensation of sharp pain as if being pricked

**prickle**, prĭk'ĕl, *n* [Dim of *prick*=A Sax. *pricel*, *pricle*, *D. pricel*, *L. G. and G. pricel*] A small prick, a small sharp-pointed shoot growing from the bark of a shrub, a sharp-pointed process of an animal, a small spine — *v t* pret & pp *prickled*, *prĭk'ld*, *ppr prickling*, *prĭk'ling* To prick slightly, to pierce with fine sharp points, to cause a prickly feeling in

**prickliness**, prĭk'ĭl-nes, *n* State of being prickly

**prickly**, prĭk'ĭl, *a* Full of small sharp points or prickles, armed with prickles, pricking or stinging

**prickly-heat**, prĭk'ĭl hĕt, *n* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen*

**prickly-pear**, prĭk'ĭl pĕr, *n* A species of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit, a cactus of the genus *Opuntia*

**pride**, prĭd, *n* [A. Sax. *prȳde*, *pride*, fr. *prut*, *proud*, *PROUD*] The quality or state of being proud, feeling of inordinate self-esteem, unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority over others, haughtiness, insolent elation, generous elation of heart, proper self-esteem springing from consciousness of worth, proud behaviour, insolence, that which is or may be a cause of pride, one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification glory or delight, highest pitch what is most admired, splendour, ostentation — *v t* pret & pp *prided*, *prĭd'ed*, *ppr priding*, *prĭd'ing* To indulge pride to value one's self used reflexively

**prideful**, prĭd'fŭl, *a* Full of pride, insolent, scornful

**pridefully**, prĭd'fŭl-l, *adv* In a prideful manner, proudly

**pridefulness**, prĭd'fŭl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being prideful, pride

**pridian**, prĭ'di-an, *a* [L. *pridianus*, fr. *prūs*, before, and *diēs*, day] Pertaining or relating to the previous day, yesterday's

**pride-dien**, prĭd'ĭen [Fr. *pry* God—*prier*, to pray, *Dien*, God.] A kneeling desk for prayers

**prier**, prĭer, prĭ'er, *n* One who pries

**priest**, prĭest, *n* [A. Sax. *preost*, contr fr. *L. presbyter*, a presbyter, a priest *PRESBYTER*] A man who officiates in sacred offices, a minister of public worship, especially a minister with sacerdotal functions, a pastor, an Episcopalian minister, a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop

**priestcraft**, prĭest'krăft, *n* The craft or stratagems of priests, management of priests to advance their own order

**priestess**, prĭest'ĕs, *n* A female priest, a female engaged in performing priestly offices

**priesthood**, prĭest'hŭd, *n* The office or character of a priest, the order of men set apart for sacred offices, the order composed of priests

**priestlike**, prĭest'lik, *a* Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests

**priestliness**, prĭest'ĭl-nes, *n* State or quality of being priestly

**priestly**, prĭest'ĭl, *a* Resembling a priest,



Prickly pear

pertaining to a priest or to priests, sacerdotal

**priest-ridden**, prĭst'rd-nd, *a* Entirely swayed or governed by priests

**brig**, brĭg, *n* [Origin doubtful perhaps fr. *priest*, in old sense of to trim or dress up] A conceited, narrow-minded fellow, one who affects superiority over ordinary people, an intellectual coxcomb

**brig**, brĭg, *n* [Comp. O Fr. *briguer*, to steal, to act the highwayman, akin *brigand*] A thief, a low or mean thief — *v t* pret & pp *brigged*, *brĭgd*, *ppr brigging*, *brĭg'ing* To steal [A low word]

**briggish**, brĭg'ish, *a* Pertaining to or like a brig, conceited, affected — **briggishly**, brĭg'ish-l, *adv* In a briggish manner

**briggishness**, brĭg'ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being briggish

**prim**, prĭm, *a* [O Fr. *prim*, prime, first, also thin, slender, neat, fr. *L. primus*, first *PRIME*] Formal, precise affectively nice, demure — *t t* pret & pp *primmed*, *prĭmd*, *ppr primming*, *prĭm'ing* To deck with nicety, to prink

**primacy**, prĭm'as-i, *n* [*Primate* and *-cy*=Fr. *primacie*] Position of chief rank, the office or dignity of primate or archbishop

**prima donna**, prĭ'ma don'na [It. first lady] The first or chief female singer in an opera

**prima facie**, prĭ'ma fā'shĕ [L. *primus*, first, and *facies*, face] At first view or appearance

**primage**, prĭm'āj, *n* [From verb to *prime*] Money paid to the master of a ship for looking after goods, *priming* in steam-engines

**primal**, prĭ'māl, *a* [From *L. primus*, first *PRIME*] Primary, primitive first in time, order, or importance, original

**primarily**, prĭ'mā-ri-l, *adv* In a primary manner, originally, in the first place

**primary**, prĭ'mā-ri, *a* [L. *primarius* fr. *primus*, first] First, chief, principal first in dignity or importance, first in order of time, original (elementary, preparatory, or lowest in order, first in intention, radical, original — Primary colours, COLOUR — Primary planets, planets revolving round the sun, as opposed to satellites or moons PLANET — Primary quills the largest feathers of the wings of a bird PRIMARIES — Primary rocks, rocks of a crystalline structure and lower than the others — *n* That which stands first or highest in rank or importance — One of the large feathers or quills of a bird's wing

**primate**, prĭ'māt, *n* [Fr. *primal*, *L. L. primas primātis*, a primate, fr. *L. primus*, first *PRIME*] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches as that of England, an archbishop [The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate* of all England]

**primateship**, prĭ'māt-shĭp, *n* The office or dignity of a primate

**primatial**, prĭ'mā'shāl, *a* Pertaining to a primate

**prime**, prĭm, *a* [From *primus*, first, superl. of *prior*, former same root as *Skr. pra*, *Gr* and *L. pro*, before, *E. fore*, first, &c. Of similar origin are *prim*, *prince*, *primitive*, &c.] Foremost, first, first in order of time, original, primitive, first in rank, degree, dignity, excellence, value, or importance, first-rate, capital — Prime cost, sum or expenditure for which an article can be made or produced — Prime minister, the first minister in a government or cabinet, the premier — Prime mover, the initial force which puts a machine in motion, a machine actuated by some natural source, as a water-wheel or steam-engine — Prime number, a number not divisible without remainder by any smaller number except unity — *n* The earliest stage or beginning, the dawn, the morning, spring of the year, the spring of life, full health, strength or beauty, most perfect or most flourishing condition, the best part — *v t* pret & pp *primed*, *prĭmd*, *ppr priming*, *prĭm'ing*

[Lat. to perform a *prime* or first operation upon] To make ready for action, to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge, to instruct or prepare a person beforehand with what he is to say or do, to post up, to lay on the first colour in painting

**primely**, prĭm'ĭl, *adv* In a prime manner, primarily

**primer**, prĭ'mĕr, *n* [Fr. *primaire*, elementary, fr. *L. primarius*, primary, fr. *primus*, first *PRIME*] A small elementary book for teaching children to read, originally, a small book for religious instruction, a name given to two sizes of printing-type

**primeval**, prĭm'ĕ-vāl, *a* [L. *primævus*—*primus* first, and *ævum*, an age] Being of the earliest age or time, original, primitive

**primevally**, prĭm'ĕ-vāl-l, *adv* In a primeval manner, in the earliest times

**primigenial**, primĭjĕn'ĭāl, *a* [*L. primigenius*—*primus* first, and root *gĕn*, to beget] First-born, original, primary

**priming**, prĭm'ĭng, *n* [From verb to *prime*] The powder used to ignite the charge of a gun or a charge in blasting, a first layer of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted, in steam-engines, water carried over with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder

**primitive**, prĭm'ĭv, *a* [Fr. *primatif*, *L. primativus*, fr. *primus*, first *PRIME*] Being the first or earliest of its kind, original, primal, pertaining to beginning or origin, antiquated, old fashioned, primary, radical, not derived denoting that from which others are derived — *n* That which is original, an original word, a word not derived from another

**primitively**, prĭm'ĭv-l, *adv* In a primitive manner, originally, primarily, in the ancient or antique style

**primitiveness**, prĭm'ĭv-nes, *n* State of being primitive

**primly**, prĭm'ĭl, *adv* In a prim manner, with primness

**primness**, prĭm'nes, *n* State or quality of being prim, affected formality or meanness, stiffness, preciseness

**primogenial**, primĭjĕn'ĭāl, *a* [*See next*] Pertaining to primogeniture

**primogenitor**, prĭmĭjĕn'ĭt-ŕ, *a* [L. *primus* first, and *genitor*, a father, fr. *gĕno*, *gĕno*, I beget] A forefather

**primogeniture**, prĭmĭjĕn'ĭtŭr, *n* [Fr. *primogeniture*, fr. *L. primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting, fr. *gĕno*, *genium*, I beget *PRIME*, *GENUS*] State of being first born of one's parents, seniority by birth among children, the right by which the eldest son succeeds to all his father's real estate

**primordial**, prĭm'ŕd-i-āl, *a* [Fr. *primordial*, *L. L. primordialis*, fr. *L. primordium*, beginning origin—*primus* first, and *ordiō*, I begin *PRIME*, *OR DER*] First of all, first in order, original, earliest formed. — *n* First principle or element

**primrose**, prĭm'rŕz, *n* [Same as *O E. primroole*, fr. *primroole*, a primrose, fr. *L. L. primula* the primrose, fr. *primus*, first (as the first flower of spring) the last syllable was changed to *-rose*, making the name to mean 'first rose' — A name for certain well known plants one with a yellow blossom being very common in Britain — A Resembling a yellow primrose in colour, abounding with primroses, flowery

**prĭmus**, prĭ'mŭs, *n* [L. first] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church

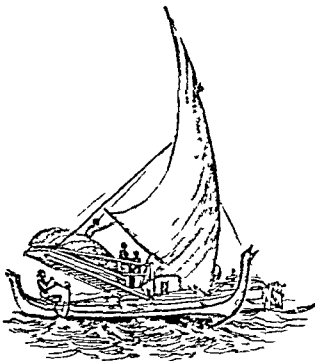
**prince**, prĭns, *n* [Fr. *prince*, fr. *L. princeps*, *principis*, a prince, a chief, fr. *primus*, and *capo*, I take *PRIME*, *CAPABLE*] One who takes or holds the first place, a chief or supreme ruler, a sovereign, the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state, one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but owes certain services to a superior, the son of a king or emperor, a male member of a royal family, the chief of any body or class of men



oil, round. *fl.* n. French *st.* long and short.



**prize-list**, priz'list, *n*. A list of prizes and prizemen in any competition.  
**prize-money**, priz'mu ni, *n*. Money distributed and accruing from the sale of a prize or booty.  
**prize-ring**, priz'ring, *n*. A ring or in closed place for prize fighting, prize fighters collectively.  
**proa**, prō'a, *n*. [Malay *prau*, *prahu*] A Malay vessel with one side flat, having an



Proa of Satawal, Archipelago of the Carolines

outrigger on one or both sides and remarkable for swiftness.

**probability**, prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n*. pl. **probabilities**, prob-a-bil'i-tiz [Fr *probabilité*, *L* *probabilitas*] State or quality of being probable, likelihood, likelihood, appearance of truth, anything that has the appearance or reality of truth, the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail.

**probable**, prob'a-bl, *a* [Fr *probable*, fr *L* *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable fr *probo*, I prove, try, test. **PROVE**.] Likely, credible, having such evidence in favour as to incline the mind to belief rendering something likely or credible.

**probably**, prob'a-bl, *adv*. In a probable manner, in all likelihood, as is probable, likely.

**probang**, prob'ang, *n*. [Probably from *probe*] A flexible instrument intended to push down anything stuck in the gullet of a person or an animal.

**probate**, prob'at, *n*. [L *probatus*, proved, fr *probo*, I try, prove. **PROVE**.] The proceeding by which a person's will or testament is established as such and registered, official proof of a will.

**probate-duty**, prob'at-dū-ti, *n*. A tax on property passing by will.

**probation**, prob'a-shon, *n*. [Fr *probation*, *L* *probatio*, a proving, fr *probo* *probatus*, I prove. **PROVE**.] Act of proving, proof, trial, any proceeding designed to ascertain character, qualifications or the like a preliminary or preparatory trial or examination, the period of trial, novitiate, moral trial.

**probationary**, prob'a-shon a ri *a* *n*. A term for probation or trial.

**probationer**, prob'a-shon-er *n*. One who is on probation or trial, a novice in Scotland, a student in divinity who is licensed to preach but has not got a charge, a licentiate.

**probative**, prob'at-iv *a*. [L *probativus*, fr *probare*, to prove. **PROVE**.] Serving for trial or proof.

**probatory**, prob'a-to-ri *a*. [PROBATION.] Serving for trial or proof, relating to proof.

**probe**, prob, *n*. [From *L* *probo* I test, fr *probo*, *PROVE*.] A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity — *v* *t* pret & pp *pro-bēd*, *pro-būd*, *pp* *probing*, *probing*. To apply a probe to examine by a probe, *fig* to search to the bottom, to examine into thoroughly.

**probity**, prō'b-i-ti, *n*. [Fr *probite*, *L* *probitas* fr *probus*, worthy, good. **PROVE**.] Uprightness, honesty, rectitude, integrity, high principle.

**problem**, problem, *n*. [Fr *probleme*, fr *L* *problema*, fr *Gr* *problēma* a problem, something proposed, fr *proballo*, I put for ward — *pro*, forward, and *bello*, I cast.] A question proposed for solution or decision, something difficult of decision, a knotty point to be cleared up in *geom*, a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, as apart from proving something.

**problematic**, **problematical**, problem at'ik, problem at'ik al, *a*. [Fr *problematique*] Of the nature of a problem, questionable, doubtful, uncertain.

**problematically**, problem at'ik al li, *adv*. Doubtfully, dubiously, uncertainly.

**proboscidean**, prob'os-id'e-an, *a* and *n*. [Proboscis] Pertaining to, or one of, those mammals which have a proboscis, as the elephant.

**proboscis**, prob'os'is, *n*. pl. **proboscides**, prob'os-i-dēz [L *proboscis*, fr *Gr* *probos-is* — *pro*, before, and *bos-is*, I feed.] The snout or trunk of an elephant, or any similar organ, the suctorial or sucking tube of insects.

**pro-cathedral**, prō-kā-thū'dral, *n*. [L *pro*, for, instead of.] A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral.

**procedure**, prō-sē-dū-r, *n*. [Fr *procédure*, fr *L* *procedo*, **PROCEED**.] Act or manner of proceeding, manner of acting, proceeding, course of action, conduct, management, regular method of proceeding in legal or other business.

**proceed**, prō-sēd', *v* *t* pret & pp *proceeded*, *pro-sēd'*, *pp* *proceeding*, *pro-sēd'ing* [Fr *proceder*, *L* *procedere*, to go forth, proceed, &c — *pro*, before, and *cedo*, I go. **CEDE**.] To go forth or forward, to advance, to go on, to pass forward from one place, point, stage, or topic to another, to issue, arise, emanate, to be produced, to come, as from a source or fountain, to prosecute any design, to set to work, to act methodically, to begin and carry on a legal action, to take a university degree.

**proceeding**, prō-sēd'ing, *n*. A going forward, a measure or step taken, trans action, procedure, pl a course of measures or conduct, course of dealing with others, the recorded transactions of a society.

**proceeds**, prō-sēd-z, *n*. pl. The sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money, money brought in by some piece of business.

**process**, prō-sēs, *n*. [Fr *proces*, *L* *processus*, fr *procedo*, I proceed. **PROCEED**.] A proceeding or moving forward, progressive advance or course, way in which something goes on, gradual progress, course, series of operations or experiments, method of manipulation, series of changes going on, as in growth, decay, &c, course, lapse, a passing or elapsing, course of legal proceedings in a cause a projecting portion of something, projecting part of a bone or other body.

**procession**, prō-sē-shon, *n*. [Fr *procession*, *L* *processio*, **PROCEED**, **PROCESSES**.] A marching forward, act of proceeding or issuing, a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

**processional**, prō-sē-shon al, *a*. [Fr *processional*.] Pertaining to a procession, consisting in a procession — *n*. A service book containing prayers, hymns, &c, for religious processions.

**proclaim**, prō-clām', *v* *t* pret & pp *proclaimed*, *prō-clāmd'*, *pp* *proclaiming*, *prō-clām'd'ing* [Fr *proclamer*, fr *L* *proclamare*, to cry out — *pro*, before, and *clamo* I call aloud. **CLAIM**.] To announce publicly, to promulgate to publish to give official notice of, to make public announcement concerning.

**proclaimers**, prō-clām'er, *n*. One who proclaims.

**proclamation**, prō-kla mā'shon, *n*. [Fr *proclamation*, *L* *proclamatio*, **PROCLAIM**.] The act of proclaiming, an official public announcement or declaration, a published ordinance.

**proclitic**, prō-klit'ik, *n*. [From *Gr* *pro*, forward, and *klitō*, I lean.] In *Greek*, gram a monosyllabic word closely attached to a following word, and having no accent.

**proclivity**, prō-kli-v'i-ti, *n*. [L *proclivitas*, **PROCLIVOUS**.] Inclination, propensity, tendency.

**proclivous**, prō-kli-v'us, *a*. [L *proclivus* — *pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope. **ACCLIVIT**.] Bending or inclining forward, inclined, tending by nature.

**procelus**, **procellan**, prō-sē'lus, prō-sē'l'an, *a*. [Gr *pro*, before, *lōlos*, hollow.] Having a hollow or cavity in front as the vertebrae of certain animals, having such vertebrae.

**proconsul**, prō-kon'sul, *n*. [L *proconsul*, fr *pro* for, and *consul*.] A Roman officer who acted in the place of a consul, the governor of a province. **PROCONSULAR**, prō-kon'sul-ar, *a*. Pertaining to a proconsul. — **proconsulate**, **proconsulship**, prō-kon'sul at', prō-kon'sul ship, *n*. The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

**procrastinate**, prō-kras'ti nāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *procrastinated*, *prō-kras'ti nāt-ed*, *pp* *procrastinating*, *prō-kras'ti nāt-ing* [L *procrastino*, *procrastinatus* — *pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to to-morrow, fr *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day, to postpone, to defer — *v* *t*. To delay, to be dilatory, to put off what that should be done.

**procrastination**, prō-kras'ti nā'shon, *n*. [L *procrastinatio*, **PROCRASTINATE**.] The act or habit of procrastinating or putting off to a future time, dilatoriness.

**procrastinator**, prō-kras'ti nāt-or, *n*. One who procrastinates.

**procreant**, prō-kre ant, *a*. [L *procreans*, *procreantus*, *pp* of *procreo*. See next.] Procreating, producing, young.

**procreate**, prō-kre at', *v* *t* pret & pp *procreated*, *prō-kre at-ed*, *pp* *procreating*, *prō-kre at-ing* [L *procreo*, *procreatus* — *pro*, forth, and *creo*, I create, produce. **CREATE**.] To beget, to generate, to engender.

**procreation**, prō-kre a'shon, *n*. Act of procreating or begetting.

**procreate**, prō-kre at-or, *n*. One who procreates, a father or sire.

**proctor**, prōk'tor, *n*. [Contracted fr *procurator*, like *procuri*, fr *procurary*, **PROCURATOR**.] A procurator, a legal practitioner in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, an official in a university whose special function is to see that good order is kept.

**proctorial**, prōk'tōr i-al, *a*. Relating to a proctor.

**proctorship**, prōk'tor ship, *n*. The office or dignity of a proctor.

**procumbent**, prō-kūm'bent, *a*. [L *procumbens*, *pp* of *procumbo* — *pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, I lie.] Lying down, stretched out, prone, trailing on the ground, as a plant, but without putting forth roots.

**procurable**, prō-kū'a-bl, *a*. That may be procured, obtainable.

**procurer**, prō-kū-ras-i, *n*. [Procurator and *-er*.] The office or service of a procurator, management of an affair as representative of another.

**procurator**, prō-kū-ras'at-or, *n*. [L *procurator*, fr *procurator*. See next.] Service rendered as procurator or attorney for another, agency, a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations.

**procurator**, prō-kū-rat-or, *n*. [L *procurator*, a manager, a deputy, fr *procurio*, I take care of. **PROCURE**, **PROCTOR**.] The manager of another's affairs as his representative, one who carries on legal proceedings for another. — **Procurator fiscal**, in Scotland one of those officials by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts.







strike down, seen also in *conflict*, *inflict*, &c.] Morally ruined, abandoned to vice, lost to virtue or decency, shameless in wickedness, abandoned, utterly dissolute or depraved. — *n.* An abandoned man, a man who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency, a depraved wretch.

**profound**, *prō-fōund'*, *a.* [Fr *profond*, *L profundus*—*pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom, foundation FOUNd, FUNd.] Deep, descending or being far below the surface, or far below adjacent places, intellectually deep, deep in skill or knowledge, deeply versed, not superficial, marked by intensity, far-reaching, deeply felt, bending low, humble, expressing humility — *n.* The deep, the sea, the ocean, the abyss.

**profoundly**, *prō-fōund'ly*, *adv.* In a profound manner, deeply, with deep concern, extremely.

**profoundness**, *prō-fōund'nes*, *n.* State or quality of being profound, profundity.

**profundity**, *prō-fund'it-i*, *n.* [*L L profunditas* fr *L profundus* FOUNd] The quality or condition of being profound depth of place, of knowledge, &c., depth.

**profuse**, *prō-fūs'*, *a.* [*L profusus*, *profuse*, pp of *profundo*, I pour forth—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, I pour FUSE.] Pouring forth lavishly, lavish, liberal to excess, prodigal, extravagant, very copious, exuberant.

**profusely**, *prō-fūs'ly*, *adv.* In a profuse manner, lavishly, prodigally.

**profuseness**, *prō-fūs'nes*, *n.* State or quality of being profuse, lavishness, profusion.

**profusion**, *prō-fū'zhon*, *n.* [Fr *profusion*, *L profusio* PROFUSE.] State or quality of being profuse, lavishness, prodigality, rich abundance, exuberant plenty, lavish supply.

**progenitor**, *prō-jen'itor*, *n.* [*L progenitor*, fr *progenio*, *pro*, before, and *gigno*, I beget, GENSUS.] A forefather, an ancestor in the direct line.

**progeny**, *prō-jen'i*, *n.* [O Fr *progenie*, *L progenies*, fr *pro*, forth, and root, gen to bring forth, seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c. GENUS.] Offspring collectively, children, descendants, whether human or of other animals.

**prognathous**, *prō-gnath'us*, *a.* [Gr *prognathos*, the cheek or jaw.] Having projecting jaws and the lower part of the face very prominent. (See PROFILE, FACIAL.)

**prognathism**, *prō-gnath'izm*, *n.* The condition of being prognathic.

**prognosis**, *prō-gnō'sis*, *n.* [Fr *prognosis*—*pro*, before, *gnōsis*, a knowing. See next.] A forecast of the course of a disease.

**prognostic**, *prō-gnō'stik*, *a.* [Fr *prognostikos*—*pro*, before, and *gnōsis* a knowing, *gnōstō*, I know KNOW.] Foreshowing, indicating something future by signs or symptoms — *n.* That which foreshows, omen, presage, token, indication, prediction.

**prognosticate**, *prō-gnō'stik āt*, *v. t. pret & pp prognosticated*, *prō-gnō'stik-ād*, *ppr prognosticating*, *prō-gnō'stik ā-ing*, [see *prec*] To foretell, to predict, to tell beforehand, to token, to foreshow, to indicate as to happen in the future — *v. i.* To judge or pronounce from prognostics.

**prognostication**, *prō-gnō'stik ā'shon*, *n.* Act of prognosticating, a presage, a foretoken, previous sign, a prediction.

**prognosticator**, *prō-gnō'stik-ātor*, *n.* One who prognosticates.

**programme**, *prō-'gram*, *n.* [Fr *programme*, fr *Gr programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphō*, I write.] A plan of proceedings laid down beforehand, statement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony, procedure intended to be carried out; mode of action contemplated.

**progress**, *prō-gres*, *n.* [Fr *progress*, *L progressus*, fr *progrederi*, *progressus*, I advance — *pro*, before, and *gradior*, I step, I walk GRADE.] A moving or going forward, a

proceeding onward, passage from place to place, a journey of state, a circuit advance of any kind, advance in knowledge, intellectual or moral improvement, growth, course, development — *v. i.* *prō-gres's*, *pret & pp progressed*, *prō-gres't*, *ppr progressing*, *prō-gres'ing* To move forward, to advance, to make improvement, to continue in a course, to proceed.

**progression**, *prō-gres'shon*, *n.* [Fr *progression*, *L progressio*] The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward, progress, advance, in math regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers or quantities, a regular succession of chords in music, or movement of the parts in harmony.

**progressional**, *prō-gres'shon al*, *a.* Pertaining to progression.

**progressive**, *prō-gres'iv*, *a.* [*Progress* and *ive*—Fr *progressus*] Making steady progress, moving forward, proceeding onward, advancing improving, advocating progress.

**progressively**, *prō-gres'iv-ly*, *adv.* In a progressive manner, by regular advances.

**prohibit**, *prō-hib'it*, *v. t. pret & pp prohibited*, *prō-hib'it-ed*, *ppr prohibiting*, *prō-hib'it-ing* [*L prohibeo*, *prohibeo*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have HABIT.] To forbid, to interdict by authority, to inhibit, to prevent, to preclude.

**prohibition**, *prō-hib'ishon*, *n.* [Fr *prohibition*, *L prohibitio*] Act of prohibiting, a declaration to hinder some action, an interdict, inhibition.

**prohibitionist**, *prō-hib'ishon ist*, *n.* One who favours prohibition in regard to something at present permitted.

**prohibitive**, *prohibitory*, *prō-hib'it-iv*, *prō-hib'it-iv-ly*, *a.* [*Prohibit*, and *-ive*, *-ory*] That prohibits, implying prohibition, forbidding.

**project**, *prō-jekt'*, *v. t. pret & pp projected*, *prō-jekt'ed*, *ppr projecting*, *prō-jekt'ing* [From *L proicere*, *projectus*, I cast forth, I cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, I throw (as in *eject*, *reject*, &c.) JUT.] To throw out or forth, to cast or shoot forward, to cast forward in the mind, to scheme, to contrive, to devise, to give a delineation of on a surface, to delineate — *v. i.* To shoot forward, to extend beyond something else, to jut, to be prominent.

**project**, *prō-jekt'*, *n.* [O Fr *projet*, Fr *projet*, fr *L projectum*, something projected or put forward. See *prec*] Something projected or devised, a scheme, a design, a plan.

**projectile**, *prō-jek'til*, *a.* [*Project* and *-ile*] Throwing or impelling forward — *n.* A body projected or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air, a missile discharged from a gun or other contrivance.

**projection**, *prō-jek'shon*, *n.* [Fr *projection*, *L projectio*] Act of projecting, a part projecting or jutting out, a prominence, the act of projecting or scheming, the representation of something by lines, &c., drawn on a surface, the delineation of the earth's surface or part of it by a map.

**projector**, *prō-jek'tor*, *n.* One who projects, one who forms a scheme or schemes, that which projects or casts something forward.

**prolapse**, *prō-laps'us*, *prō-laps'*, *prō-lap'sus*, *n.* [*L prolapsus*—*pro*, forward, and *lapsus*, a sliding LAPSE.] A falling down of some internal organ from its proper position.

**prolate**, *prō-lāt*, *a.* [*L prolatus*—*pro*, forth, and *latus*, carried.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere, applied to a sphere that projects too much at the poles opposed to *oblate*.

**proleg**, *prō-leg*, *n.* [*L pro*, for, and *E leg*] One of the leg like organs of certain larvae.

**prolegomenon**, *prō-leg-ōm'e-non*, *n.* pl *prolegomena*, *prō-leg-ōm'e-na* [Gr, fr *pro*, before, and *legō*, I speak.] A preliminary observation, in plural, an introduction or preliminary discourse.

**proleptical**, *prō-lep'sis*, *n.* [Gr *prolepsis*, fr *prolambano*, *prolepsomai*—*pro*, before, and *lambano*, I take.] Something of the

nature of an anticipation, a kind of rhetorical figure, an anachronism.

**proleptic**, *prō-lep'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis, anticipatory — *proleptically*, *prō-lep'tik al-ly*, *adv.* In a proleptic manner.

**proletarian**, *prō-le-tā'ri-an*, *a.* [*L proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, regarded only as producing children, fr *proles*, offspring, fr *pro*, before, and root *ol*, seen in *adolescent*, *adult*] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community — *n.* A member of the poorest class, one of the rabble.

**proletarianism**, *prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The condition or political influence of the proletarians.

**proletariate**, *prō-le-tā'ri-āt*, *n.* Proletarians collectively, the lower classes.

**proletary**, *prō-le-tā'ri*, *n.* A proletarian, one of the rabble.

**prolific**, *prō-lif'ik*, *a.* [Fr *prolique*, fr *L prolificus*—*proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make PROLETARIAN.] Producing young or fruit in abundance, fruitful, fertile, productive, in a general sense, generating or causing.

**prolificness**, *prō-lif'ik-nes*, *n.* The state of being prolific.

**prolix**, *prō-līks*, *a.* [*L prolixus*, extended, *prolix*—*pro*, forth, and root of *liquere*, to flow LIQUID.] Long and wordy, long drawn out, diffuse, indulging in lengthy discourse, speaking at great length, tedious.

**prolixity**, *prō-līks'it-i*, *n.* State or quality of being prolix.

**prolocutor**, *prō-lo-kūt'or*, *n.* [*L fr proloquor*—*pro*, before, and *loquor*, I speak LOQUACIOUS.] One who speaks for or before others, the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

**prologue**, *prō-log*, *n.* [Fr *prologue*, *L prologus*, fr *Gr prologos*—*pro*, before, and *legō*, I speak.] A preface or introduction, chiefly, the discourse or address spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins — *v. t. pret & pp prologued*, *prō-lōgd*, *ppr prologuing*, *prō-lōg-ing* To introduce with a prologue or formal preface, to preface.

**prolong**, *prō-lōng'*, *v. t. pret & pp prolonged*, *prō-lōng'd*, *ppr prolonging*, *prō-lōng'ing*, [*L fr prolonger*, fr *L pro*, forth, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen out, to protract, to put off, to postpone, to extend in space or length.

**prolongation**, *prō-lōng ā'shon*, *n.* The act of prolonging, a part prolonged, an extension.

**prolusion**, *prō-lū'zhon*, *n.* [*L prolusio*, a prelude—*pro*, before, and *ludo*, I play LUDICIOUS.] A prelude or preliminary, a preliminary trial.

**promenade**, *prō-me-nād'*, *n.* [Fr, fr *promener*, to walk, fr *L L prominare*, to drive forwards or along—*pro*, forward, and *minare*, to drive with threats MENACE.] A walk for amusement, show, or exercise, a place specially set apart for walking — *v. t. pret & pp promenaded*, *prō-me-nād'ed*, *ppr promenading*, *prō-me-nād'ing* To walk for amusement or exercise, to parade one's self.

**prominence**, *prō-mi-nens*, *n.* [Fr *prominence*, *L L prominentia* See next.] State or quality of being prominent, conspicuousness, what juts out, a projection, a protuberance.

**prominent**, *prō-mi-nent*, *a.* [Fr *prominent*, *L prominens*, pp of *prominere*, to project—*pro*, forth, and old verb seen also in *eminent*, *imminent*.] Jutting out beyond the line or surface of something, forming a projection, protuberant, eminent, distinguished above others, conspicuous, striking.

**prominently**, *prō-mi-nent-ly*, *adv.* In a prominent manner, eminently, conspicuously.

**promiscuous**, *prō-mis'kū-us*, *a.* [*L promiscuus*, fr *promiscuo*—*pro*, forth, and *miscro*, I mix. MIX.] Consisting of individuals mixed up in a body or mass without







**properness**, prŏ'per nes, n Quality of being proper  
**propertied**, prŏ'pter-tid, a Possessed of property  
**property**, prŏ'per-ti, n, pl **properties**, prŏ'per-tiz [Fr *propriété* L *proprietas*, fr *proprius*, one's own PROPER] A peculiar quality or attribute of anything that which is inherent in a thing, or naturally essential to it, characteristic, quality, the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and owning of a thing, ownership, the thing owned, real estate, land, lands, goods, or money, in *theatres*, a stage requisite, an article necessary to be produced in some scene  
**prophecy**, prŏ'fe-si, n, pl **prophecies**, prŏ'fe-siz [O Fr *prophete prophète*, L *prophetia*, fr Gr *prophēta*, fr *phōphētā*, a prophet PROPHEET] A foretelling, a prediction, a declaration of something to come, inspired prediction or utterance, a public interpretation of Scripture  
**prophetic**, prŏ'fe-ti-kal, a One who prophesies or predicts events  
**prophecy**, prŏ'fe-ti, t pret & pp **prophe-sied**, prŏ'fe-sid, ppr **propheysing**, prŏ'fe-si-ing [From *prophecy*] To foretell, to predict —v i To utter prophecies or predictions, to preach or instruct in religious doctrines†  
**prophet**, prŏ'fet, n [Fr *prophète* L *propheta* fr Gr *prophētēs*, a prophet, an expounder, interpreter, harbingering, one before, and *phēmā* to tell, fr *sai* as root as *fame*] One who foretells or predicts future events, a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events and to instruct the people, an interpreter  
**prophetsess**, prŏ'fe-tes, n A female prophet  
**prophetic**, **prophetical**, prŏ'fe-tik-al, prŏ'fe-ti-kal, a [Fr *prophetique*, Gr *prophētikos*] Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy, predicting future events  
**prophetically**, prŏ'fe-ti-kal-i-tee In a prophetic manner, by way of prediction  
**prophylactic**, prŏ'i-lak-tik, a [Gr *prophylaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *phylaxōs*, I guard] Preventive of or warding off disease —n A medicine which preserves against disease, a preventive  
**propinquity**, prŏ-pw'kwi-ti, n [L *proximus*, nearness, fr *proxi-nus*, near, fr *prope*, near, fr *pro*, before Alkan op *proach*—nearness in place, vicinity, neighbourhood nearness in time, nearness in blood, kindred  
**propitiable**, prŏ-p'i-sh-ə-bl, a That may be propitiated.  
**propitiate**, prŏ-p'i-sh-āt, vt pret & pp **propitiated**, prŏ-p'i-sh-āt-ed, ppr **propitiating**, prŏ-p'i-sh-āt-ing [L *propitiare* *propitius*, propitiate, fr *pius*, favourable, fr *pater* Father] To make propitious  
**propitiously**, prŏ-p'i-sh-ē-lee To conciliate, to appease and render favourable  
**propitiation**, prŏ-p'i-sh-ā'shon, n [Fr *propitiation*, L *propitiatio*] The act of propitiating or what propitiates the atonement or that which appeases God's wrath, or removes the obstacle to man's salvation  
**propitiator**, prŏ-p'i-sh-āt-er, n One who propitiates  
**propitiously**, prŏ-p'i-sh-ā-to-n li, adv By way of propitiating  
**propitiatory**, prŏ-p'i-sh-ā-to-n, a [*Propitiate* and -ory] Having the power to propitiate or make propitious, serving or intended to propitiate, conciliatory —n Among the Jews, the mercy seat  
**propitious**, prŏ-p'i-sh-us, a [*Propitius*, propitious favourable, fr *pro*, forward, and *pius*, kindly, primally referring to a good whose light is of happy augury PRITIOUS] Favourable, favourably disposed or inclined, disposed to be gracious or merciful, ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings, favourable as to weather  
**propitiously**, prŏ-p'i-sh-us-ly adv In a propitious manner, favourably, kindly  
**propitiousness**, prŏ-p'i-sh-us-nes, n  
**propitiatorship**, prŏ-p'i-sh-ū-ship  
nŏ'plim-zm, n [*Gr pro-nēma*

*—pro*, before, and *placido*, I would. **PLAS-**  
—*plac-*, mood, a matrix  
**propolis**, pro-pō-lis, *n*. [Fr *pro*, before,  
and *polis*, city.] A substance used by bees  
to stop up crevices in their hives  
**proportion**, pro-pōr-shŏn, *n*. [Fr *propor-*  
*tion*, *L. proportio* — *pro*, for, before, and  
*portio*, *portionis*, a portion or share. **POR-**  
**TION**] The comparative relation of one  
thing to another in respect of size, quantity,  
or degree, relation of one part to another  
or to the whole, as regards size, relative  
size and arrangement of parts, symmetrical  
— *symmetry*, symmetry, harmony of parts,  
share falling to one when a whole is divided  
according to rule — just or equal share. *lo-*  
*in math* the equality or similarity of ratios  
*in arith* the rule of three, that rule which  
enables us to find a fourth proportional to  
three given numbers — *v* *pret* & *pp*  
*proportioned*, pro-pōr-shŏnd, *ppr*  
*proportioning*, pro-pōr-shŏn-ing To adjust in  
due proportion or harmony, to make propor-  
— *tionally*, to harmoniously adjust as regards  
dimensions or extent, to form with sym-  
metry  
**proportionable**, pro-pōr-shŏn-a-bl, *a*  
That may be proportioned being in pro-  
portion, corresponding, well proportioned,  
symmetrical  
**proportionably**, pro-pōr-shŏn-a-bl, *adv*  
In a proportionable manner, proportion-  
ally, correspondingly  
**proportional**, pro-pōr-shŏn-al, *a*. [Fr  
*proportion*, *proportion* Having a due proportion,  
being in suitable proportion or degree, hav-  
ing the same or a fixed ratio. — *relative* To  
proportion — *n* A number or quantity  
proportioned  
**proportionally**, pro-pōr-shŏn-al-l, *adv*  
In proportion, in due degree, with suitable  
comparative relation  
**proportionate**, pro-pōr-shŏn-ăt, *a*. [L *L.*  
*proportionatus*] Proportional, having due  
proportion, duly proportioned — *v* *pret*  
& *pp* *proportionated*, pro-pōr-shŏn-ăt-ed,  
*ppr* *proportionating*, pro-pōr-shŏn-ăt-ing  
To proportion, to make proportional  
**proportionately**, pro-pōr-shŏn-ăt-l, *adv*  
With due proportion  
**proposal**, prō-pō-zăl, *n*. [*Propose* and *al*]  
That which is proposed, offered, or  
pounded for consideration, terms or con-  
ditions proposed, an offer, a proposition  
**proposer**, prō-pō-zĕr, *n*. [*Propose* and *er*]  
*pro-pō-zĕr*, *ppr* *proposing*, pro-pō-zĕ-ing [Fr  
*proposer*, to purpose, to propose, fr *pro* and  
*poser*, the latter word standing for *-ponere*  
of *L. proponere*, to propose. **POSE**, **COM-**  
**POSE** — *Purpose* is the same word.] To set  
forth, lay down, or bring forward for  
consideration, discussion or acceptance, to  
offer or present for consideration — *v* *i*  
To make a proposal, or proposals, to pur-  
pose, to offer one's self in marriage  
**proposer**, prō-pō-zĕr, *n*. One who pro-  
poses  
**proposition**, pro-pō-zĭ-shŏn, *n*. [Fr *pro-*  
*position*, *L. propositio*, fr *propono*, *pro-*  
*positum*, I propose] That which is pro-  
posed or offered for consideration, accept-  
ance, or adoption a proposal, offer of  
one's self for a purpose, proposal something  
is affirmed or denied of a subject, in math  
a statement of either a truth to be demon-  
strated, or an operation to be performed  
**propositional**, pro-pō-zĭ-shŏn-al, *a*. Pertain-  
ing to a proposition  
**propound** pro-pōund', *t* *i* *pret* & *pp* *prop-*  
*ounded*, prō-pōund-ed, *ppr* *propounding*,  
prō-pōund-ing To formally propose, fr *L.*  
*propono*, to propose, to propose, and *pono*,  
I place, as to form, comp. *compound*, *ex-*  
*posed* **POSITION**] To propose, to offer  
for consideration, to put or set, as a ques-  
tion  
**propounder**, prō-pōund'er, *n*. One who  
propounds  
**proprietor**, prō-prĭ-ŕ'tŕ, *n*. [L *proprietor*  
*— pro*, for, and *prĭ-ŕ*, owner] A Roman magis-  
trate invested with the authority of a praetor  
in one of the provinces  
**proprietary**, prō-prĭ-ŕ'tĕr, *a*. [See next]

Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors — *n* A proprietor, more commonly, a body of proprietors collectively

**proprietary**, prŏ-prī'e-tor, *n* [Fr *propriétaire*, fr *propriété*, property, fr *proprie*, one's own *PROPR*] An owner, the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or not

**proprietorial**, prŏ-prī'e-tō'rī-al, *a* Pertaining to a proprietor, proprietary

**proprietorship**, prŏ-prī'e-tor-shīp, *n* State of being proprietor

**proprietress**, prŏ-prī'e-trīss, *a* Female proprietor

**proprietress**, prŏ-prī'e-trīss, *n* [Fr *propriété*, fr *proprie*, one's own *PROPR*] Property or ownership, state of being proper, fitness, suitability, appropriateness consonance with established principles, rules, or customs, justness — *pl* The proprieties, the established customs in social life

**propulsion**, prŏ-pul'shŏn, *n* [From *L propulsio*, fr *propulsi*, Pr *PUL*] Act of propelling or of driving forward

**propulsive**, prŏ-pul'siv, prŏ-pul'so-n, *a* [See *prec*] Tending or having power to propel

**propyleum**, prŏ-prī'lē-um, *n* *pl* *propylea*, prŏ-prī'lē'a, *a* [Gr *propylaion*, fr *pro*, before, and *pyla*, a gate] An elaborate porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice

**propylon**, prŏ-prī-lŏn, *n* [Gr *propylon*, *prŏ-prī-lŏn*, *n*] Entrance before the entrance of an Egyptian temple

**prorogate**, prŏ-rŏ-gāt, *v* *pret* & *pp* *prorogated*, prŏ-rŏ-gāt-ed, *pp* *prorogating*, prŏ-rŏ-gāt-ing To prorogue, to put off

**prorogation**, prŏ-rŏ-gā'shŏn, *n* [Fr *prorogation*, *L prorogatio*] Act of proroguing, continuance in time or duration, the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session

**prorogue**, prŏ-rŏ-g, *v* *pret* & *pp* *prorogued*, prŏ-rŏ-g-ed, *pp* *proroguing*, prŏ-rŏ-g-ing [O Fr *prorogare*, Fr *proroguer*, fr *L prorogare*, *prorogatus*—*pro*, forward, and *rogo* I ask *ROGATION*] To protract or prolong; to defer, to continue, as the parliament from one session to another, to adjourn to an indefinite period by royal authority, as the British parliament

**prosaic**, prŏ-zā'ik, *a* [Fr *prosaïque*, *L prosaicus*, fr *prosa*, prose (*q*)] Pertaining to prose, dull, uninteresting, (common place)—*prosaically*, prŏ-zā'ik-ly *ad* In a prosaic or dull manner

**proscenium**, prŏ-sĕ'nī-um, *n* [*L proscenium*, fr *pro* *proscenium*, the stage of a theatre—*pro*, before, *scēnē*, a scene *SCENE*.] The part in a theatre, from the curtain or drop to the orchestra

**proscribe**, prŏ-skrīb, *v* *et* *pret* & *pp* *proscribed*, prŏ-skrīb-ed, *pp* *proscribing*, prŏ-skrīb-ing [*L proscribo*, I publish, proscribe, outlaw—*pro*, before, and *scribo*, I write *SCRIPTURE*] Among the ancient Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and seizure of property, hence, to outlaw, to put to death, to condemn, to outlaw, to forbid, interdict, exclude, prohibit

**proscribe**, prŏ-skrīb'er, *n* One who proscribes

**proscription**, prŏ-skrīp'shŏn, *n* [Fr *proscription*, *L proscriptio*] Act of proscribing or dooming to death and confiscation of goods outlawry, condemnation, condemnation, religious prohibition

**prosopographic**, prŏ-sŏp'ŏ-grā'f-ik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription proscribing

**prose**, prŏz, *n* [Fr *prose* fr *L proŏproŏse*, for *proŏsa* (*oratio*, discourse, being understood), lit. straightforward speech, fr *proŏsus*, forwards, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *ŏsus*, turned fr *ŏterŏ* I turn] Versified or unversified, free from the trammels and turnings of verse, the natural or ordinary language of man, language unconfined by poetical measure in distinction from verse or poetry — *v* *pret* & *pp* *prosed*, prŏz-ed, *pp* *prosing*, prŏz-ing To write in







formal declaration expressive of opposition to something — *v.t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, to assert — *To protest a bill of exchange, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment* — *n. prō'test.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, a formal declaration in writing by a person or persons to testify their dissent from the proceedings of a body with whom they are associated, solemn declaration of dissent, a declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused.

**Protestant**, *prō'test-ant*, *n.* [Fr. *protestant*, *L. protestans*, *pp. of protestor*, *L. protest* = *PROTEST*] *But* one who protests, historically, one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1523 *protested* against a decree of the emperor Charles V and the Diet of Spire, and appealed to a general council, hence, a member of any of the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the Reformation — *a.* Belonging to the religion of the Protestants.

**Protestantism**, *prō'test-ant-izm*, *n.* [*Protestant* and *-ism*] The principles or religion of Protestants.

**Protestantize**, *prō'test-ant-iz*, *v.t. pret.* & *pp. protestantizing*, *prō'test-ant-izd*, *pp. protestantizing*, *prō'test-ant-iz-ug* To render Protestant, to convert to Protestantism.

**Protestation**, *prō'test-ā'shon*, *n.* [Fr. *protestation*, *L. protestatio*] The act of protesting, an asseveration or avowment, a solemn declaration of dissent, a protest.

**Protester**, *prō'test-er*, *n.* One who protests.

**Prothallus**, *prō'thal-us*, *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus*] The first growth in the germination of the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

**Prothonotary**, *prō-thō'nō-tā-rī*, *n.* [Properly *protomatory*, fr. *L.L. protomatorius*, fr. *Gr. prōtos*, first, chief, and *L. notarius*, a scribe, *NOTARY*] Originally, a chief notary, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a sort of registrar, one of twelve, constituting a college.

**Prothorax**, *prō-thō'raks*, *n.* [Gr. *pro* before, and *thōrax*] The first segment of the thorax in insects.

**Protocol**, *prō'tō-kol*, *n.* [Fr. *protocole*, *L.L. protocolum*, first leaf, the first sheet or leaf of a legal document glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled — *Gr. prōtos*, first, *lolla*, glue] The rough draft or chief heads of some diplomatic document, a diplomatic document serving as a preliminary to diplomatic transactions, a record or registry.

**Protomartyr**, *prō'tō-mar-ter*, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *martyr*, a martyr] The first martyr, St. Stephen, the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

**Protomatory**, *prō'tō'nō-tā-rī*, *n.* *PROTHONOTARY*

**Protophyte**, *prō'tō-fit*, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] One of the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom.

**Protoplasm**, *prō'tō-plazm*, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or unfolded, fr. *plasis*, I mould.] A substance consisting of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of living matter in animals and plants.

**Protoplasmic**, *prō'tō-plazm-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm.

**Protoplasm**, *prō'tō-plast*, *n.* [*PROTOPLASM*] A protoplasmic thing first formed, as a corg to be imitated.

**Protypic**, *prō'tō-tip*, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *typos*, a type or model. *TYPE*] An original type or model after which anything is formed, a pattern, an archetype.

**Protozoa**, *prō'tō-zō'a*, *n. pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] A collective term for the lowest members of the animal kingdom, comprising jelly-like animals without a definite body cavity or any trace of a nervous system.

**Protozoic**, *prō'tō-zō'ik*, *a.* Belonging to the Protozoa.

**Protozoan**, *prō'tō-zō-on*, *n.* [*prō'tō-zōon*, *n.* A member of the Protozoa.] **Protract**, *prō'trakt*, *v.t. pret.* & *pp. protracted*, *prō'trakt-ed*, *pp. protracting* *prō'trakt-ing* [From *L. protractus*, *pp. of protrahere*, I draw out or extend — *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, I draw (whence *tract*, *traction*, *extract*, &c.)] To draw out or lengthen in time, to prolong, to delay, to retard, to defer, to put off to a distant time, in *surv* to draw to a scale.

**Protractedly**, *prō'trakt-ed-li*, *adv.* With protraction, tediously.

**Protractor**, *prō'trakt-er*, *n.* One who protracts.

**Protractile**, *prō'trakt-il*, *a.* Capable of being protracted or thrust forward.

**Protraction**, *prō'trakt-shon*, *n.* The act of protracting, in *surv* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.

**Protractive**, *prō'trakt-iv*, *a.* Protracting, prolonging, continuing, delaying.

**Protractor**, *prō'trakt-er*, *n.* One who or that which protracts, an instrument used in surveying for laying down and measuring angles on paper, a muscle which draws forward a part.

**Protrude**, *prō'trud*, *v.t. pret.* & *pp. protruded*, *prō'trud-ed*, *pp. protruding*, *prō'trō-ing* [*L. protrudo*, *protrusus* — *pro*, forth, and *trudo*, I thrust (seen in *obtrude*, *intrude*) *TRUDER*] To thrust forward, to push out or extend, to shoot forth or project, or cause to project — *v.i.* To shoot forward, to stand out prominently.

**Protrusile**, *prō'trō-si-bl*, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

**Protrusion**, *prō'trō-zhon*, *n.* [From *L. protrusio*, *pp. of protrudo* = *PROTRUDE*] Act of protruding or state of being protruded, a thrusting forth.

**Protrusive**, *prō'trō-siv*, *a.* [See *prec.*] Protruding, thrusting or impelling forward, prominent.

**Protruberance**, *prō'tū'ber-ans*, *n.* [See *next*] *a.* A swelling or tumour, a prominence, a knob or something bulging out.

**Protruberant**, *prō'tū'ber-ant*, *a.* [*L.L. protruberans*, *pp. of protrubero* = *See next*] Swelling, bulging out beyond the surrounding surface.

**Protrubate**, *prō'tū'ber-āt*, *v.t. pret.* & *pp. protrubated*, *prō'tū'ber-āt-ed*, *pp. protrubating*, *prō'tū'ber-āt-ing* [*L.L. protrubero*, *protrubatus* — *pro*, forth, and *L. tubero*, a hump, a swelling. *TUBER*, *TUMID*] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface, to bulge out.

**Proud**, *prōud*, *a.* [*A. Sax. prūd*, *proud*, whence *pride*, *prides* — *Dan. prūd*, stately, magnificent further connections unknown] Having a high opinion of one's own excellence, having either inordinate self-esteem or praiseworthy self-esteem, having a lofty spirit that deters from anything mean or base, haughty, arrogant, elated, *priding* oneself, presumptuous, of fearless spirit, suggesting or exuding pride, ostentatious, grand, magnificent.

**Proud-flesh**, *prōud-fesh*, *n.* An excessive granulation in wounds or ulcers.

**Proud-hearted**, *prōud'hārt-ed*, *a.* Having a proud spirit.

**Proudly**, *prōud-li*, *adv.* In a proud manner, haughtily, with lofty airs or mien.

**Proneness**, *prōud-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being proud.

**Pronouncement**, *prōund'tum-akt*, *a.* Of a haughty spirit, haughty.

**Provable**, *prōv'a-bl*, *a.* That may be proved.

**Provably**, *prōv'a-bl*, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

**Prove**, *prōv*, *v.t. pret.* & *pp. proved*, *prōvd*, *pp. proving*, *prōv-ing* [*O Fr. prouver*, *pruver*, *prover*, fr. *prover* = *A. Sax. prōfan*, I feel *prōfa*, *L. G. proven* *G. prüfen*, fr. *L. probare*, to try, to test, prove, lit. to test the goodness of, fr. *probus*, good (whence *probity*) *Proof* is a derivative] To try by experiment to test, to examine, to make

trial of, to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning or evidence, to make certain, to demonstrate, to show or manifest, to establish the authenticity or validity of, to obtain probate of, to gain personal experience of, *arbitr.* To show or ascertain the correctness of by a further calculation — *The exception proves the rule*, the exception tests or tries the rule — *v.i.* To be found or ascertained by experience or trial, to turn out to be, to be shown by the issue or event.

**Proven**, *prōv'n*, *pp.* [*A strong form for provid* the proper *pp.* originally a Scottish usage] *Proved* — *Not proven*, a verdict that may be given by a Scottish jury in a criminal case when there is not sufficient evidence to prove guilt.

**Provenance**, *prō've-nans*, *n.* [Fr. *fr. L. pro* forth, *venio*, I come] Quarter from which anything comes, origin.

**Provençal**, *prō-van-sal*, *n.* A native of Provence or Southern France, the Romance language formerly spoken in Provence.

**Proviander**, *prō'ven-dr*, *n.* [From *O Fr. provendre* (the *r* sometimes unaccountably inserted), fr. *L. prævenda*, things to be supplied. *PRESBY*] Dry food or fodder for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn, provisions, food.

**Prover**, *prō'ver*, *n.* One who proves or tries, that which proves.

**Proverb**, *prō'verb*, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*, *L. proverbium* — *pro*, forth, in public, and *verbum*, a word, a saying. *VERB*] A common or popular saying, expressing a well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation, a wise or pithy saying, a wise saw, an adage, a maxim, a short dramatic composition suggested by some proverb or popular saying, a by-word, a reproach or object of contempt, *Scrip* a darts saying.

**Proverbial**, *prō'verb-i-al*, *a.* [*L. L. proverbialis*, fr. *L. proverbium*, a proverb] Of the nature of, comprised in, current as, pertaining to, a proverb, commonly spoken of, universally known.

**Proverbialist**, *prō'verb-i-al-ist*, *n.* A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.

**Proverbially**, *prō'verb-i-al-ly*, *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style, by way of proverb, so as to be a proverb.

**Provide**, *prō'vid*, *v.t. pret.* & *pp. provided*, *prō'vid-ed*, *pp. providing*, *prō'vid-ing* [From *L. providere*, I provide, take care for, see before — *pro*, before, and *video*, I see. *VISION*] To procure beforehand, to collect or prepare for future use, to prepare, to furnish, to supply, to stipulate previously, to make as a previous condition — *v.i.* To procure supplies or means, to take the necessary previous measures.

**Provided**, *prō'vid-ed*, *conj.* [*A pp. used as a conjunction by ellipsis* = *it being provided that*] On condition, on these terms this being conceded.

**Providence**, *prō'vi-dens*, *n.* [Fr. *providence*, *L. providentia*, fr. *providens*, *pp. of providere*. *Prudentia* is a doublet of this.] Foresight, prudence, timely care, *provision*, or preparation, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures hence (with *cap*) God viewed in this relation a providential circumstance.

**Provident**, *prō'vi-dent*, *a.* [*L. providens*, *pp. of providere*] *Provident*, the same word as *prudent*, so also *prudentia* = *prudence*] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them, exercising prudence in preparing for future exigencies, prudent, cautious, frugal, economical.

**Providential**, *prō'vi-den-shal*, *a.* [Fr. *providential*] Effected by the providence of God referable to divine providence.

**Providentially**, *prō'vi-den-shal-ly*, *adv.* In a providential manner; by the intervention of providence.

**Providently**, *prō'vi-den-ti*, *adv.* In a provident manner with prudent foresight.

**Provider**, *prō'vid-er*, *n.* One who provides.

**Province**, *prō'vins*, *n.* [Fr. *province*, fr.







**pseudo-martyr**, sú'dō-mar-ter, *n* [*Pseudo*- and *martyr*]. A false martyr.  
**pseudo-membrane**, sú'dō-mem-brān, *n* [*Pseudo*- and *membrane*]. A false membrane resulting from inflammation.  
**pseudonym**, sú'dō-nūm, *n* [*PSEUDONYMOS*]. A false or feigned name, a name assumed by a writer.  
**pseudonymous**, sú-dōn'i-mus, *a* [*Gr pseudonymos* - *pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, name]. Bearing a false name or signature true, writing under a feigned name.  
**pseudopodium**, sú'dō-pō'di um, *n*, pl. **pseudopodia**, sú'dō-pō'di a [*Gr pseudēs*, false, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]. A name for organs of locomotion in Protozoa, consisting of longish pieces pushed out from any part of the body.  
**pseudoscope**, sú'dō-skōp *n* [*Gr pseudēs*, false, and *skōpē*, I view]. An optical instrument somewhat resembling the telescope, but causing reliefs to appear hollow.  
**psalm**, shā, inter. *n* [*Psalm*, expression of contentment, disdān, a false name - *ps* pret. & *pp psalmed*, shād, *ppr psalming*, shā-ing. To utter the intercession psalm].  
**psittaceous**, psittācīne, sú'dō'shus shā-sin, *a* [*Gr psittacus*, fr *Gr psittalos*, a parrot]. Belonging to the parrot tribe.  
**psaos**, sú's, *n* [*From Gr psao*, a muscle of the loin]. The name of two inside muscles of the loins.  
**psora**, sú'ra, *n* [*Gr*] The itch.  
**psoriasis**, sú-rā-sis, *n* [*Gr*] A scaly affection of the skin, also the itch.  
**psychē**, sú'ā, *n* [*Gr psychē*, the soul or spirit]. The soul, mind, or spirit.  
**psychiātr**, sú'ā-t-rī, *n* [*Gr psychē*, soul, *iātrōs*, a physician]. Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.  
**psychic**, **psychical**, sú'āik, sú'āik al, *a* [*Gr psychikos*, fr *psychē*, soul]. Belonging to the soul, spirit, or mind, psychological, pertaining to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce remarkable phenomena.  
**psychist**, sú'āist, *n* [*Psychic*]. A believer in psychism, a spiritualist.  
**psychogenēs**, sú'ā-jen'ē-sis, *n* [*Gr psychē*, soul, mind, and *genēs*, origin]. The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.  
**psychologic**, **psychological**, sú'ā-kō'loj'ik, sú'ā-kō'loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to psychology or science of mind.  
**psychologically**, sú'ā-kō'loj'ik al, *adv* In a psychological manner.  
**psychologist**, sú'ā-kō'loj'ist, *n*. One who is conversant with psychology.  
**psychology**, sú'ā-kō'loj'is, *n* [*Gr psychē*, soul or mind, and *logos*, discourse]. That branch of knowledge which deals with the mind or soul, mental science, that knowledge of the mind which we derive from consciousness, the natural history of the mind.  
**psychosis**, sú'ā-sis, *n* [*From Gr psychē*, mind or soul]. Mental constitution or condition.  
**psychrometer**, sú'ā-krom'ē-ter, *n* [*Gr psychros* cool, and *metron*, measure]. A form of hygrometer.  
**ptarmic**, tár'māik, *n* [*Gr ptarmikos*, fr *ptarmō*, I sneeze]. A medicine which excites sneezing.  
**ptarmigan**, tár'mi-gan, *n* [*Gael. tarmachan*]. The white grouse found in mountainous parts of Europe.  
**pteridology**, ter-i-dō'loj'is, *n* [*Gr pteris*, pteridos, a fern, *logos*, discourse]. The science of ferns.  
**pterodactyl**, **pterodactyle**, ter-ō-dak'til, *n* [*Gr pteron*, a wing and *dactylos*, a digit]. An extinct flying reptile having affinities with mammals and birds.  
**pteropod**, ter-ō-pōd, *n* [*Gr pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot]. One of a class of molluscs which have the foot forming a swimming expansion.  
**pterygold**, ter'gōld, *a* [*Gr pteris*, pteris, a wing, and *eidos* form]. Wing shaped applied in anatomy to certain parts of bones and the connected parts.

**Ptolemaic**, to-lī mā'ik, *a* Pertaining to Ptolemy, the ancient geographer and astronomer, or to his system of the universe, in which the sun and stars revolved round the earth.  
**ptomaine**, tō'mān, *n* [*Gr ptōma*, a fall, a corpse, fr *ptōō*, I fall]. A name of certain substances generated in the body during putrefaction, and during morbid conditions prior to death, some of them highly poisonous.  
**ptyalism**, t'yalizm, *n* [*Gr ptyalismos*, fr *ptyalizō*, I spit]. Salivation, a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.  
**puberty**, pū'bē-ri, *n* [*Fr puberté*, *L pubertas* fr *puber*, *pubes*, grown up, adult]. The period or age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.  
**pubes**, pū'bēz, *n* [*L* the hair which appears at puberty]. Anat the part of the body that becomes covered with hair at puberty, *bot* the down or downy substance on plants, pubescence.  
**pubescence**, pū'bē-sens, *n* [See next].  
**puberty**, the downy substance on plants.  
**pubescent**, pū'bē-sent, *a* [*L pubescens*, *ppr of pubesco*, I reach the age of puberty, fr *pubes* (q v)]. Arriving at puberty, covered with pubescence or fine soft hairs.  
**public**, pū'bik, *a* [*PUBES*] In anat pertaining to the pubes.  
**public**, pū'bik, *a* [*Fr public*, *publique*, fr *L publicus*, public, common, national, generally supposed to be for *populus*, fr *populus*, people. **PEOPLE**]. Not private, pertaining to people at large, pertaining to relating to regarding or affecting a whole nation or community, proceeding from many or from people in general, open or free to all, open to the knowledge of all, general, common notorous, regarding not private interest, but the general good. — *n*. The people, indefinitely with the, the whole community, the people who read an author's works, a public house (colloq) — In public, in open view, before the people at large, not in private or secrecy.  
**publican**, pū'bik-lan, *n* [*L publicanus*, fr *publicus*, public (q v)]. Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues, hence, any collector of public dues or revenues, the keeper of a public-house.  
**publication**, pū'bik-shon, *n* [*L publicatio*, fr *publico*, I make public fr *publicus*, public]. The act of publishing or offering public notice, notification to people at large, announcement, promulgation, the act of offering a book, map, print, &c. to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution, any book, pamphlet, or other literary production, printed and published.  
**public-house**, pū'bik-hous, *n*. An inn, tavern, or shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c.  
**publicist**, pū'bik-sist, *n* [*Public* and *-ist* = *Fr publiciste*]. A writer on the laws of nature and nations, a writer on the current political topics of the time.  
**publicity**, pū'bik-si-ti, *n* [*Fr publicité*]. The state of being made public or open to the knowledge of a community, notoriety, general currency.  
**publicly**, pū'bik-li, *adv*. In a public manner; openly without concealment.  
**public-minded**, pū'bik-mind-ed, *a*. Disposed to promote the public interest.  
**publicness**, pū'bik-nēs, *n*. The state of being public.  
**public-spirited**, pū'bik-spi-rit-ed, *a*. Benevolent towards the public, acting so as to advance the interest of the community, dictated by a regard to public good.  
**public-spiritedness**, pū'bik-spi-rit-ed-nēs, *n*. The quality or character of being public-spirited.  
**publish**, pū'blish, *v* *pret* & *pp published*, pū'blish, *ppr publishing*, pū'blish-ing [*Fr publier*, fr *L publicare* to publish or make known, fr *publicus* public (q v)]. To make public, to make known to people in general, to proclaim, announce, promulgate, to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue

from the press to the public to make known by posting- or by reading in a church (to publish banns of matrimony).  
**publishable**, pū'blish-ā-bl, *a*. Capable of being published, fit for publication.  
**publisher**, pū'blish-er, *n*. One who publishes, especially one who publishes books, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books, maps, engravings, &c. for sale.  
**puce**, pūs, *a* [*Fr puer*, fr *L pulce*, *pulicis*, a flea]. Dark-brown, reddish-brown, of a flea-colour.  
**puer**, pū'er, *v* *pret*, & *pp puered*, pū'er-ed, *ppr puering*, pū'er-ing [*From pol'e* a bag or pocket, comp to pursue the lips]. To gather into small bags, folds, or wrinkles, to wrinkle, to corrugate — *n*. A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds, a state of fluter or agitation (colloq).  
**puckery**, pū'kē-ri, *a*. Full of puckers or wrinkles, bitter or astringent.  
**pudding**, pū'ding, *n* [*From the Celtic; same as W. pŵten, Ir putag, Gael putog*, a pudding, of same root as *pod*]. An intestine, of same root as *pod*. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c. sausage, a dish variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or farinaceous matter with milk and eggs, sometimes with fruit.  
**pudding-faced**, pū'ding-fast, *a*. Having a round meaningless face.  
**pudding-stone**, pū'ding-stōn, *a*. A term synonymous with conglomerate — which see.  
**puddle**, pū'dl, *n* [*Origin doubtful*, comp *Ir* and *Gael* *pudd*, a pool]. A small pool of dirty water, a muddy splash, clay worked into a mass impervious to water. — *v* *pret* & *pp puddled*, pū'dl-ed, *ppr puddling*, pū'dling. To make turbid or muddy, to pollute with dirt, to befoul, to make water-tight with clay properly wrought to convert pig-iron into wrought-iron by the process of puddling — *v* *i*. To make a dirty stir.  
**puddler**, pū'dler, *n*. One who puddles, one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.  
**puddling**, pū'dling, *n*. The operation of working clay so as to resist the penetration of water, the clay thus used, the process of converting cast iron into malleable iron, by working it in a special reverberatory furnace hammering and rolling.  
**puddly**, pū'dli, *a*. Muddy dirty.  
**puddency**, pū'den-si, *n* [*From L pudens*, *pudens*, *ppr of pudere*, to be ashamed (see also in *impudent*)] Modesty, shamefacedness.  
**pudenda**, pū-den'da, *n* pl [*L* lit things to be ashamed of. See *pre*]. The parts of generation.  
**puddy**, pū'di, *a* [*Also pudgy, podgy*, probably akin to *pod, pad*]. Fat and short, thick fleshy. [*Colloq*].  
**puerile**, pū'er-il, *a* [*Fr pueril*, fr *L puerilis* fr *puer*, a boy, same root as *pupus*, a boy, *puer*]. Pertaining to boys, boyish, youthful childish, trifling — **puerility**, pū'er-il-i, *adv*. In a puerile manner.  
**puerility**, pū'er-il-i-ti, *n*, pl **puerilities**, pū'er-il-i-tiz [*Fr puerilitate* *L puerilitas* See *pre*]. The state of being puerile, boyishness, that which is puerile, childish, or silly.  
**puerperal**, pū'er-per-al, *a* [*From L puerpera*, a lying in woman — *puer*, a boy, and *perio*, to bear]. Pertaining to childbirth.  
**puff**, pūf, *n* [*From the sound, comp D puffen*, to puff, *G. puff*, a puff, *pp puffen* to pop, Dan and Sw *puff*, a puff, *W. puff* a puff]. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth, a quick, forcible blast, a whiff, a sudden and short blast of wind, a fungous ball filled with dust, a puffball, a substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin, piece of light pastry, a consciously exaggerated commendation as of a book, of a shopkeeper's goods, &c. — *v* *pret* & *pp puffed*, pūf-ed, *ppr puffing*, pūf-ing. To give a single quick blast with the mouth to emit quick blasts to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt, to breathe hard after violent exertion — *v* *i*.







free from water or other fluid by a pump, to put artful questions to for the purpose of extracting information (colloq.)

**pump**, pump, n. [Probably from being worn for pump or ornament by persons in full dress.] A sort of slipper, chiefly with out a heel, generally used in dancing

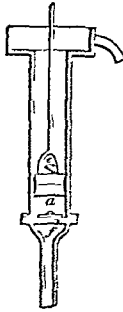
**pump-barrel**, pump' ba rel, n. The cylinder which forms the body of a pump

**pumper**, pump'er, n. The person or the instrument that pumps

**pump-handle**, pump' han di, n. The handle for moving the piston of a pump up and down

**pumpion**, pump' pi-on, n. [See next.] A pumpkin.

**pumpkin**, pump' kin, n. [Fr *pompon*, fr *L pepo*, a *piston*, cf. *valves* *peponis*, a pumpkin, fr *Gr pepón*, a melon fr root of *pepo*, I cook. COOK.] A plant and its edible fruit, a kind of gourd or vegetable marrow



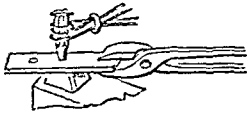
Common Pump

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*)

**pump-room** pump' róm, n. A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk

**pun** pun, n. [From *L Sax. punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to *pun* being lit to pound words to beat them into new senses *POUND* (v t)] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning, an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea a kind of quibble or equivocation — v t pret & pp *punned*, *pund* ppr *punning*, *pun ing* To make a pun or puns — v t To persuade by a pun

**punch**, punch, n. [Shortened fr *puncheon*, a punch, fr *O Fr poison*, fr *poignon*, a bodkin or dagger, fr *L punction*, a puncturing fr *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick (whence *point*, *puncture*, *pungent*, &c)] An instru-



Punch

ment of iron or steel used for driving holes in plates of metal or other substances, or for stamping &c, a blow or thrust as with the fist or elbow — v t pret & pp *punched*, *puncht*, ppr *punching*, *punch'ing* To stamp or perforate with a punch, to hit with the fist

**punch**, punch, n. [From Hind *punch*, *Skr punchan*, here (cor with *fire*), originally, a mixture of fire things.] A beverage variously concocted, usually composed of spirits and water sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon juice

**Punch** punch, n. [Shortened fr *Punchiello* fr *It punchello*, a buffoon.] The chief character in a popular comic puppet-show, a hunchback who beats to death his

wife Judy, mauls a police-officer, &c, (without cap) a person of similar appearance

**punch** punch, n. [Connected with *punch* or with *bunch*] A variety of English horse, short-legged and barrel bodied, a short fat fellow

**punch-bowl**, punch'ból, n. A bowl in which punch is made

**puncheon**, pun'shon, n. [Fr *poignon*, a punch (see *PUNCH*, the tool), also *O Fr poison*, fr *poignon*, a wine-vessel in this sense of doubtful origin.] A perforating or stamping tool, a punch, a measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

**puncher**, punch'er, n. One who punches

**punchy** punch'y, n. Short and fat squat punctate, punctated punch'tat punch' (fat), a [From *L punctum*, a point, a dot *POINT*] Pointed, marked with dots

**punctilio**, punch' ti-lí, n. [From *Sp puntillo*, a small point—It *puntiglio*, fr *L punctum*, a point. *POINT*] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding

**punctilious** punch' ti-lí us, a. [See prec.] Attentive to punctilios very exact in forms of behaviour ceremony or intercourse, sometimes exact to excess

**punctiliously** punch' ti-lí us, adv. In a punctilious manner

**punctual** punch' ti-lí, n. [Fr *punctuel*, fr *L punctum*, a point. *POINT*] Consisting in a point, punctilious, exact in keeping, an appointment exact to the time agreed on made or done at the exact time

**punctuality**, punch' ti-lí ti, n. [Fr *punctualité*] Quality of being punctual scrupulous exactness, adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment.

**punctually**, punch' ti-lí, adv. In a punctual manner, with scrupulous regard to time, appointments promises &c

**punctuate** punch' tu at, v t pret & pp *punctuated* punch' tu at-ed, ppr *punctuating* punch' tu at-ing, fr *L punctare*, fr *L punctum*, a point. *PUNCTURE*, *POINT*]

To mark with the points or stops necessary in written or printed compositions to mark the proper pauses in by means of points

**punctuation** punch' tu shon, n. [Fr *punctuation*] The act or art of punctuating or of making a writing or discourse, system of marking adopted in printing

**puncture**, punch'tur, n. [L *punctura* fr *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick (whence *pungent* point, and a *punch*) *POINT*] The act of pricking or perforating with a pointed instrument, a small hole thus made, a prick or pricking — v t pret & pp *punctured*, *punch'turd* ppr *puncturing*, *punch'tur ing* To prick, to pierce with a small pointed instrument

**pundit** pund'it, n. [Hind *pandit*, *Skr pandita*, a learned man.] A learned Brahman, an Indian scholar, any learned man

**pungency**, pun'gen si, n. [Pungent and -cy] The state or quality of being pungent, tartness, sharpness, causticity, keenness, as of sarcasm

**pungent** pun'gent, a. [L *pungens* *pungit*, ppr of *pungo*, *punctum*, I prick, whence also *point*, *punch*, *puncheon*, *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, &c.] Affecting the tongue in a sharp or biting manner, biting, acrid, sharply affecting the smell, affecting the mind similarly, caustic keen, stinging — *pungently*, pun'gen-tí, adv. In a pungent manner

**Punic**, pu-ní, a. [L *punicus* Carthaginian fr *Puni*, *Peni* the Carthaginians] Pertaining to the Carthaginians faithful, deceitful — n. The language of the Carthaginians, Phœnician

**puniness** pu-ní nes, n. The quality of being puny, littleness pettiness

**punish**, pun'ish, v t pret & pp *punished*, *pun'isht*, ppr *punishing*, *pun'ish ing* [Fr *punir*, *punissant*, fr *L pñire*, fr *pœna*, punishment, penalty. *PAIN*] To inflict pain loss or any evil on as a penalty for a crime or fault, to visit judicially with a penalty, to chastise, to visit with pain or

suffering inflicted on the offender (to *punish* murder), to inflict pain on

**punishable**, pun'ish a bl, a. Worthy of punishment liable to punishment, capable of being punished

**punisher**, pun'ish-er, n. One who punishes

**punishment**, pun'ish ment, n. Act of punishing, penalty inflicted for a crime or offence

**punitive**, pu'ní tiv, a. [From *L punius*, pp of *puno*, I punish. *PUNISH*] Pertaining to, awarding or involving punishment

**punitory**, pu'ní to-ri, a. Punitive

**punk**, punk, n. [Contr fr *spun*] Tin der made from a fungus, touchwood

**punka** punkah' punga' n. [Hind.] A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce a current of air by swinging

**punning**, pun'ing, p. a. Given to make puns, containing a pun or puns

**punter** pun'ter, n. [From *pun* and -ster] One who puns or is skilled in punning

**punt**, punt, v t pret & pp *punted*, *punt'ed*, ppr *punting*, *punt'ing* [Fr *punter*, It *puntare*, fr *L punctum*, a point (the reference being to points in games) *POINT*] To play at basset or ombre, or as a professional gambler

**punt**, punt, n. [A Sax *punt* fr *L ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, fr *pōne* points, a bridge *PO-TROO*] A square flat-bottomed boat without masts, a small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing, &c — v t pret & pp *punted*, *punt'ed*, ppr *punting*, *punt'ing*

To convey in a punt, to propel by pushing with a pole against the bottom, the way in which a punt is propelled

**punter**, pun'ter, n. One who punts, one who punts a boat one who uses a punt

**punny** pun'y, a. [From *Fr punie* *PUNNY*] Small and weak petty, insignificant

**pup** pup, n. [Abbrev of *puppy*] A puppy — v t pret & pp *pupped*, *pup'ed*, ppr *puping*, *pup'ing* To bring forth whelps

**pupa** pu'pa, n. pl *pupæ*, *pupæ*, a girl a doll a puppet fem of *pupus* a boy] The chrysalis form of an insect, the form it assumes after being a caterpillar or larva. See *CHRYSALE* — *pupal*, *puparal* pu'pal, pu'pá' al, a. Pertaining to a pupa

**pupil** pu'pil, n. [Fr *pupille*, dim of *L pupillus* an orphan boy, *pupilla*, an orphan girl, dim of *pupus*, a boy, *pupa* a girl *PUPPET*] A young person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor, a disciple, a ward or a young person under the care of a guardian

**pupil** pu'pil, n. [Fr *pupille*, *L pupilla*, the apple of the eye, a little evil the former meaning having arisen from the little image of one's self that may be seen in another person's eye] The apple of the eye, the aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina

**pupillage**, pu'pil-áj, n. State of being a pupilward wardship a person a minority

**pupilarity**, pu'pil a-ri-tí, n. [See next] State or period of being a pupil or ward

**pupillary**, pu'pil a-ri, a. [Fr *pupillare*, *L pupillaris*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward or to the pupil of the eye

**pupil-teacher**, pu'pil tu-cher, n. One who is both a pupil and a teacher, one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster

**pupiparous** pu-pi-pa-rus, a. [L *pupa*, and *pario*, I produce] Producing pups from the eggs before they are excluded said of certain insects

**pupivorous** pu-pi-vó-rus, a. [From *pupa*, and *L voro*, I devour] Lating or living on the pupæ of other insects

**puppet**, pup'it, n. [Formerly *popet*, fr *O Fr poupette* dim fr *L pupa* a doll, a puppet *PUPA*, *PLUTL*] A small figure in the human form mechanically worked up as under the control of another a person who is a mere tool

**puppet-show**, pup'it-thí, n. A mock



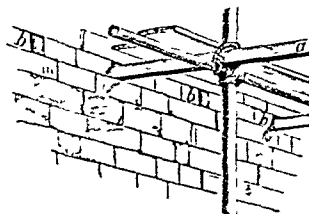




**-ce** ] The pursuing or carrying out (of a design), prosecution  
**pursuant**, per-sū'ant, *a* [Fr *poursuivant*, *ppr* of *poursuivre*, to pursue (q v)] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything, hence, agreeable, conformable with  
**pursuantly**, per-sū'ant-lī, *adv* Pursuant, agreeably, conformably  
**pursue**, per-sū, *v* *t* pret & *pp* pursued, per-sūd, *ppr* pursuing, per-sū'ing [O Fr *poursuer*, *poursuivre*, *poursuivre* (Fr *poursuivre*) — *pours*, *fr* *pro*, forward, and *suir*, *suite*, to follow, *fr* *sequi*, to follow, *sequer*, *ce*] To follow with a view to overtake, to chase, to attend, accompany, or wait closely on, to seek, to use measures to obtain, to prosecute, to continue, to carry on to follow up to proceed along with a view to some end or object, to follow (to *pursue* a course) — *v* *1* To go in pursuit, to proceed, in *law*, to act as a prosecutor  
**pursuer**, per-sū'er, *n* One who pursues, in *Scots law*, the party who institutes an ordinary action, the plaintiff  
**pursuit**, per-sū't, *n* [Fr *poursuite* Pursuit, Act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake, a following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain, endeavour to attain to or gain, quest, search course of business or occupation, employment, prosecution  
**pursuivant**, per-sū'vant, *n* [Fr *poursuivant*, *ppr* of *poursuivre*, to pursue PURSUE] A follower, an attendant, a state messenger, an attendant on heralds, one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers  
**pursy**, per-sū, *a* [O Fr *poursif*, also *pousif*, *fr* *poussier*, *poussier* (Mod Fr *poussier*), to push, *pant* *fr* *lulsare*, to beat PULSER, PUS] Short-winded, fat and short-winded  
**purulence**, per-tū-nans, *n* [Shortened from *appurtenance*] Appurtenance that which pertains, the pluck of an animal  
**purulence**, *purulency*, pū'ru-lens pū'ru-lens-ī, *n* [L *purulentia* See next]  
**purulent**, pū'ru-lent, *a* [L *purulentus*, *fr* *pus*, *pus* Pus] Consisting of pus or matter, of the nature of pus — **purulent-ly**, pū'ru-lent-lī, *adv* In a purulent manner  
**purvey**, per-vā, *v* *t* pret & *pp* purveyed, per-vād' *ppr* purveying, per-vā'ing [Fr *poursuoir*, O Fr *provoier*, *provoier*, *fr* *lulsare*, to foresee, to provide PROVIDE] To provide, to furnish or supply for a number of persons — *v* *1* To supply provisions, especially for a number  
**purveyance**, per-vā'ans, *n* [O Fr *purveance* PURVEY] Act of purveying, the former royal prerogative of obtaining necessities for the use of the royal household on specially favourable terms  
**purveyor**, per-vā'or, *n* One who purveys a caterer, an officer who formerly exacted necessities for the king's household  
**purview**, per-vū, *n* [O Fr *poursuoir* *purview*, *fr* *pourvoir*, to provide PROVIDE] The body of a statute as distinguished from the preface or preamble, hence, the limit or scope of a statute, limit, sphere, scope, generally  
**pus**, pus, *n* [L *pus*, *pus*, matter, *fr* same root as in *putrid*, *putrefy*] The soft yellowish substance formed in suppuration, the matter of a sore  
**push**, pus, *v* *t* pret & *pp* pushed, pusht, *ppr* pushing, pusht'ing [Formerly *pusse*, *posse*, *fr* *Fr* *pousser*, O Fr *pousser*, *fr* *lulsare*, to beat or drive, a freq *fr* *pello*, *putum*, I drive, whence *epeli*, and other verbs in -pel PULSATE.] To press against with force, to thrust, drive or shove, to impel or drive by pressure, to press or urge forward, to advance by exertions, as one's fortune, to enforce as in argument, to press or ply hard, to urge, to importune, to prosecute energetically — *v* *1* To make a thrust; to use forward pressure; to make an effort, to press one's self onward to force one's way — *2* The act of pushing, a thrust, a vigorous effort, an emergency,

an extremity, persevering energy, enterprize  
**pushing**, pusht'ing, *a* Pressing forward in business enterprising, energetic, vigorous — **pushingly**, pusht'ing-lī, *adv* In a pushing or energetic manner  
**pusillanimity**, pū'sil-lā-nim'ī-tī, *n* [Fr *pusillanimité*, L L *pusillanimitas*] Quality of being pusillanimous weakness of spirit cowardice, timidity  
**pusillanimous**, pū'sil-lā-nim'ūs, *a* [L L *pusillanimus*, *fr* *L* *pusillus* very little, and *animus*, mind or courage] Destitute of strength firmness of mind, mean-spirited, faint-hearted, timid, cowardly  
**pusillanimously**, pū-sil-lā-nim'ūs-lī, *adv* In a pusillanimous manner  
**pus**, pus, *n* [Same as D *pus*, L G *pus*, Gael and Ir *pus*, a cat perhaps imitative of the spitting of a cat The hare is so called from resembling a cat] A name for the cat and also for the hare, a pet name for a child or young woman  
**pusy**, pus'ī, *n* A diminutive of *pus*  
**putar**, pus'tū-ler, *a* Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule or pustules  
**pustulate**, pus'tū-lāt, *v* *t* pret & *pp* pustulated, pus'tū-lāt-ed, *ppr* pustulating, pus'tū-lāt'ing [L *pustulare*, *fr* *pustula*, a pustule] To form into pustules or blisters — *a* Covered with pustule like prominences  
**pustule**, pus'tū-l, *n* [Fr *pustule* L *pustula*, *fr* *pus*, matter Pus] A small blister, or a small elevation of the cuticle, containing pus — **pustulous**, pus'tū-lūs, *a* [L *pustulosus*] Full of pustules, pustular  
**put**, put, *v* *t* pret & *pp* put, put, *ppr* putting, put'ing [Probably of Celtic origin: — *W* *putto*, Armor *put*, Gael *put*, to poke or thrust] To place, set, or lay in any position or situation, to place or cause to be in any state or condition, to bring, to apply, to set before one for consideration to propose or propound, to state in words — To put about, to change the course of (a ship), to put to inconvenience — To put away to discard, to divorce — To put by, thrust aside, to place in safe-keeping — To put off, to lay aside, to postpone — To put on, to invest with, to clothe with, to assume — To put out, to eject, to place (money) at interest to confuse, to disconcert — To put to, to add, to kill by, to punish by — To put up to lay aside or in its place, to accommodate with lodging — To put to sea, to set sail, to begin a voyage — To put up (intrants), to take lodgings, to lodge — To put up with, to overlook, to endure without murmuring or grumbling, to tolerate  
**put**, put, put, *t* *t* pret & *pp* putted, put-ed, *ppr* putting, put'ing [Same word as above, probably from Gael.] To throw (a heavy stone) upwards and forwards from the shoulder, in golf to play the ball so as to get it into the hole  
**put**, put, put *n* [W *put*, a short thick person] A rustic a clown a silly fellow  
**putative**, pū'tā-tiv, *a* [Fr *putatif*, L L *putativus*, *fr* *L* *puto*, I suppose (as in *compute*, *impute*, *dispute*, *repute* &c.), *fr* *putus*, clean, akin to *purus* pure] Supposed, commonly believed or reputed  
**putrid**, pū'trid, *a* [L *putridus*, *fr* *putro*, I have an ill smell root *pu*, as in *putrid* pus] Disgusting, vile, nasty  
**putlog**, put'log, *n* [From *put* and *log*] A piece of timber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold, having one end inserted in the wall  
**putredinous**, pū'tred'i-nūs, *a* [L *putredo*, rottenness PUTRID] Having an offensive smell, rotten  
**putrefaction**, pū'trē-fak'shon, *n* [Fr *putrefaction*, L *putrefactio* PUTREFY] The process or state of putrefying, state of growing rotten rottenness, corruption, decomposition of animal or vegetable substances with the evolution of foetid gases, a species of fermentation  
**putrefactive**, pū'trē-fak'tiv, *a* Pertaining to putrefaction, causing or tending to cause putrefaction

**putrescible**, pū'trē-fi-ā-bl, *a* Capable of putrefying  
**putrefy**, pū'trē-fi, *v* *t* pret & *pp* putrefied, pū'trē-fi-d, *ppr* putrefying, pū'trē-fi'ing [Fr *putrefier*, L *putrefacere* — *putre*, rotten, and *facio*, I make PUTRID] To render putrid or rotten — *v* *1* To become rotten or putrid, to corrupt, to decay with offensive smell, to rot  
**putrescence**, pū'trēs'ens, *n* [See next] The state of becoming putrescent or rotten, a putrid state, putridity  
**putrescent**, pū'trēs'ent, *a* [L *putrescens*, *ppr* of *putresco* I rot, *fr* *putris* rotten PUTRID] Growing rotten or putrid, undergoing putrefaction, pertaining to putrefaction  
**putrescible**, pū'trēs'ibl, *a* Capable of being putrefied, liable to become putrid  
**putrid**, pū'trid, *a* [Fr *putride*, L *putridus*, rotten, putrid, *fr* *putreo* I rot, *putris*, rotten, *fr* root seen also in L *pus*, *Fr* *pyon*, matter the same root producing also E *foul* FOUL] In a state of decay or putrefaction, rotten, corrupt, proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction  
**putridness**, pū'trid-nēs, pū'trid-nēs, *n* [Fr *putridité*] State of being putrid, corruption, rottenness  
**putt**, put, *n* An odd person, a put  
**putter**, put'er, *n* One who puts sets or places (pron *put'er*) a kind of golfing club  
**putting-green**, put'ing grīn, *n* A smooth piece of sward round a hole in a golf course  
**puttock**, put'ok, *n* [From *pout* *pout*, a chicken, and *hawk*] The common kite  
**putty**, put'ī, *n* [Fr *pote*, calcined tin, putty powder, *fr* *pot*, a pot, originally perhaps applied to a solder for use] A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing, a paste made of whiting and linseed oil, used by glaziers and others a fine cement made of lime the ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing — *v* *1* pret & *pp* puttied, put'id, *ppr* putting, put'ing To cement with putty to fill up with putty  
**putty-knife**, put'ī nīf, *n* A knife used by glaziers for laying on putty  
**putty-powder**, put'ī pou-dēr, *n* An oxide of tin used for polishing glass, &c  
**puzzle**, puz'l, *v* *t* pret & *pp* puzzled, puz'ld, *ppr* puzzling, puz'ling [From *opposui* in old sense of question] To pose, to nonplus, to perplex to put to a stand, to make intricate, to entangle — To puzzle out to find out by cogitation — *v* *1* To be bewildered, to be awkward — *2* Perplexity, embarrassment something to try ingenuity  
**puzzle-headed**, puz'l hed-ed, *a* Having a head easily puzzled  
**puzzlement**, puz'l ment, *n* The state of being puzzled bewildered  
**puzzle-monkey**, puz'l mung ki, *n* A popular name of the araucaria  
**puzzler**, puz-ler, *n* One who or that which puzzles  
**puzzling**, puz'ling, *a* Such as to puzzle, perplexing, embarrassing, bewildering



a, Putlog bb, Putlog holes.

**puzzolana**, pū'zō-lā-nā, pū'zō-lā-nā, *n* [Fr *pyon* *pus* (PUTRID), and *haume*, blood] Blood poisoning disease arising from the introduction of pus







four] A piece of type metal used in printing for filling out spaces between letters, words, &c., so as to leave a blank.

**quadrifid**, kwod'fīd, *n* [L *quadratus*, fr *quattro*, I make square, fr *quadrus*, square, fr *quatuor*, four] Square in form square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself — *n*. A square surface or figure

— *v* pret & pp *quadrated*, kwod'fīd-ed, ppr *quadrating*, kwod'fīd-ing To square with, to agree or suit with

**quadratic**, kwod'rātik, *a* [L *quadratus* see prec] In alg involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity

**quadrature**, kwod'rā-tūr, *n* [L *quadratura*, fr *quattro*, I make square **QUADRATE**] Act of squaring, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°

**quadrennial**, kwod ren'ī, *a* [For *quadrennial*, fr L *quadrenniūm*, a space of four years, fr *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *annus*, year] Comprising four years, occurring once in four years

**quadricorn**, **quadricornus**, kwod'r-kōrn, kwod r-kōr'nus, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *cornu*, a horn] Having four horns or antennæ

**quadrifiditate**, kwod r-dī-fīt-it, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, *digitus*, a digit] Having four fingers or toes

**quadrifid**, kwod'r-fīd, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *fido*, *fidi*, I cleave] Split or deeply cleft into four parts

**quadrifoliate**, kwod r-fō-līt, *a*, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *folium*, a leaf] Having leaves in four

**quadriform**, kwod'r-fōrm, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, *forma*, form.] Fourfold as regards form or arrangement of parts

**quadrige**, kwod'rij, *n*, pl **quadrige**, kwod'rijē [L, contr from *quadriga*=prefix *quadr*, fourfold, and *yugum*, a yoke] An ancient two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses abreast

**quadrigenious**, kwod'r-jem'ī nus, *a* [L *quadrigenus*=quadrus=quatuor, four, and *genius*, double] Fourfold, having four similar parts

**quadrilateral**, kwod r-lāt'er-al, *a* [L *quadrus*, fr *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side] Having four sides, and consequently four angles — *n*. A plane figure having four sides and four angles, a quadrangular figure the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses or the four fortresses collectively

**quadrilateral**, kwod r-līt'er-al, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *littera*, a letter] Consisting of four letters

**quadrille**, kwod-dnīl' or ka-dnīl', *n* [Fr *quadrille*, fr It *quadrighia*, a band of men in a square, fr L *quadrus*, a square, fr *quatuor*, four] A game played by four persons with forty cards, a kind of dance, executed by four couples each forming the side of a square, the music for such a dance — *v* pret & pp *quadrilled*, kwod-dnīl' or ka-dnīl', ppr *quadrilling*, kwod-dnīl' or ka-dnīl'-ing To play at quadrille, to dance quadrilles

**quadrillion**, kwod rīl'yōn, *n* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and the latter part of *million*] The fourth power of a million, in another system of numeration the fifth power of a thousand

**quadrifoliate**, kwod r-lōk'ū-ler, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *folius*, a cell] Having four cells or compartments

**quadrinomial**, kwod r-nō'mī-al, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *nomen*, *nominis*, a name] Consisting of four terms, as an algebraic quantity — *n*. An algebraic quantity consisting of four terms

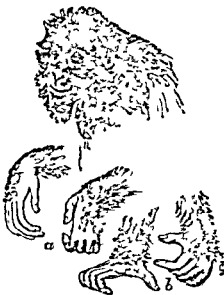
**quadrifoliate**, kwod r-n'p'īt-it, *a* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *partitus*, divided] Divided into four parts, having four parts or divisions

**quadrifoliate**, kwod r-sīl'a-bl, *n* [L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *syllable*] A word consisting of four syllables

**quadrivialis**, kwod r'ī-al, *a* [L *quadrivium*, cross roads—quatuor, four, and *via*, a way] Having four ways or roads meeting in a point

**quadrone**, kwod-ro'n, *n* [From Sp *cuarteron*, a quadron, fr L *quartus*, fourth **QUARTER**] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person, a person who is one fourth white

**quadrumanus**, kwod-rū'ma-na, *n* pl [From L *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals compris-



Quadrumanus.

Head and hands of Orang-outang (*Simia satyrua*) *a*, Anterior hand, *b*, Posterior

ing the monkey tribe, &c., usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands — **quadrumanous**, kwod r'ma-nus, *a* Pertaining to the order Quadrumania four-handed.

**quadruped**, kwod'r-ped, *n* [L *quadrupes*, *quadrupes*=quatuor=quatuor, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal with four legs, usually a four footed mammal

**quadruple**, kwod'r-pl, *a* [L *quadruplus*=quatuor=quatuor, four, and term *plus*, as in *double*, *double*] Fourfold, four times told — *n*. Four times the sum or number — *v* pret & pp *quadrupled*, kwod'r-pld, ppr *quadrupling*, kwod'r-pl-ing To make fourfold, to multiply by four — *v* i To become fourfold, or four times as many

**quadruplicate**, kwod r'plī k'īt, *a* [L *quadruplicatus*=quatuor=quatuor, four, and *plus*, I fold] Fourfold, four times repeated — *v* pret & pp *quadruplicated*, kwod r'plī-kāt-ed, ppr *quadruplicating*, kwod r'plī-kāt-ing To make fourfold, to double twice

**quadruplication**, kwod r'plī k'ā'shon, *n* Act of quadruplicating or making fourfold.

**questor**, **questor**, kwes'tor, *a* [L *questor*] A name of ancient Roman magistrates, some of whom had the collection and paying out of public money

**quaff**, kwāf, *v* pret & pp *quaffed*, kwāft, ppr *quaffing*, kwāf-ing [Origin doubtful, comp Ir and Gael *cuach* See *quach*, *quiff*, a drinking-cup] To drain to the bottom, to drink copiously, to swallow in large draughts — *v* i To drink deep or freely **quaffer** kwāf'er, *n* One who quaffs **quag**, kwag, *n* [Short for *quagmire*] A quagmire

**quagga**, kwag'a, *n* [Hottentot name derived from its cry] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra

**quaggy**, kwag'ī, *a* [See prec] Yielding to the feet, as marshy ground, boggy, spongy

**quagmire**, kwag'mīr, *n* [Quas for *quake*, and *mire*, lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes under the feet] A piece of soft, wet, boggy land, a bog, a fen

**quail**, kwāil, *v* pret & pp *quailed*, kwāild, ppr *quailing*, kwāil-ing [A Sax. *cuēlan*, to die—O Sax. *cuēlan*, to die, D *cuēlen*, to pine away, O H G *cuēlan*, G *cuēlen*, to

suffer torment **QUELL**] To lose heart in face of danger or difficulty, to shrink, to flinch, to cower

**quail**, kwāil, *n* [O Fr *quaille*, Fr *caille*, It *quaglia*, a quail—names derived fr its cry Comp D *kuailē* G *uachtel*, and Armor *coaille*, a quail.] A small gallinaceous bird, closely allied to the partridge

**quaint**, kwānt, *a* [Formerly *quent*, *count*, fr O Fr *count*, neat, fine, dainty, fr L *coquitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L *comptus*, trimmed, adorned. **COGNITION**, **ACQUAINT**] Neat, fine, elegant, fanciful, curious, odd and antique singular, whimsical

**quaintly**, kwānt-ly, *adv* In a quaint manner, oddly, fancifully, whimsically

**quaintness**, kwānt'nes, *n* The quality of being quaint, oddity and antiqueness

**quake**, kwāk, *v* pret & pp *quaked*, kwākt, ppr *quaking*, kwāk-ing [A Sax *cuacian*, to shake or quake, same root as *quail*, comp Prov G *quacien*, to waggle, to shake **QUICK**] To shake, to tremble, to quiver, to be agitated with quick short motions continually repeated, to move or be agitated, as the earth under the feet — *n*. A shake, a trembling, tremulous agitation

**quaker**, kwāk'er, *n* One who quakes, (with cap) one of the religious sect properly called the *Society of Friends*

**Quakeress**, kwāk'er-es, *n* A female Quaker

**Quakerish**, kwāk'er-ish, *a* Like a Quaker **Quakerism**, kwāk'er-izm, *n* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers

**quaking-grass**, kwāk-ing gras, *n* A grass with spikelets always in tremulous motion, from the weakness of their footstalks

**quakingly**, kwāk-ing-ly, *adv* In a quaking manner, tremblingly

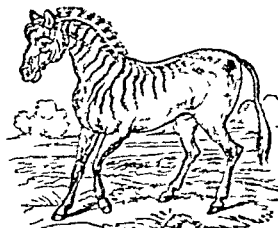
**quaky**, kwāk'ī, *a* Characterized by or prone to quaking, shaky

**qualification**, kwō'h-fī-kā'shon, *n* [Fr *qualification* **QUALIFY**] Act of qualifying or state of being qualified, any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, suitable quality or characteristic, legal power, ability, a qualifying or modifying circumstance abatement, modification, restriction, limitation

**qualitative**, kwō'h-fī k'ā-tiv, *a* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify — *n*. That which serves to qualify, a qualifying term, clause, or statement

**qualified**, kwō'h-fīd, *p* *a* Having qualifications, fitted or adapted by accomplishments or endowments, competent, limited, modified

**qualify**, kwō'h-fī, *v* pret & pp *qualified*, kwō'h-fīd, ppr *qualifying*, kwō'h-fī-ing [Fr *qualifier*, fr L L *qualificare*, fr L *qualis*, of what kind or sort and *facio*, I make] To give proper or suitable qualities to, to fit, equip, prepare, or adapt for anything to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any place, character, or purpose, to furnish with legal



Quagga (*Equus Quagga*)

power or capacity, to modify or limit, to limit by exceptions or modifications, as a statement, to soften or moderate, to diminish







intensely bitter, and which yields a tonic used in medicine

**quatercentenary**, *qua-ter-sen'te-na-ri*, *n* [L *quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred.] A four hundredth anniversary

**quaterfoil**, *kwa'ter foil*, *QUATERFOIL*, *quater-narius*, *fr* *quatuor*, four] Consisting of four, arranged in fours, in *grol* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary

**quaternion**, *kwa-ter'n-on*, *n* [L *quater-nio*, a group of four, from *quatuor*, four] A set or group of four, a term for a certain quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation

**quatrain**, *kwo't-rân*, *n* [Fr *quatrain*, *fr* *quatre*, L *quatuor*, four] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

**quatrefoil**, *kwa'ter foil* or *kwa'ter foil*, *n* [Fr *quatre-feuille*—*quatre* (L *quatuor*), four,



Quatrefoils

and *feuille* (L *folium*), a leaf] In arch an aperture or an ornament somewhat resembling four leaves round a common centre

**quaver**, *kwa'vër*, *v*, *pret* & *pp* *quavered*, *kwa'vërd*, *ppr* *quavering*, *kwa'vë-rîng* [From older *quary*, to shake, akin to *quies*, and to L *g* *quabdo*, to quiver]

To have a tremulous motion, to vibrate, to sound or sing, with tremulous modulations, to produce a shake on a musical instrument

—*v* *t*. To utter with a tremulous sound, to sing —*n*. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument, a musical note equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve

**quay**, *kë*, *n* [From Fr *quai*, a quay, a Celtic word—Bret *cau*, W *cau*, an inclosure] A built landing-place at which vessels are loaded and unloaded, a wharf —*v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *quayed*, *këd*, *ppr* *quaying*, *kë'ing* To furnish with a quay or quays

**quayage**, *kë'j*, *n* [Quay and *-age*] Money paid for the use of a quay, wharfage

**quean**, *kwe'n*, *n* [A *quæ*, a woman, a word of same root as *quern*, and cog with Gr *gynê*, a woman *QUEEN*] A worthless woman, a term of disparagement for any woman

**queasily**, *kwe'zi-l*, *adv* In a queasy manner, with squeamishness

**queasiness**, *kwe'zi-nës*, *n* State of being queasy, nausea, qualmsiveness

**queasy**, *kwe'zi*, *a* [Allied to Icel *veisa*, pain in the stomach N *veis*, sickness after a debauch] Sick at the stomach, inclined to vomit, fastidious, squeamish, causing nausea

**queen**, *kwe'n*, *n* [A *Sax* *even*, a woman a wife, a word closely akin to *quæ*—Goth *qrens*, *qrens*, a woman, Icel *qvan*, a wife, O H G *quena*, a woman, cog Gr *gynê*, *Str* *Jan*, a woman From root *qun*, Gr and L *gen*, to produce *KIN*, *GENES*] The wife of a king, a female sovereign, a female who is chief or pre-eminent among others, a female who presides, the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive, one of the pieces at chess, the most powerful of all—Queen consort, the wife of a king—Queen dowager, the widow of a deceased king—Queen mother, a queen dowager, the mother of the reigning sovereign—Queen's evidence EVIDENCE—Queen's messenger MESSENGER

**queenhood**, *kwe'n-hud*, *n* The rank, quality, or character of a queen

**queenly**, *kwe'n-l*, *a* Like a queen, becoming a queen, suitable to a queen.

**queen-of-the-meadow**, *n* MEADOW-SWEET

**queen-post**, *kwe'n-pöst*, *n* One of two upright posts holding a similar position with a king post—which see

**queen's-metal**, *kwe'n's-me-tal*, *n* An alloy largely composed of tin, used for making teapots, spoons, &c.

**queen's-ware**, *kwe'n's-wär*, *n* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour

**queen's-yellow**, *kwe'n's-yl-ö*, *n* A yellow pigment used by artists and consisting of a sub-sulphate of mercury

**queer**, *kwi'r*, *a* [From L *G* *quer*, *quer*, across—G *quer*, *quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querkopf* a queer fellow, the word shows change of *t* to *q*, being of kindred origin with *thwart*] Odd, singular, whimsical, droll, peculiar

**queerish**, *kwi'r-ish*, *a* Rather queer, somewhat singular

**queerly**, *kwi'r-l*, *adv* In a queer manner

**queerness**, *kwi'r-nës*, *n* State or quality of being queer, oddity, singularity

**quell**, *kwe'l*, *v* *pret* & *pp* *quelled*, *kwe'ld*, *ppr* *quelling*, *kwe'ling* [A *Sax* *ceclan*, to kill, causal of *ceclan*, to die *QUAIL*] To subdue, to put down or cause to cease, as a sedition, to crush, to quiet, to allay

**queller**, *kwe'l-er*, *n* One who quells or subdues

**quench**, *kwen-sh*, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *quenched*, *kwen-sh't*, *ppr* *quenching*, *kwen-sh'ing* [A *Sax* *even*, can, to quench, to extinguish, akin to *evenan*, to dwindle, O *Fris* *veinda*, to vanish] To put out or extinguish, as fire, to allay or slake, as thirst, to repress, to quell, to stifle —*v* *t*. To be extinguished, to go out, to lose zeal

**quenchable**, *kwen-sh'-bl*, *a* That may be quenched or extinguished

**quencher**, *kwen-sh-er*, *n* One who or that which quenches

**quenchless**, *kwen-sh'les*, *a* That cannot be quenched, inextinguishable, unrepresable

**quercifron**, *kwe'r-ëf-rôn*, *n* [L *quercus*, oak, *citrus*, the citron] The black or dyer's oak, a tree of N America, the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye, the dye-stuff itself

**querimonious**, *kwe-n-mö'n-us*, *a* [From L *querimonia*, complaint, *fr* *queror*, I complain *QUARREL* (2)] Apt to complain, complaining, querulous

**querimoniously**, *kwe-n-mö'n-us-l*, *adv* In a querimonious manner, querulously

**querist**, *kwi'r-ist*, *n* [Query and *-ist*] One who puts queries or asks questions

**quern**, *kwe'n*, *n* [A *Sax* *cygn*, *cyceon* = D *intern*, Icel. *lvern*, Dan *quern*, Goth *quarnus*, a mill stone, a quern] A rude stone hand-mill for grinding grain

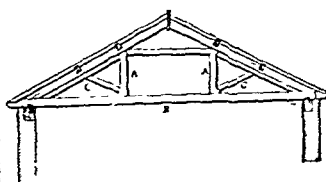
**querulous**, *kwe'r-lus*, *a* [L *querulus*, *fr* *queror*, I complain *QUARREL* (2)] Much given to uttering complaints, complaining, murmuring, peevish, expressive of complaint

**querulously**, *kwe'r-lus-l*, *adv* In a querulous manner

**querulousness**, *kwe'r-lus-nës*, *n* Quality of being querulous



Quern.



Section of Roof.

A A, Queenposts B, Tiebeam C C, Struts or Braces

**query**, *kwi'r*, *n*, *pl* *queries*, *kwi'r-iz* [A modified form of L *querre*, imper of *querro*, I ask, I inquire *QUEST*] A ques-

tion, an inquiry to be answered or resolved, the mark or sign of interrogation (?) —*v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *queried*, *kwi'r-ëd*, *ppr* *querying*, *kwi'r-ing* To ask a question or questions

—*v* *t*. To examine by questions, to doubt of, to mark with a query

**quest**, *kwest*, *n* [O *Fr* *queste*, *Fr* *quête*, *fr* L *questio*, *pp* of *quæro*, I seek, seen also in *question*, *query*, *inquest*, *request*, *inquire*, *require*, *conquer*, &c.] Act of seeking, search, pursuit, inquiry, examination, desire, solicitation

**question**, *kwest-yon*, *n* [Fr *question*, L *questio*, *fr* *quæro*, *quæsitus*, I seek. *QUEST*] Act of asking, an interrogation, that which is asked, a query, something proposed which is to be solved by answer, inquiry, disquisition, discussion, subject or matter of investigation, the theme of inquiry, subject of debate, doubt, controversy, dispute, trial, examination, judicial trial or inquiry, examination by torture —*a* question, in debate, at present dealt with —*To* call in question, to challenge the truth or reality of —*Out* of question, doubtless, undoubtedly

—*Out* of the question, not worthy of consideration, not to be thought of —*v* *t*. *pret* & *pp* *questioned*, *kwest-yon-d*, *ppr* *questioning*, *kwest-yon-ing* To ask a question or questions, to debate, to doubt —*v* *t*. To inquire of by asking questions, to interrogate, to doubt or be uncertain of to have no confidence in, to treat as doubtful, to call in question, to challenge

**questionable**, *kwest-yon-a-bl*, *a* That may be questioned, liable to be doubted or disputed, disputable, uncertain, doubtful, suspicious

**questionably**, *kwest-yon-a-bl*, *adv* In a questionable manner, doubtfully

**questionary**, *kwest-yon-a-ri*, *a* Inquiring, asking questions

**questioner**, *kwest-yon-er*, *n* One who asks questions, an inquirer

**questionist**, *kwest-yon-ist*, *n* A questioner

**questor** See *QUESTOR*

**queue**, *kü*, *n* [Fr *tail*, *fr* L *cauda*, a tail *QUE*] The tail of a wig, a tail formed with a person's hair behind, a pigtail, a number of persons waiting in a row behind each other

**quibble**, *kwi'b-l*, *n* [A freq *fr* *quib*, for *quip* (q v)] A wordy evasion, a turn of language to evade the point in question, a prevarication, a pun, a conceit —*v* *t*. *pret* & *pp* *quibbled*, *kwi'b-l-d*, *ppr* *quibbling*, *kwi'b-ling* To evade the point in question or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, &c.

—*To* prevaricate, to pun

**quibbler**, *kwi'b-ler*, *n* One who quibbles, a punster

**quibblingly**, *kwi'b-ling-l*, *adv* In a quibbling manner, evasively

**quick**, *kwi-k*, *a* [A *Sax* *ciac*, living, lively = O *Sax* *quid*, D *levic* Icel *kvi'r*, Dan *qul*, Sw *quik*, L *G* *quik*, Goth *quik*, living, *G* *heck*, lively same root as L *vit* us living, Gr *bios*, life, skr *jih*, to live *VITAL*] Alive, showing liveliness or sprightliness, nimble, brisk, speedy, rapid, swift, prompt, perceptive in a high degree, keen in mind or senses; sensitive, hasty, precipitate, irritable, pregnant —*n*. A growing plant, usually herbaceous, for hedges, with the thick living flesh, hence, *fig* keen sensibility or sensitiveness —*adv* Quickly, nimbly; rapidly, soon, in a short time

**quicken**, *kwi-k'n*, *v* *t* *pret* and *pp* *quicken'd*, *kwi-k'nd*, *ppr* *quicken'ing*, *kwi-k'ing* [Quick and *-en*] Primarily to make alive, hence, to revive or resuscitate, to cheer, to reanimate, to increase, the speed or velocity of, to accelerate, to sharpen, to give a keener perception to, to stimulate, to incite —*v* *t*. To become quick or alive, to move with rapidity or activity

**quicken'er**, *kwi-k'n-er*, *n* One who or that which quickens

**quick-hedge**, *kwi-k'hëj*, *n* A fence or hedge of growing plants.

**quicklime**, *kwi-k-lîm*, *n* Lime burned but not yet slaked with water







**quivered**, kwí'vəd, *a* [From the noun *quiver*] Furnished with a quiver  
**quiveringly**, kwí'vər-ŋl, *adv* With quivering

**quiver**, kwí'vər, *n* [Fr, lit who lives? the challenge of the French sentries, equivalent to the English, 'Who goes there?'] Used in the phrase to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert

**quixotic**, kwíks-ət'ik, *a* [From Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance] Chivalrous to extravagance, aiming at visionary ends, ideal, high flown

**quixotism**, kwíks-ət-izm, *n* Romantic and impracticable notions

**quizz**, kwí'z, *n* [Origin unknown] A hoax, a jest, one who quizzes, one liable to be quizzed, an odd fellow — *v t* pret & pp quizzed, kwí'z, ppr quizzing, kwí'z-ŋg To make sport of by means of obscure questions, to make fun of, to look at through an eye glass, to look at inquisitively

**quizzical**, kwí'z-ik, *a* Partaking of the nature of a quizz, addicted to quizzing

**quoad sacra** kwó'ad sá'k-rá, *a* [L] So far as regards sacred matters, as a *quoad sacra* parish.

**quodlibet**, kwó'd-lí-bet, *n* [L, what you please] A nice point in theological discussion, a subtlety

**quoit**, kwóit, *n* [A slightly different spelling of coin = *r coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, as of a building, a wedge like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material]  
**quoit**, kwóit, *n* [From Prov L, and Sc. *coit* to throw, O Fr *coiter*, to press or push] A circular flatish ring of iron, thrown at a fixed object in play, as a trial of dexterity — *v t* pret & pp quotted, kwóit'ed, ppr quoting, kwóit-ŋg To throw quoits, to play at quoits

**quondam**, kwon'dám, *a* [L, formerly] Having been formerly former

**quorum**, kwórum, *n* [L gen pl of *qui*, who, and meaning 'of whom' used with reference to a complete body of persons, of whom those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole] Such a number of the members of any board or body as is competent to transact business

**quota**, kwó'tá, *n* [From L *quota* (years, a part, understood), what part? fr *quot*, which of the series? fr *quot*, how many?] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each

**quotable**, kwó'tá-bl, *a* That may be quoted or cited

**quotation**, kwó't-ŋ'shon, *n* Act of quoting or citing, the passage quoted or cited, the

naming of the price of commodities, or the price specified

**quote**, kwó't, *v t* pret & pp quotted, kwóit'ed, ppr quoting, kwóit-ŋg [O Fr *quoter*, Fr *coter*, fr L *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for, fr L *quotare*, which number in the series? fr *quot*, how many?] To adduce or cite, as from some author, to name, repeat, or adduce by way of authority or illustration, to name as the price of an article

**quoter**, kwó't-er, *n* One who quotes

**quoth**, kwóth, *v t* [A Sax. *quath*, pret of *ceathian*, to speak, to say (whence with prefix *be*, the verb *bequeth*) = Icel. *hætha*, (pret *ræth*), O H G *quethan*, Goth *quithan*, to speak] Said, spoke — *u ed* only in the first and third persons present tense, and followed by its nominative

**quothan**, kwóth'án, *entry* [For *quoth I* or *quoth he*] Forsooth! indeed.

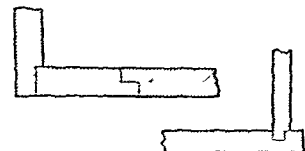
**quotidian**, kwó'ti'di-án, *a* [L *quotidianus*, fr *quotidie*, daily = *quot*, how many? every, and *dies*, a day] Daily, occurring or returning daily — *n* A fever who o procyms return every day

**quotient**, kwó'shent, *n* [Fr *quotient*, fr L *quoties* or *quotiens*, how often? fr *quot*, how many?] The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater

## R.

**R**, the eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet — The three *E*, a humorous expression for *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*

**rabbit**, rab'et, *v t* pret & pp rabbeted,



Rabbit Joint

**rab'et**, ed, ppr rabbeting, rab'et-ŋg [From Fr *raboter*, to plane — prefix *re*, again and *abouter* = *about*] To form with such an edge as will overlap a corresponding edge to cut so as to make a joint along an edge — *n* The cut or groove so made on an edge to form a joint

**rabbí**, rab'bi, *n*, pl rabbis, rab'biz. [Gr rabbí, fr Heb or Chaldee rabbí, master, lord] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law, a Jewish teacher

**rabbín**, rab'bin, *n* [A French form] A rabbi, a Jewish scholar of former times

**rabbínic**, rabbín-ik, rab-bin'ik, *a* Pertaining to the rabbins per taining to the Hebrew learning after Christ

**rabbínite**, rab-bin'ik, *n* The language or dialect of the rabbins the later Hebrew

**rabbít**, rab'it, *n* [Formerly also *robbit*, akin to O.D. *robbe*, *robbit* = a rabbit, con nections doubtful] A well known small rodent allied to the hare, feeding on grass or other herbage, and burrowing in the earth — Welsh rabbit, cheese melted and poured over a slice of hot toast — a term of humorous origin

**rabbít-warren**, rab'it-wó-ren, *n* A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits

**rabbíe**, rab'í, *n* [Comp D *rabbelen*, to rabbie, G *rabbelen*, *robblen*, to chatter perhaps imitative of noise] A crowd of vulgar, noisy people, a disorderly crowd (with *the*) the mob, the lower class of people, the

dress of the people — *v t* pret & pp rabbled, rab'ld, ppr rabbling, rab'ling To assault in a disorderly crowd, to mob

**rabbblement**, rab'l-ment, *n* A rabble

**rabid**, rab'id, *a* [L *rabulus*, fr *rabies*, madness, fr *rabdo*, I rave, *RAGE*] Raving, furious, raging mad, affected with rabies, excessively enthusiastic, rampant, intolerant

**rabidly**, rab'id-l, *adv* In a rabid manner madly, furiously

**rabidness**, rab'id-nes, *n* State or quality of being rabid, rage, madness

**rabies**, rá-bí-éz, *n* [L *rabies*, madness, *RAGE*] A disease affecting certain animals, especially dogs, from which hydrophobia is communicated

**raccoon**, rá-coon, rá-tóon, *n* [Corruption of the American Indian name *arrathl une aratheone*, formerly in use] An American

Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

caninivorous animal about the size of a small fox.

**race**, rá's, *n* [Fr *race*, It *razza*, Sp *raza*, Pg *raça*, race, line, lineage family, fr O H G *reiza* a line, a strolc, closely akin to E *write* (q v)] A body of individuals sprung from a common stock a tribe, family, people, or nation regarded as descended from the same stock, mankind, a breed or stock, a perpetuated variety of animals or plants

**race**, rá's, *n* [A Sax *rac* = a rush, a rapid course, a stream same as Icel *rá*, a race, a channel], corresponding verbs are A Sax *raesan* Icel *rá*, Dan *rase*, Sw *rase*, L G *racem*] A running, a rapid course, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize, any contest in speed, as in sailing, driving, &c., a progress, a course or career, a strong or rapid current or channel, the water-course leading to a mill or water-wheel, pl *a* meeting for contests in the

running of horses — *v t* pret & pp raced, rást, ppr racing, rá's-ŋg To run, as in a race, to run swiftly, to contend in running

— *v t* To cause to contend in running, to drive quickly in a trial of speed

**race-course**, rá's-kórs, *n* The ground or path on which races are run

**race-ground**, rá's-ground, *n* Ground appropriated to races

**race-horse**, rá's-hórs, *n* A horse bred or kept for racing

**raceme**, rá's-ém, *n* [L *racemus*, a cluster of grapes] A species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common axis, as in the currant

**racemose**, racemó's, rá's-mó's, *a* [L *racemosus*] Resembling a raceme in the form of a raceme, bearing flowers in racemes

**racér**, rá's-er, *n* One who races, a race-horse

**racilis**, rá's-lis, *n* [Gr *rachis*, the spine] The spine or vertebral column of animals, something similar to this as the shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond in ferns

**rachitic**, rá-ik'ik, *a* Pertaining to rachitis rickets

**rachitis**, rá-ik'itis, *n* [Gr *rachis* spine and term *-itis*, signifying inflammation] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to rickets

**racil**, rá's-il, *a* [From *race*] Pertaining to race or lineage, pertaining to the races of man

**racily**, rá's-il, *adv* In a racy manner



Pendulous Raceme (Red Currant)



Rachis of Rye grass, a







**ragout**, ra'go', n. [Fr *ragout*, fr *L. re*, again, ad, to, and *gustus*, a tasting.] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat and vegetables.

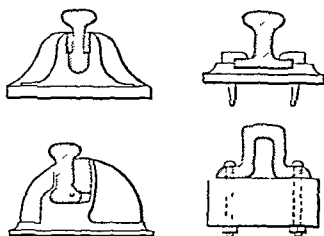
**rag-pickler**, rag'pik-er, n. A collector of rags, bones, &c., from streets, ash-pits, &c.

**rag-stone**, rag'stôn, n. A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture.

**ragwort**, rag'wert, n. The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.

**raid**, rád, n. [From stem of *ride*, same as *Icei reith*, a riding, a raid, akin to *road*.] A hostile or predatory incursion, especially of mounted men, a foray, an attack by violence.—v. i. pret & pp *raided*, rád'ed, ppr *raiding*, rád'ing. To engage in a raid.—v. t. To make a raid on.—**raider**, rád'er, n. One who makes a raid.

**rail**, rál, n. [A. Sax *regol*, a ruler, a rule, derived like *L. G. and Sw. regel*, *G. regel*, a bar, a rail, fr *L. regula*, a rule or ruler. **RULE**.] A horizontal bar of wood or metal, as in fences, a horizontal piece in any framework or piece of framing or panelling, the joined pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised, a series of posts connected by cross pieces for inclosure, a rail-



Sections of different Rails for Railways

ing, one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a track for locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c., or for a tramway car. a railway.—v. t. pret & pp *railed* rád, ppr *railing*, rád'ing. To inclose with rails, to furnish with rails to lay rails on.

**rail rail**, v. i. pret & pp *railed*, rád, ppr *railing*, rád'ing. [Fr *railler*, to banter fr *L. L. radulare*, fr *L. radere*, to scrape. **RASE**, **RAZOR**.] To use insolent and reproachful or abusive language, to utter reproaches, to scold, to inveigh.

**rail rail**, n. [O Fr *raile*, *raide* a rail, same origin as *raile*, being so called from its noisy cry.] The popular name of several gullatorial birds, such as the land rail or corn-crake and the water rail.

**railer**, rá'ler, n. One who makes or furnishes with rails.

**railer**, rá'ler, n. One who rails, a scoffer, one who scoffs.

**railing railing** n. A series of rails, a fence made with posts and rails, rails in general, or the materials for rails.

**railingly**, rád'ing lí, adv. With railing or insulting language.

**railier**, rá'e-ri, n. [Fr *raillerie*, fr *railler*, to banter. **RAIL** (v. i.) Light ridicule or satire, satirical merriment banter jesting language good humoured pleasantry.

**railroad**, ráil'rôd, n. A railway.

**railway**, ráil'wé, n. A road track, or way having iron or steel rails laid in long parallel lines, several feet apart, on which the wheels of carriages run all the land works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.

**raiment**, rá'mént, n. [For *arrayment*.] Clothing in general, vestments, vesture, garments.

**rain**, rán, n. [A. Sax *regn* *rén*, rain=Icei *Dan* and *Sw. regn* *D* and *G. regen*, Goth *regn* same root as *L. ripare*, to wet, whence *irrigate*. The verb comes from the noun

As to the disappearance of *g* compare *hail* and *flail*.] A fall of water in drops from the clouds, the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops, a shower or pouring down of anything.—v. i. pret & pp *rained*, ránd, ppr *raining*, rán'ing. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water (used mostly with *it* for a nominative), to fall or drop like rain.—v. t. To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds.

**rain-band**, rán'bánd, n. A dark line or band in the solar spectrum, caused by aqueous vapour, and of some importance as a weather predictor.

**rainbow**, rán'bô, n. A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from falling drops of rain and appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun, a similar but fainter phenomenon produced by the moon's rays.

**rain-cloud**, rán'klôud, n. A cloud which resolves itself into rain.

**rain-fall**, rán'fál, n. A fall of rain the amount of water that falls as rain.

**rain-gauge**, rán'gá, n. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place.

**raininess**, rán'í-nes, n. The state of being rainy.

**rainless**, rán'les, a. Without rain.

**rain-water**, rán'wá-ter, n. Water that has fallen in the form of rain.

**rainy**, rán'í, a. Abounding with rain, wet, showery.—A rainy day (*fig.*) evil or less fortunate times.

**raisable**, ráz'a-bl, a. Capable of being raised.

**raise**, ráz, v. t. pret & pp *raised*, ráz'd, ppr *raising*, ráz'ing. [A caus. of *rise*, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source=Icei *reisa* (*Dan. reise*, Goth *riusan*), to raise, caus. of *risa*, to rise. **RISE**.] To cause to rise to lift upward to erect, to elevate to heave to elevate in position, rank, dignity, &c. to exalt, enhance, promote, advance to excite, to heighten to cause to appear from the world of spirits, to recall from death, to awaken, to rouse to action to stir up, to set into commotion to build up, to construct, to bring or get together, to gather, collect, levy, to procure a supply of, to breed, to rear, to grow, to give rise to, to originate, to institute, to give vent or utterance to, to call up or give rise to, to occasion, to bring forward for consideration, to inflate or cause to expand.—To raise a siege to relinquish it or cause it to be relinquished.

**raiser**, ráz'er, n. One who or that which raises.

**raisin**, ráz'n, n. [Fr *raisin*, a grape, fr *L. racemus* a cluster of grapes, so that *raisin* **RACEME**.] A dried grape, especially one of good size.

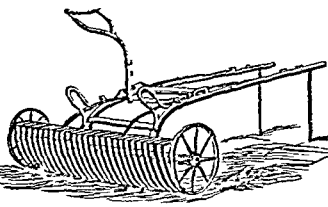
**raissonné**, rá-zo-ná', a. [Fr.] Arranged and digested systematically.

**rajah**, rá'já, n. [Skr and Hind. *rája*, same root as *L. rex*, a king. **REGAL**.] A Hindu king or ruler, a title given to Hindus of rank a Hindu chief.

**rajahship**, rá'já ship, n. The dignity or principality of a rajah.

**rake**, rák, n. [A. Sax. *raca*, *racu*, a rake=D and *L. G. rale*, a rake. *Sw. raka*, an oven rake. Icei *rela*, a shovel or spade. *G. rechen*, a rake, fr. root meaning to stretch. **RACK**.] An implement with wooden or iron teeth and a long handle for collecting hay or straw smoothing earth when dug, &c., any implement of similar nature.—v. t. pret & pp *raked*, rákt, ppr *raking*, rák'ing. To apply a rake to, to gather with a rake, to scrape or gather together, to search through with eagerness or care, to ransack,

to pass swiftly over, to scour, *milt* to en-blade, to cannonade so that the balls range the whole length.—To rake up (*fig.*), to bring



Horse-rake

up or revive, as grievances, &c.—v. i. To use a rake, to search with minute inspection into every part.

**rake**, rák, n. [An abbreviation of *raiehell*—which see.] A person who goes gadding about, a loose disorderly, vicious man, a man addicted to lewdness, a libertine, a rone.

**rake**, rák, v. i. pret & pp *raied*, rákt, ppr *raieing*, rák'ing. [Same as *Sw. rai*, *Dan. raga*, to project, a Scandinavian verb akin to *rack*, *retch*.] To incline, to slope, to slope aft, as a ship's mast.—n. Slope or inclination, as of a ship's mast or funnel.

**rakehell**, rák'hel, n. [Formerly *raie el*, meaning lit. vagabond, fr. Icei *rei*, all, *rei*, full, wandering, fr. *reika*, to wander=Sw. *raia*, to wander. Hence *rake*, a dissolute person.] A lewd dissolute fellow, a debauchee, a rake.

**raker**, rák'er, n. One who or that which rakes.

**raking**, rák'ing, n. Act of using a rake, what is collected by a rake, severe scrutiny or examination.

**rakish**, rák'ish, a. Having a rake or inclination of the masts.

**rakish**, rák'ish, a. Exhibiting the character and conduct of a rake, given to a dissolute life, debauched.

**rakishly**, rák'ish-ly, adv. In a rakish manner.

**rakishness**, rák'ish-nes, n. The quality of being rakish.

**rále**, ral, n. [Fr. O Fr *rasle*, a rattling sound. **RATTLE**.] An abnormal noise in the lungs.

**rallentando**, ral-len-tan'dô [It.] In music a term indicating a gradual decrease in time.

**rally**, ral'y, v. t. pret & pp *rallied*, ral'id, ppr *rallying*, ral'y'ing. [Fr. *rallier*, to rally.—prefix *re*, again, and *aller*, E. *ally* fr *L. alio*, I bind to—ad, to, and *ligo*, I bind

**ALLY**, **LIGAMENT**.] To reunite to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion, to collect or unite, as things scattered.—v. i. To come back to order ready for a fresh effort, to recover strength or vigour.—n. Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks, a stand made by retreating troops, recovery of strength.

**rally**, ral'y, v. t. pret & pp *rallied*, ral'id, ppr *rallying*, ral'y'ing. [Fr. *rallier*, to banter. **RAIL** (to banter).] To attack with raillery, to banter in good humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, to joke, to tease.

**ram**, ram, n. [A. Sax. *ram*, *ramm*=I. *G. and D. ram*, *G. ramn*, a ram. Root uncertain.] The male of the sheep, which butts with his head, an engine of war, used formerly for battering, a battering ram, any heavy implement employed in a manner similar, the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine, a heavy iron or steel beam of a war-vessel, intended to destroy an enemy's ships by being driven against them, an iron-clad ship with such a beam.—Hydraulic ram. See **HYDRAULIC**.—The **Ram**. Area, one of the signs of the zodiac.—v. t. pret & pp *rammed*, ránd, ppr *ramming*, ram'ing. [From the noun, like *D. rammen*, *G. ram-*







acid properties, some of them growing wild in Britain.

**rap, rap, n** [Same as Sw *rapp*, a blow, *rappa*, to rap, Dan *rap*, a rap, imitative of sound made by a blow, comp *pat*, *tap*] A quick smart blow, a knock — *v* *1* pret & pp *rapped*, *rap*, ppr *rapping*, *rap'ing* To strike a quick, sharp blow, to knock — *v* *1* To strike with a quick blow, to give a knock to — To rap et, to utter with sudden violence

**rap, rap, v** *1* pret & pp *rapped* or *rap*, *rap*, ppr *rapping*, *rap'ing* [A Scandinavian word = Sw *rappa*, Dan *rappa*, to snatch, comp Dan *rap*, Sw *rapp*, quick, brisk *Rape* is closely allied, see also *RAPT*] To transport out of one's self, to affect with ecstasy or rapture, to carry away

**rapacious, ra-pá'shús, n** [Fr *rapace*, L *rapax*, *rapaces*, fr *rapio*, I seize, same root as *rapid*] Greedy of plunder, given to plunder, disposed or accustomed to seize by violence, subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence, avaricious, grasping, extortionate

**rapaciously, ra-pá'shús-lí, adv** In a rapacious manner, by rapine

**rapaciousness, ra-pá'shús nes, n** Quality of being rapacious, rapacity

**rapacity, ra-pá'si-tí, n** [Fr *rapacité*, L *rapacitas*] Quality of being rapacious, act or practice of extorting or extracting by oppressive injustice, exorbitant greediness of gain, extortionate practices

**rape, rap, n** [Akan to rap, to seize, L *G rapen*, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L *rapio*, *raptum*, I seize, whence *rapture*, *rapid*, &c.] A seizing by violence, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will seizure, privation

**rape, rap, n** [From L *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip] A plant of the cabbage kind, which is cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from its seed

**rape-cake, rap'kák, n** A cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed

**rape-oil, rap'oil, n** A thick yellow oil expressed from the seed of rape

**rapine, rá'pín, n** [Fr *rapine*, a scam or suture] A suture or line of junction used in bot and zool

**raphia-fibre, raf'i-a-fí'ber, n** Same as *Raffia*

**rapid, rap'id, a** [Fr *rapide*, L *rapidus*, *rapid*, fr *rapio*, I seize, *rapacious*, *rapture*, *ravish*, &c., being of like origin] Tearing or hurrying along, very swift, moving with celerity, swift in progress, quick, swift, fast, speedy, hurried — *n* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending

**rapidity, ra-pid'ití, n** [Fr *rapidité*, L *rapiditas*] State or quality of being rapid, quickness of motion, celerity, velocity, swiftness

**rapidly, rap'id-lí, adv** In a rapid manner, with great speed, celerity, or velocity, swiftly

**rapidity, rap'id nes, n** Rapidity, swiftness, speed, celerity

**rapier, rap'ier, n** [Fr *rapier*, lit a rasper, fr *Sp rasper*, to rasp R *1*] A kind of long narrow sword, a sword used only in thrusting, and usually having a four-edged blade

**rapine, r'pín, n** [Fr *rapine*, fr L *rapina*, fr *rapio*, I seize *RAPID*] Act of plundering, violent seizure of goods, pillage, plunder

**rappee, rap-pé, n** [Fr *rápe*, ppr of *ráper*, to rasp, lit. rasped or powdered tobacco] A coarse kind of snuff

**rapper, rap'er, n** One who raps or knocks *Rapscallion*, *rap-skal'yun, n* A modified form of *rascal*

**rap, rap, a** [From *rap*, to snatch, but influenced by L *raptus* seized, fr *rapio* *RAPTURE*] Transported, ravished, enraptured, in an ecstasy

**Raptores rap-tó'riz, n pl** [Pl of L *raptor*, a robber, fr *rapio*, I seize *RAPID*] The order of birds of prey

**raptorial, rap-tó'ri-al, a** [See prec] Pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey, predatory, adapted to the seizing of prey *rapture, rap'túr, n* [From L *rapio*, *raptum*, I seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c. *RAPID*] A seizing and carrying off by violence, extreme joy or pleasure, ecstasy, transport, enthusiasm

**raptured rap'túrd, a** Inspired with rapture, ravished, transported

**rapturous, rap'tú'rus, a** Marked with rapture, ecstatic, raving

**rapturously, rap'tú'rus-lí, adv** In a rapturous manner

**rare, rar, a** [Fr *rare*, fr L *rarus*, thin, rare, not dense, few connections unknown] Having constituent particles relatively far apart, not dense or compact, thinly scattered, sparse, seldom occurring, not frequent, uncommon, scarce, unusual, unusually excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found, incomparable

**rare, rar, a** [A Sax *hrer*] Underdone, somewhat raw, as meat

**rarebit, rar'bit, n** [A word coined in order to account for the expression 'Welsh rabbit' *RABBIT*] A dainty morsel, a Welsh rabbit *rareshow, rar'é shó, n* [From *rare*, or *rarity*, and *show*] A peep-show, a show carried about in a box

**rarefaction, rar'é fak'shon, n** [See next] Act or process of rarefying or making rare, state of being rarefied

**rarify, rar'é-fí, v** *1* pret & pp *rarified*, *rar'é fid*, ppr *rarifying*, *rar'é fíng* [Fr *rarifier*, fr L *rarefacere*—*rarus*, rare, and *facio*, I make] To make rare or less dense, to increase the tenuity of, to separate the constituent particles of, exposed to condense, chiefly used in speaking of aeriform fluids — *v* *1* To become rare, or thin and porous

**rarely, rar'lí, adv** In a rare degree or manner, seldom, not often

**rareness, rar'nes, n** State of being rare, rarity, thinness, tenuity

**rarity, rar'ití, n, pl rarities, rar'itiz** [Fr *rarité*, L *raritas*] State of being rare, uncommonness, a thing valued for its scarcity, thinness, tenuity opposed to density

**rascal, ras'kal, n** [Lit scrapings or refuse, O E *rascall*, *rascalle*, the rabble, also a worthless deer, O Fr *rascaille* fr a L *rascare*, fr L *rado*, *rasum*, I shave or scrape *RASE*] A lean deer, a mean fellow, a scoundrel, a trickish, dishonest fellow, a rogue — *n* A worthless, mean low base

**rascaldom, ras'kal-dum, n** The state of being a rascal, rascals collectively

**rascalism, ras'kal-izm, n** Rascality

**rascalish, ras'kal-í, n** [Rascal and -ity] Act or acts of a rascal, mean trickishness or dishonesty, base fraud

**rascally, ras'kal-lí, a** Like a rascal, dishonest, vile, base, worthless

**rase, ráz, v** *1* pret & pp *rased* *rád* ppr *rasing*, *rázing* [Fr *raser*, fr L *rasare*, freq of L *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape seen also in *erase* *razor*, *rascal*, *abrade*, *rally*, to *ra*!] To touch superficially in passing to graze, to erase, to level with the ground to raze

**rash, rash, a** [Same as *R* and *G rash*, *rash*, *Sw rash*, and Dan *rask*, quick, *rash*, Icel *roskr*, strong, brave, active derived, with adj termination -*sh*, fr same root as *ready*, *G rad*, a wheel, *Skr rathas*, a chariot] Precipitate, hasty headlong overbold, resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection

**rash, rash, n** [O Fr *rasche*, *rash*, *scurf*, *itch*, same origin as *rascal*] An eruption on the skin with little or no elevation

**rasher, rash'er, n** [Probably a piece hastily cooked, fr *rash* (a)] A thin slice of bacon, a thin cut

**rashly, rash'lí, adv** In a rash or precipitate manner with precipitation; hastily, without due deliberation

**rashness, rash'nes, n** Quality of being rash, precipitancy, hastiness, recklessness, inconsiderate haste

**Rasores, ras-ó'riz, n pl** [Lit scrapers or scratchers, fr L *rado*, *rasum*, I scrape *RASI*] The gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of which the common fowl may be regarded as the type — *rasorial*, *ras-ó'ri-al, a* Pertaining to the Rasores

**rasp, rasp, v** *1* pret & pp *rasped*, *raspt*, ppr *rasping*, *rasp'ing* [O Fr *rasper*, fr *ráper*, to scrape or rasp, fr O H G *raspôn*, to scrape together (=D *raspn*, Dan *raspe*, Sw *raspa*), akin to *G raffen*, to sweep, *E ruff*, *raffle*, *rasper*] To rub with some rough implement, to file with a rasp, to grate *fg* to grate harshly upon, to utter harshly — *v* *1* To rub or grate — *n* A coarse species of file with separate projections or teeth, a rasp-berry

**raspberry, raz'berí, n** [*Rasp* and *berry*, so named from the roughness of the fruit.] The well known fruit of a plant allied to the bramble or blackberry, also the plant itself

**rasper, rasp'er, n** One who or that which rasps, a scraper

**raspy, rasp'i, a** [RASP] Grating, harsh, rough

**rasure, raz'húr, n** [*Rase* and -*ure*] The act of scraping or erasing, an erasure

**rat, rat, n** [A Sax *ret*, a rat=D *rat*, *G ratte*, L *G* and *Dm ratte*, Icel *rottá*, fr *Rat*, Ital *rotta*, Gael *radan*, Armor *raz*, a rat, root probably in L *rodo*, I gnaw] A rodent familiar to every one, a name of various small rodents larger than mice, one who deserts his party from some interested motive (as rats desert a sinking ship) — *v* *1* pret & pp *ratte*, *rat'ed*, ppr *ratting*, *rat'ing* To catch or kill rats, to forsake one's associates, to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives

**ratability, rat-a-bil'ití, n** Quality of being ratable

**ratable, rat'a-blí, a** That may be rated or set at a certain value, liable to taxation

**ratably, rat'a-blí adv** By rate or proportion, proportionally

**ratifia, rat-a-fé'a, n** [Sp, fr Malay *arat*, attack, and *tafia* a spirit distilled from molasses] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c., a kind of liqueur

**ratich, rach, n** [A softened form of *racl*] A bar with angular teeth, into which a pawl or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back, a ratchet-wheel or ratchet

**ratchet, rach'et, n** [Dimin of *ratich*] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a wheel to check it when necessary, a click, pawl, or detent

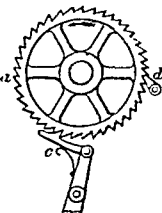
**ratchet-wheel, Ratchet-wheel (a) and rach'et-whél, n** A Ratchets (a, d)

wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl or ratchet drops, thus permitting motion in one direction only

**rate, rát, n** [O Fr *rate*, fr L *rata* (pars, part, understood) fr *ratius*, reckoned, pp of *reor*, I reckon, I calculate, akin *ratio* reason, *ratify*] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted, ratio, price or amount fixed on anything, according to some standard settled proportion degree, comparative degree of exp'd degree of value, price, a tax or sum assessed on property for public use according to its income or value, a local tax, assessment

— *v* *1* pret & pp *rated*, *rat'ed* ppr *rating*, *rat'ing* To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of, to set a rate on, to value or estimate, to appraise, to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of, to ascertain the exact rate of gain or loss in time, as of a chronometer — *v* *1* To be ranked or classed in a certain order

**rate, rát, v** *1* pret & pp *rated*, *rat'ed*, ppr









**rawly**, *rā'li*, *adv* In a raw manner, unskillfully without experience

**rawness**, *rā'nes*, *n* State of being raw, state of being uncooked or unaltered by heat unskillfulness, inexperience, chilliness with dampness

**ray**, *rā*, *n* [O *Fr ray*, a sunbeam, a ray, *fr L radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*) **RADI- US**] A line of light, one of those that make up a beam, a beam or gleam of intellectual light, one of a number of diverging *radii*, the outer part extending beyond the disk of a compound flower, one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes — *v t* pret & pp *rayed*, *rā'd*, *pp raying*, *rā'ing* To shine forth, to radiate, to streak, to mark with long lines — *v i* To shine forth or out, as in rays.

**ray**, *rā*, *n* [Fr *rase*, *fr L rasa*, a ray, connections doubtful.] A cartilaginous flat fish, such as the skate and other allied fishes

**rayed**, *rād*, *a* Having rays, adorned with rays, radiated.

**rayless**, *rā'les*, *a* Destitute of rays of light, dark, not illuminated

**razed**, *rāz*, *v t* pret & pp *razed*, *rāzd*, *pp razing*, *rā'ing* [Same word as *rase*, *fr L raser*, to raze, to shave, to demolish, *fr L rado*, *rasum*, I scrape **RASE**] To raze or graze the surface of, to lay level with the ground, to prostrate, to overthrow, to demolish, to erase, efface, obliterate, extirpate

**razor**, *rā'zor*, *n* [Fr *rasoir*, *fr L rado*, *rasus*, I shave or scrape **RAZE**] A keened knife for shaving off the beard or hair

**razor-back**, *rā'zor-bak*, *n* One of the largest species of whales, the orca

**razor-bill**, *rā'zor-bil*, *n* An aquatic bird, the common auk

**razor-strop**, *rā'zor-strop*, *n* A strop for sharpening razors

**razzia**, *rā'zi-a*, *n* [Fr *razzia*, Ar *ragazia*] A raid or incursion into an enemy's country

**re**, *rā*, *n* In music, the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmization

**re-absorb**, *rē-ab-sorb*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *absorb*] To absorb or imbibe again

**re-absorption**, *rē-ab-sorp'shon*, *n* The act of re-absorbing

**reach**, *rēch*, *v t* pret & pp *reached*, *rēcht*, *pp reaching*, *rē'ching* [A. Sax. *raecan*, to reach, get hold of = O Frs *rēla*, D and L. G. *reiken*, G. *reichen*, to reach, to extend, to hold out, perhaps ultimately *fr* same root as *right*, *raet*, *raic*, &c.] To extend, to stretch out, to hold or put forth, to extend to, to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand, to strike from a distance, to deliver with the hand by extending the arm, to hand, to extend or stretch from a distance, to arrive at, to come to, to attain to or arrive at, to get as far as, to gain or obtain, to penetrate to, to extend to so as to include or comprehend. — *v i* To extend in space, to extend in scope or power, to stretch out to the hand in order to touch, to make efforts at attainment — *n* The act or power of extending to, the sphere or the limit of power physical or moral effort of the mind in contrivance or research, scope, a stretch of water, the straight course of a river between any two bendings

**reachable**, *rēch'ā-bl*, *a* Capable of being reached, within reach

**reacher**, *rēcher*, *n* One who reaches.

**reachless**, *rēch'les*, *a* Beyond reach, unattainable, lofty

**reac**, *rēkt*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, back again, against, and *act*] To act backwards or in return, to return an impulse or impression to resist the action of another body by an opposite force, to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents *re-act*, *v t* To act or perform anew

**reaction**, *rēk'ā'shon*, *n* A reacting, the reciprocal action which two bodies or minds exert on each other tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition, tendency to revert from more to less advanced measures, the mutual or reciprocal action of

chemical agents, depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive excitement or stimulation, increase of activity, succeeding depression

**reactionary**, *rēk'ā'shon a ri*, *a* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction — *n* A favourer of reaction, one who attempts to check or reverse political progress. Also **reactionist**, *rēk'ā'shon ist*, *a* Having power to react, tending to reaction — **reactively**, *rēk'ā'tiv*, *adv* By reaction.

**read**, *rīd*, *v t* pret & pp *read*, *red*, *pp reading*, *rēd'ing* [A. Sax. *radan*, to discern, advise, read = D *raden*, advise, interpret, Icel. *rādha*, to advise, to read, G. *rathen*, to advise, same root as L. *reor*, *ratus*, I suppose (whence *rate*) Akin *riddle*] To peruse, whether audibly or silently, to repeat or utter aloud, following something written or printed to reproduce in sound to see through, to discover or understand by characters, marks, or features, to gather the meaning of by inspection, to explain, to interpret. — *v i* To perform the act of perusing, to read much, to study, to stand written or printed, to have a certain effect when read, to be coherent, to make sense — *n* A reading over, perusal. — *a* Instructed or knowing by reading versed in books, learned mostly used with the adverb *well*

**readable**, *rēd'ā-bl*, *a* That may be read, legible, fit or deserving to be read.

**readableness**, *rēd'ā-bl-ness*, *n* State of being readable

**readably**, *rēd'ā-bl*, *adv* In a readable manner

**readress**, *rēd'ā-dres*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *address*] To address or direct again

**reader**, *rēd'er*, *n* One who reads or peruses, one who studies, particularly, one whose distinctive office is to read prayers, lectures, lessons or the like to others a lecturer in a college or university one who reads or corrects for the press, a reading-book.

**readership**, *rēd'er-ship*, *n* The office of a reader

**readily**, *rēd'i-l*, *adv* In a ready manner, quickly, promptly, easily, cheerfully

**readiness**, *rēd'i-nes*, *n* State or quality of being ready, quickness, expedition, promptitude, facility, aptitude, alacrity, willingness

**reading**, *rēd'ing*, *a* Addicted to reading, studious of books — *n* Act of one who reads, perusal, study of books, public or formal recital the way in which a given word or passage reads in a manuscript, version, edition, &c., interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning, rendering, reproduction in accordance with one's interpretation, formal recital of a bill before a legislative assembly

**reading-desk**, *rēd'ing-desk*, *n* A desk at which reading is performed.

**reading-room**, *rēd'ing-rom*, *n* A room furnished with books newspapers, &c., to which persons resort for reading

**readjourn**, *rēd'ad-jern*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *adjourn*] To adjourn a second time

**readjournalment**, *rēd'ad-jern'ment*, *n* Act of readjourning adjournment anew

**readjust**, *rēd'ad-just*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *adjust*] To adjust or settle again

**readjustment**, *rēd'ad-just'ment*, *n* The act of readjusting

**readmission**, *rēd'mi'shon*, *n* The act of readmitting again

**readmit**, *rēd'mit*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *admit*] To admit again

**ready**, *rēd'i*, *a* [Formerly *redi*, *radi*, &c.] A. Sax. *raede*, *ge raede*, ready = O Frs and L. G. *raede*, Dan. *raede*, Sw. *raed*, Icel. *reithr*, (belong, ready, perhaps from root of *raide* Array, *raim't* are akin.) Prepared, fit for immediate use set in order, causing no delay from want of preparation, not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating, quick in action or apprehension prompt, not backward or reluctant, willing, inclined,

disposed, prone, lying at hand, opportune, near, easy, convenient, on the point, eve, or brink with *to* — Ready money, means of immediate payment, cash. — To make ready, to prepare, to get things in readiness

**ready-made**, *rēd'i mād*, *a* Made or prepared beforehand, kept in stock ready for use or sale

**ready-reckoner**, *rēd'i rek-n-er*, *n* A book of tabulated calculations, or tables to facilitate calculations

**ready-witted**, *rēd'i-wit-ed*, *a* Having ready wit

**reaffirm**, *rē-af-ferm*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *affirm*] To affirm again

**reafforest**, *rē-af-for-est*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *afforest*] To afforest again, to convert anew into a forest

**reagent**, *rē-ā-jent*, *n* (Prefix *re*, and *agent*) Anything that produces reaction, a substance chemically employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound

**real**, *rē'al*, *a* [O *Fr real* (Fr *rēal*) = Sp and Pg *real*, L. L. *realis*, *fr L res*, a thing (whence *rebus*, *re- of republie*)] Actual, actually being or existing, not fictitious or imaginary, true, genuine, not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious not affected or assumed, in law, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and houses — Real presence, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist

**real**, *rē'al*, *n* [Sp, lit royal coin] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from 24d to 5d sterling

**realgar**, *rē-al-gar*, *n* [Fr *realgar*, *fr Sp realgar*, of Arabic origin] A mineral consisting of sulfur and arsenic, red sulphuret of arsenic, a brilliant red pigment

**realism**, *rē'al-izm*, *n* [Real and -ism] The doctrines or principles of a realist

**realist**, *rē'al-ist*, *n* [Real and -ist] One who maintains that we have an immediate knowledge of external objects, and that they exist independently of our sensations or conceptions opposed to *idealist*, one who maintains that things and not words are the objects of dialectics opposed to *nominalist*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him

**realistic**, *rē'al-ist'ik*, *a* Pertaining to realists or realism

**realistically**, *rē'al-ist'ik-al-l*, *adv* In a realistic manner

**reality**, *rē'al-ty*, *n* pl *realities* *rē'al-ty-ies*, *n* [Fr *réalité*, L. *realitas* **REAL**] State or quality of being real, actual being or existence, actuality, fact, truth, something real and actual, as opposed to imagination or pretence

**realizable**, *rē'al-iz-ā-bl*, *a* That may be realized

**realization**, *rē'al-iz-ā'shon*, *n* [Fr *réalisation*] Act of realizing or making real act of believing or considering as real act of bringing thoroughly home to one's mind

**realize**, *rē'al-iz*, *v t* pret & pp *realized*, *rē'al-izd*, *pp realizing* *rē'al-iz'ing* [Real, and -ize = *Fr réaliser*] To make real, to bring into being or act, to sell for or convert into money, to impress on the mind as a reality to believe, consider, or treat as real, to bring home to one's own consciousness, to render tangible or effective, to acquire or bring in, as the result of labour or pains, to gain — *v i* To turn any kind of property into money

**realizer**, *rē'al-iz-er*, *n* One who realizes

**really**, *rē'al-l*, *adv* In a real manner, actually, in truth, in fact not in appearance only — Indeed, to tell the truth

**realm**, *rēalm*, *n* [O *Fr realm* (Fr *royaume*), *fr L realis*, *fr rex*, *raius*, a king, **REGAL**] The dominions of a king or sovereign, a kingdom, hence, a region, sphere, or domain

**realness**, *rē'al-nes*, *n* The quality of being real, reality

**real-school**, *rē'al-skul*, *n* [G. *realschule*, that is, real or practical school] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which







meaning is indicated by things or objects.] A set of words represented by pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed, a kind of puzzle made up of such figures or pictures.

**rebut**, *rĕ-büt'*, *v t* pret. & pp *rebutted*, *rĕ-büt'ed*, *pp rebutting*, *rĕ-büt'ing* [Fr *rebuter*, *rebuter*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust *BUTT*] To repel, to refute, in *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

**rebuttal**, *rĕ-büt'al*, *n* The act of rebutting, refutation, confutation.

**rebutter**, *rĕ-büt'er*, *n* One who rebuts, in *law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surjoinder.

**recalcitrant**, *rĕ-kal'si-trant*, *a* [See next.] Exhibiting repugnance or opposition, not submissive, refractory.

**recalcitrate**, *rĕ-kal'si-trät*, *v t* pret. & pp *recalcitrated*, *rĕ-kal'si-trät'ed*, *pp recalcitrating*, *rĕ-kal'si-trät'ing* [Fr *recalcitrer*, I kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitrer*, I kick, *fr calx*, *calculus*, the heel.] To show repugnance or resistance to something, to be refractory.

**recalcitration**, *rĕ-kal'si-trä'shon*, *n* Act of recalcitrating, opposition, repugnance.

**recall**, *rĕ-käl'*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *call*] To call or bring back, to take back, to revoke, to annul by a subsequent act, to revive in memory, to call back from a place or mission.—*n* A calling back, revocation, the power of calling back or revoking.

**recallable**, *rĕ-käl'a-bl*, *a* Capable of being recalled.

**recant**, *rĕ-kant'*, *v t* pret. & pp *recanted*, *rĕ-kant'ed*, *pp recanting*, *rĕ-kant'ing* [Fr *recanter*, I recall—*re*, back, and *canto*, from *cano*, I sing, *CHANT*] To take back or contradict, as a former declaration, to unsay, to retract to disavow.—*v i* To unsay or retract one's words.

**recantation**, *rĕ-kant'ä'shon*, *n* Act of recanting, retraction, a declaration that contradicts a former one.

**recanter**, *rĕ-kant'er*, *n* One who recants.

**recapitulate**, *rĕ-kä-pit'ü-lät*, *v t* pret. & pp *recapitulated*, *rĕ-kä-pit'ü-lät'ed*, *pp recapitulating*, *rĕ-kä-pit'ü-lät'ing* [Fr *recapituler*, I recapitulate, *ä-tüm*, to go over the main points of a thing—*L re*, again, and *capitulum*, a head or heading, *dun fr caput*, the head, *CAPITAL*] To go over again, as the main points of a discourse, to give a summary, as of the principal facts, points, or arguments, to reiterate, to rehearse.—*v i* To repeat in brief what has been said before.

**recapitulation**, *rĕ-kä-pit'ü-lä'shon*, *n* Act of recapitulating, a brief statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a longer statement.

**recapitulatory**, *rĕ-kä-pit'ü-lä-to-ri*, *a* Containing recapitulation.

**recapture**, *rĕ-käp'tür*, *n* [Prefix *re*, and *capture*] Act of retaking, the taking of goods from a captor, a prize retaken.—*v t* To retake, particularly, to retake, as a prize which had been previously taken.

**recast**, *rĕ-käst*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *cast*] To cast again, to throw again, to mould anew, to throw into a new form.

**recede**, *rĕ-sĕd'*, *v t* pret. & pp *receded*, *rĕ-sĕd'ed*, *pp receding*, *rĕ-sĕd'ing* [Fr *receder*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, I go, move, walk *CEDE*] To go or move back, to retreat, to withdraw, to withdraw from a claim, to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted.—*v t* *rĕ-kä-l* To cede, back, to grant or yield to a former possessor.

**receipt**, *rĕ-sĕt'*, *n* [O Fr *recepte* (Fr *recepte*), *fr L receptus*, *pp of recipio*, I receive *RECEIVE*] The act of receiving, that which is received, (*pl*) money drawn or received, a written acknowledgment of something received, a recipe, a prescription of ingredients for any composition, a plan or scheme.—*v t* *pp* *rĕ-sĕt'* *pp receipted*, *rĕ-sĕt'ed*, *pp receipting*, *rĕ-sĕt'ing* To give a receipt for, to discharge, as an account.

**receptor**, *rĕ-sĕt'or*, *n* One who receipts, one who gives a receipt.

**receptability**, *rĕ-sĕt'a-bil'i-ti*, *n* Quality of being receivable.

**receivable**, *rĕ-sĕt'a-bl*, *a* That may be received.

**receptableness**, *rĕ-sĕt'a-bl-nes*, *n* Capability of being received.

**receive**, *rĕ-sĕv'*, *v t* pret. & pp *received*, *rĕ-sĕd'*, *pp receiving*, *rĕ-sĕv'ing* [O Fr *re-cēper*, *re-cēper*, *fr re-cēper*, *fr L recipere*, to receive—*re*, again, and *capio*, I take (whence also *replace*, *recept*) *CAPABLE*] To take, as a thing given, sent, paid, communicated, &c., to get, to obtain, to accept, to take into the mind, to embrace, to give acceptance to, to allow to enter in an official capacity, to welcome as a guest, to entertain, to take in or on, to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for, to be the object of, to suffer (a wound), to take from a thief, knowing the thing to be stolen.

**receiver**, *rĕ-sĕv'er*, *n* One who receives, a person officially appointed to receive rents or moneys in certain circumstances, one who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, a vessel for receiving the product of distillation a vessel for receiving and containing gases, the glass vessel from which air is exhausted by an air-pump.

**receiving**, *rĕ-sĕv'ing*, *p a* Adapted to receive, take, hold, or retain.

**recelebrate**, *rĕ-sĕl'ĕ-brät*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *celebrate*] To celebrate again.

**recent**, *rĕ-sĕnt*, *n* [Recent and *-cy*] State of being recent, recentness, newness, lateness, freshness.

**recent**, *rĕ-sĕnt*, *v t* pret. & pp *recented*, *rĕ-sĕnt'ed*, *pp recenting*, *rĕ-sĕnt'ing* [Fr *recento*, I renew or examine—*re*, again, *capio*, I reckon *CY*son.] To revise, to examine critically and correct.

**recession**, *rĕ-sĕn'shon*, *n* [Fr *recessio* See prec.] A revision of the text of an author by a critical editor, an edited version.

**recessionist**, *rĕ-sĕn'shon-ist*, *n* One who revises.

**recent**, *rĕ-sĕnt*, *a* [Fr *recent*, *fr L recens*, *recens*, recent, probably *fr recens*, an adj *fr re*, back.] Of late origin, occurrence, or existence, new, late, modern, fresh, lately received, of late occurrence, in *geol* still existing, occurring or formed since the glacial period.

**recently**, *rĕ-sĕnt-l*, *adv* At a recent time, newly lately, freshly, not long since.

**recentness**, *rĕ-sĕnt-nes*, *n* State or quality of being recent.

**receptacle**, *rĕ-sĕp'tä-kl*, *n* [Fr *receptaculum*, *fr recipio*, *receptum*, I receive *RECEIVE*] Something that contains or holds, a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained, a repository, in *bot* a part which receives or bears other parts, that part of the axis of a plant which forms a sort of disc, bearing the flowers.

**receptacular**, *rĕ-sĕp'tä-kl-er*, *a* Pertaining to a receptacle.

**reception**, *rĕ-sĕp'shon*, *n* [Fr *reception*, *fr receptus*, *receptum*, I receive *RECEIVE*] Act or manner of receiving.

**recept**, *rĕ-sĕp't*, *n* [Prefix *re*, and *cept*] receipt, treatment at first coming, welcome greeting, a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c., admission or acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine, acceptance or allowance.

**receptive**, *rĕ-sĕp'tiv*, *a* [Fr *receptus*, and *-ive* *RECEIVE*] Such as to receive readily, taking in, able to take in, hold, or contain.

**receptivity**, *rĕ-sĕp'tiv-nes*, *n* The state or quality of being receptive.

**recess**, *rĕ-sĕs*, *n* [Fr *recessus* *fr recedo*, *recessum*, I go back—*re*, back, and *cedo*, I go *CEDE*] A withdrawing or moving back, place of retirement or secrecy, place withdrawn or hidden from view, the time or period of retirement, time during which public or other business is suspended, a cavity, niche, or sunken space in a wall, an alcove or similar portion of a room.

**recessed**, *rĕ-sĕs't*, *a* Having a recess or

recesses.—Recessed arch, one arch within another.

**recession**, *rĕ-sĕ'shon*, *n* [Fr *recessio*, *recessionis*, *fr recedo*, *recessum* (RECESS), in last sense directly from *re* and *cession*] Act of receding, withdrawing, or retreating, withdrawal, position relatively withdrawn, a cession or granting back.

**recessive**, *rĕ-sĕ'siv*, *a* [Recess and *-ive*] Receding, going back.

**rechauffé**, *rĕ-shū-fä*, *n* [Fr, from *re*, again, and *chauffer* to warm *CHAUF*] A warmed up dish, hence, a concoction of old materials, old literary matter worked up into a new form.

**recherché**, *rĕ-sĕr'shā*, *a* [Fr] Much sought after, out of the common, rare, exquisite.

**recipio**, *rĕ-sĕ-pĕ*, *n* [Fr *take thou*, imperative of *recipere*, I receive, being the first word in a physician's prescription.]

medical prescription, a receipt or formula for almost any mixture of ingredients.

**recipience**, *rĕ-sĕ-pĕ-ens*, *n* [See next.] A receiving, act or capacity of receiving, reception.

**recipient**, *rĕ-sĕ-pĕ-nt*, *n* [Fr *recipiens*, *-ent*, *pp of recipio*, I receive (*q v*)] One who or that which receives, a receiver, the person that receives or accepts something given.

**reciprocal**, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-kal*, *a* [From *L reciprocus*, alternating, reciprocal, *fr recipere*, *fr re*, back, and *procius*, *fr pro*, forward.]

Acting or moving backwards and forwards, reciprocating, alternate, done by each to the other, mutually interchangeable, mutual.—*n* That which is reciprocal to another thing.

**reciprocally**, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-kal-l*, *adv* In a reciprocal manner, mutually, interchangeably, correspondingly.

**reciprocate**, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-kät*, *v t* pret. & pp *reciprocated*, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-kät'ed*, *pp reciprocating*, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-kät'ing* [Fr *reciproquer*, *L reciprocare*, *reciprocat* *RECIPROCAL*.]

To go or move backward and forward, to act interchangeably, to alternate.—*v t* To exchange, to interchange, to give and return mutually, to give in requital.

**reciprocation**, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-kä'shon*, *n* [Fr *reciprocation*, *L reciprocatio*, *-onis*] Act of reciprocating, interchange of acts, a mutual giving and returning, alternation.

**reciprocity**, *rĕ-sĕ-p'rō-si-ti*, *n* [Fr *reciprocity*, *fr L reciprocus* *RECIPROCAL*.] State or quality of being reciprocal, reciprocation, interchange, reciprocal obligation or right, equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed, especially equal commercial rights or privileges mutually enjoyed by two countries trading together.

**recital**, *rĕ-sĕ-täl*, *n* [From *recite* and *-al*] Act of reciting, recitation, a telling or recounting of particulars, account, narration, narrative, a musical entertainment given by a single performer.

**recitation**, *rĕ-sĕ-tä'shon*, *n* [Fr *recitation*, *L recitatio*, *-onis*] Act of reciting, recital, the delivery before an audience of the compositions of others, committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

**recitative**, *rĕ-sĕ-tä-tiv*, *n* [Fr *recitativo*, *fr L recito*, I recite. *RECITE*.] A species of singing which approaches toward ordinary speaking, language delivered in musical tones but with no strictly constructed melody—musical recitation or declamation, a piece of music to be sung recitatively.

**recite**, *rĕ-sĕt'*, *v t* pret. & pp *recited*, *rĕ-sĕd'*, *pp reciting*, *rĕ-sĕt'ing* [Fr *reciter*, *L recitare*—*re*, and *cito*, I cite, I rehearse *CITE*.] To repeat aloud, as the words of another or of a writing committed to memory, to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, to tell over, as occurrences or particulars to relate, to narrate, to recount, to enumerate or go over in particulars; to recapitulate.—*v i* To make a recital, to rehearse before an







formerly also to record, fr *L recorderi*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (where also *cordial*, *concord*, *discord*, *courage*, &c.), same root as *heart*] To preserve in writing and so keep from oblivion, to register, to note down, to write, to chronicle, to write down or enter for the purpose of preserving evidence of, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory — *n* *re'cord*, *a*. A written memorial, written testimony, a register, an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings, the book or document containing such, a public document, memory, testimony, witness the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man, one's personal history, highest result attained in athletic contests (hence, to *break the record*, to go beyond any previous feat of the kind) — *Count of record* (*re-kórd*), a court of law in which the records of the suits are preserved.

**recorder**, *re-kórd'er*, *n*. One who records or registers, an official registrar, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising in criminal matters the jurisdiction of a court of record, an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet, a registering apparatus — **recordership**, *re-kórd'er ship*, *n*. The office of a recorder

**recount**, *re-kóunt*, *v* *t* pret & pp *re-counted*, *re-kóunt'ed*, *pp* *recounting*, *re-kóunt'ing* [O *Fr* *recompter*—*re*, again, and *count*, to tell, fr *L computare*, to compute. *COMPUTE*, *COUNT*] To relate in detail, to tell or narrate the particulars of, to relate, to rehearse

**recoup**, *re-kóp*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recouped*, *re-kóp't*, *pp* *recouping*, *re-kóp'ing* [*Fr* *recouper*, fr *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut] To keep back as a set-off or discount, to recompense or compensate, *ref* to indemnify one's self for loss or damage by a corresponding advantage — **recoupment**, *re-kóp'ment*, *n*. The act of recouping

**recourse**, *re-kórs*, *n*. [*Fr* *recours*, fr *L recurrere*, a running back, a return, fr *recurro*, *recursum*, I run back—*re*, back, and *curro*, I run. *CURRENT*] A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection, resort in difficulty or perplexity

**recover**, *re-kuv'er*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recovered*, *re-kuv'er'd*, *pp* *recovering*, *re-kuv'er'ing* [*Fr* *recuperare*, to recover, fr *L recuperare*, to recover, of doubtful origin, probably *recus*, back (as in *reciprocal*), and *paro*, I prepare or get.] To get or obtain again, to get back to regain, to get or obtain, as that which was lost, to restore from sickness or faintness, to revive, to heal, to retrieve, to make up for, to rescue to gain as a compensation by law to obtain in return for injury or debt, to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law — *v* *t* To regain health after sickness, to grow well, to regain a former state or condition after misfortune

**recoverable**, *re-kuv'er-a-bl*, *a*. That may be recovered or regained, that may be obtained from a debtor or possessor

**recoverer**, *re-kuv'er'er*, *n*. One who recovers

**recovery**, *re-kuv'er-i*, *n*. Act of recovering, regaining, or obtaining restoration from sickness, restoration from an unfortunate position, the obtaining of something by legal procedure

**recreancy**, *re-kre'ant si*, *n*. [*Recreant* and *-cy*] State or quality of a recreant, a cowardly yielding mean spiritdness

**recreant**, *re-kre'ant*, *a*. [O *Fr* *recreant*, giving up owning defeat, *pp* of *recoire*, fr *L L* *recedere*, to come in, to confess defeat—*L* *re*, again, and *cedo*, I believe. *Comp* *miscreant*, *CREED*] Yielding to an enemy in a cowardly way, craven, cowardly, mean-spirited, apostate — *n*. One who basely yields in combat, one who begs for mercy, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch

**recreantly**, *re-kre'ant-li*, *adv*. In a recreant manner, basely, falsely

**recreate**, *re-kre'at*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recreated*, *re-kre'at'ed*, *pp* *recreating*, *re-kre'at'ing* [*L* *recreo*, *recreatum*—*re*, and *creo*, I create

**CREATE**] To revive or reanimate, to enliven, to refresh after toil, to gratify to divert, to amuse — *v* *t* To take recreation

**recreate**, *re-kre'at*, *v* *t* [*Prefix* *re*, and *create*] To create again or anew

**recreation**, *re-kre'at'shon*, *n*. [*Fr* *recreation*, *RECREAT*] Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil, relief from toil or pain, pleasurable occupation in sorrow or distress, amusement, entertainment

**recreative**, *re-kre'at-iv*, *a*. [*Recreate* and *-ite*] Serving to recreate, refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, diverting

**recrement**, *re-kre'ment*, *n*. [*Fr* *recrement*, *L* *recrementum*, fr *re*, back, and *cerno*, I separate. *DISCERN*] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful, refuse, dross — **recremental**, *re-kre'men'tal*, *a*. Of the nature of recrement, dross, refuse

**recriminat**, *re-krim'in-át*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recriminat*, *re-krim'in-át'ed*, *pp* *recriminat*, *re-krim'in-át'ing* [*Fr* *recriminare*, fr *L* *re*, back, and *crimino*, I accuse, *crimen*, a charge. *CRIME*] To return one accusation with another, to retort an accusation upon another — *v* *t* To accuse in return

**recriminat**, *re-krim'in-át'shon*, *n*. [*Fr* *recriminatio*. See *prec*] Act of re-  
criminating, the return of one accusation with another, an accusation brought by an accused person against the accuser upon the same fact a counter-accusation

**recriminative**, *re-krim'in-át-iv*, *a*. *Re-*  
criminating or retorting accusation

**recriminat**, *re-krim'in-át-or*, *n*. One who re-  
criminates

**recrudescence**, *re-kro-des'*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recrudesced*, *re-kro-des'*, *pp* *recrudescing*, *re-kro-des'ing* [*L* *recrudesco*—*re*, again, and *crudeo*, I become raw, fr *crūsus*, raw. *CRUDE*] To become raw or sore again, to revive or show renewed activity, to be renewed, as evils

**recrudescence**, *re-kro-des'en-si*, *n*. The state of being recrudescence, renewed outbreak, *mid* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission

**recrudescence**, *re-kro-des'en-si*, *n*. [*Fr* *recrudescent*, growing raw, sore, or painful again  
*recrui*, *re-kro'it*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recrui*, *re-kro'it'ed*, *pp* *recrui*, *re-kro'it'ing* [*Fr* *recruter*, fr *recrute*, a recruiting, a participant noun fr *O* *Fr* *recroistre*, *pp* *recra*, fr *L* *recresco*—*re*, again, and *creco*, I grow (seen in *crecent*, *increase*, &c.) *CRESCENT*] To repair, to make up by fresh supplies for anything wasted, to restore the lost health, strength, or spirits of, to supply with newly enlisted soldiers — *v* *t* To gain new supplies of anything wasted, to regain flesh health, spirits, &c., to gain new supplies of men, to raise new soldiers — *n*. A soldier newly enlisted one who is newly brought to join any party

**recruter**, *re-kro'it'er*, *n*. One who recruits  
**recruiting**, *re-kro'it'ing*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recruited*, *re-kro'it'ed*, *pp* *recruiting*, *re-kro'it'ing* [*Fr* *recruter*, fr *recrute*, a recruiting, a participant noun fr *O* *Fr* *recroistre*, *pp* *recra*, fr *L* *recresco*—*re*, again, and *creco*, I grow (seen in *crecent*, *increase*, &c.) *CRESCENT*] To repair, to make up by fresh supplies for anything wasted, to restore the lost health, strength, or spirits of, to supply with newly enlisted soldiers — *v* *t* To gain new supplies of anything wasted, to regain flesh health, spirits, &c., to gain new supplies of men, to raise new soldiers — *n*. A soldier newly enlisted one who is newly brought to join any party

**recruit**, *re-kro'it'er*, *n*. One who recruits  
**recruiting**, *re-kro'it'ing*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recruited*, *re-kro'it'ed*, *pp* *recruiting*, *re-kro'it'ing* [*Fr* *recruter*, fr *recrute*, a recruiting, a participant noun fr *O* *Fr* *recroistre*, *pp* *recra*, fr *L* *recresco*—*re*, again, and *creco*, I grow (seen in *crecent*, *increase*, &c.) *CRESCENT*] To repair, to make up by fresh supplies for anything wasted, to restore the lost health, strength, or spirits of, to supply with newly enlisted soldiers — *v* *t* To gain new supplies of anything wasted, to regain flesh health, spirits, &c., to gain new supplies of men, to raise new soldiers — *n*. A soldier newly enlisted one who is newly brought to join any party

**recruitment**, *re-kro'it'ment*, *n*. The act of recruiting

**rectangle**, *rek'tang-gl*, *n*. [*L* *rectangulus*—*rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle. *RIGHT*, *ANGLE*] A right-angled parallelogram, a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles

**rectangular**, *rek'tang-gú-ler*, *a*. [*See* *prec*] Right-angled, having one or more right angles

**rectangularly**, *rek'tang-gú-ler-li*, *adv*. In a rectangular manner, with or at right angles

**rectifiable**, *rek'ti-fi-a-bl*, *a*. That may be rectified

**rectification**, *rek'ti-fi-ká'shon*, *n*. Act or operation of rectifying or setting right that which is wrong, the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation

**rectifier**, *rek'ti-fi'er*, *n*. One who or that which rectifies, a refiner of alcohol

**rectify**, *rek'ti-fi*, *v* *t* pret & pp *rectified*, *rek'ti-fi'd*, *pp* *rectifying*, *rek'ti-fi'ing* [*Fr* *rectifier*, fr *L* *rectus*, right, and *facio*, I make.] To make right, as that which is wrong, erroneous, or false, to correct, to amend, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, to convert (alcohol) into gin, &c., by flavouring specially

**rectilinear**, *rek'ti-lín'ér*, *a*. [*L* *rectus*, right, straight, and *linea*, a line] Consisting of a straight line or lines, bounded by straight lines, straight

**rectilinearly**, *rek'ti-lín'ér-li*, *adv*. In a rectilinear manner, in a right line

**rectilinearly**, *rek'ti-lín'ér-ar'i-ti*, *n*. State of being rectilinear

**rectiserial**, *rek-ti-sé'ri-al*, *a*. [*L* *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row] Disposed in a straight line or row

**rectitude**, *rek'tú-d*, *n*. [*Fr* *rectitude*, *L* *rectitudo*, lit straightness, fr *rectus* *pp* of *rego*, I keep or lead straight. *RECTUS*] Rightness of principle or practice, integrity, probity, uprightness, honesty

**recto**, *rek'tó*, *n*. [*From* *L* *rectus*, right. See *prec*] A right-hand page when a book is open, the first page of a folio or leaf, always odd in number opposed to *verso*

**rector**, *rek'tór*, *n*. [*L* *rector*, a ruler or governor, fr *rego* *rectus*, I rule or govern. *REGENT*] A ruler, a clergyman of the English Church who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c., an Episcopal clergyman in full charge of a congregation, a head or princeps of certain institutions, chiefly academical

**rectorial**, *rek'tór-i-al*, *a*. Pertaining to a rector or rectory

**rectorship**, *rek'tór-ship*, *n*. The office or rank of a rector

**rectory**, *rek'tó-ri*, *n*. A parish church or spiritual living held by a rector, a rector's manse or parsonage house

**rectum**, *rek'tum*, *n*. [*L* *rectum*, lit straight thing, straight intestine, neut of *rectus*, *pp* of *rego*. *REGENT*] The third and lowest part of the large intestine opening at the anus

**recumbency**, *re-kum'bén-si*, *n*. [*Recumbent* and *-cy*] State of being recumbent, posture of reclining or lying, rest, repose; idle state

**recumbent**, *re-kum'bent*, *a*. [*L* *recumbens*, *recumbentis*, *pp* of *recumbo*—*re*, back, and *cumbo* for *cubo*, I lie. *INCUMBENT*] Leaning reclining, reposing, inactive

**recumbently**, *re-kum'bent-li*, *adv*. In a recumbent posture

**recuperate**, *re-kú-per'at*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recuperated*, *re-kú-per'at'ed*, *pp* *recuperating*, *re-kú-per'at'ing* [*L* *recupero*, *recuperatum*. *RECOVER*] To recover, to regain — *v* *t* To recover, to regain health

**recuperation**, *re-kú-per'at'shon*, *n*. [*L* *recuperatio*] Recovery

**recuperative**, *re-kú-per'at-iv*, *a*. [*Recuperate* and *-ive*, *-ory*] Tending to recovery, pertaining to recovery

**recur**, *re-ker*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recurred*, *re-ker'd*, *pp* *recurring*, *re-ker'ing* [*L* *recurre*—*re*, back, and *curro*, I run. *CURRENT*] To return or go back to resort, to have recourse, to return to the thought or mind to occur or be repeated at a stated interval or according to some regular rule

**recurrence**, *re-ker'tens*, *n*. [*Recurrent* and *-ence*] Act of recurring, return, resort, recurrence

**recurrent**, *re-ker'tent*, *a*. [*L* *recurrens*, *recurrentis* *pp* of *recuro*. *RECUR*] Recurring from time to time, returning at intervals turned back in its course

**recurring**, *re-ker'ing*, *a*. Returning again — *Recurring* or circulating decimals. See *CIRCULATING*

**recurrate**, *re-ker'at*, *a*. Recurred, bent backward

**recurve**, *re-ker'v*, *v* *t* pret & pp *recurved*, *re-ker'v'd*, *pp* *recurving*, *re-ker'v'ing* [*L*







with a red tail, a European singing bird allied to the redbreast, also a bird of North America.

**red-tape**, red'tāp, *n* [From the red tape used in Government offices to tie up documents.] Excessive regard to official routine and formality — *a* Characterized by excessive routine or official formality, similarly red tapism, red tapist

**reduce**, rē-dūs', *v* *t* pret & pp *reduced*, rē-dūs't, ppr *reducing*, rē-dūs'ing [L. *reducō*, I lead or bring back, restore, reduce—*re*, back, and *ducō*, I lead=Fr *reducere*, DUKT.] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad, to bring down, to lower to make less in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value, to bring down in dignity or excellence, to degrade, to bring into subjection, to subdue, to bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species, to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, to change, as numbers from one denomination into another, without altering their value, to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone

**reducer**, rē-dūs'er, *n* One who reduces

**reducible**, rē-dūs'i-bl, *a* That may be reduced

**reductio ad absurdum**, rē-dū'k'āb'ō ad ab-sēr'dūm, *n* [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves, not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it

**reduction**, rē-dū'k'shon, *n* [Fr *reduction*, L. *reductio*, fr *reducō* REDUCE.] Act of reducing, or state of being reduced, act of making less, or state of being less, diminution, curtailment, conversion into another state or form, conquest, subjugation, the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another, the arithmetical rule by which this is done

**redundance**, redundance rē-dūn'dan-s, rē-dūn'dans, *n* [Fr *redundance*, L. *redundantia* See next.] State or quality of being redundant, superfluous quantity, superfluity, superabundance, superfluity of words

**redundant**, rē-dūn'dant, *a* [Fr *redundant*, L. *redundans*, *antis*, ppr of *redundō*, REDOUND.] Overflowing, superfluous, excessive, superabundant, having more words than are necessary or useful, diffuse

**redundantly**, rē-dūn'dan'tl, *adv* In a redundant manner, with superfluity or excess

**reduplicate**, rē-dū'pli-kāt, *v* *t* pret & pp *reduplicated*, rē-dū'pli-kāt-ed, ppr *reduplicating*, rē-dū'pli-kāt-ing [L. *reduplico*, *reduplicare*=*re* and *duplico*, I double

**REDUPPLICATE**] To double again, to repeat the initial syllable or part of a word—*v* *i* To be doubled or repeated, to undergo reduplication

**reduplication**, rē-dū'pli-kā'shon, *n* The act of reduplicating or doubling in *philol* the repetition of a root or initial syllable, as in the conjugation of certain verbs—the new syllable formed by reduplication

**red-water**, red'wā-ter, *n* A disease of cattle in which the urine is discoloured with blood

**redwing**, red'wīng, *n* A species of thrush with red wings

**redwood**, red'wūd, *n* A name of various trees especially a valuable Californian conifer

**re-echo**, rē-ē'kō, *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *echo*] To echo back, to reverberate—*v* *i* To echo back, to turn back, or be reverberated, as an echo—*n* The echo of an echo

**reech**, rēch', *a* [A form of *reel*, *fr* *reel*] smoky, sooty, foul [Shak.]

**reed**, rēd, *n* [O E. *rede* A Sax. *hred*=O Sax. *hrod*, D *riet*, ried, O H G *hriot*, a reed, G *riet*, ried; comp also *fr* *readan* Gael *rihad*, a reed.] A name for many tall broad leaved grasses growing in marshy places or their hollow stems, a musical instrument made from a reed, a rustic pipe, a little tube through which a bassoon, clar-

net, or other instrument is blown, a thin, elastic plate whose vibrations produce the notes of an organ, harmonium, &c., a weavers implement for separating the threads of the warp, &c.

**reed-bird**, rēd'berd, *n* The bobolink

**reed-bunting**, **reed-sparrow**, rēd'bunt-ing, rēd'spar-ō, *n* One of the British buntings, a bird that frequents reeds, &c

**reeded**, rēd'ed, *a* Covered or furnished with reeds

**reed-grass**, rēd'gras, *n* A name given to various large grasses or reeds

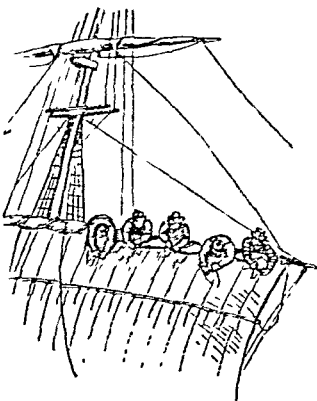
**reed-mace**, rēd'mās, *n* A British plant, tall, stout, and erect, cat's-tail

**reed-organ**, rēd'or-gan, *n* A harmonium or American organ

**reed-pipe**, rēd'pīp, *n* A musical pipe made of reed

**reedy**, rēd'i, *a* Abounding with reeds, having the quality of a reed in tone, *e* harsh and thin, as a voice

**reef**, rēf, *n* [From D *reef*, *rif*, *ruf*, a reef =L G *ref*, *ref*, Icel *ref*, Dan *ref*, reb Sw *ref*, *ref*] The part of a sail which can be drawn together and fastened by small cords (reef-points) so as to expose a smaller area to the wind—*v* *t* pret & pp *reefed*, rēf't,



Reefing a Sail

ppr *reefing*, rēf'ing To take in a reef or reefs in, to reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard

**reef**, rēf, *n* [Same as D *rif*, a reef, Icel *rif*, Dan *ref*, reb Sw *ref* G *riff* *ref*, fr root of *rif*] A mass or range of rocks in the sea at or near the surface, a shoal, a vein or lode containing gold

**reef-band**, rēf'band, *n* A horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it

**reefer**, rēf'er, *n* One who reefs, a midshipman

**reef-point**, rēf'pōint, *n* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail when reefed

**reefy**, rēf'i, *a* Full of reefs or rocks

**reek**, rēk, *n* [A Sax *reek*, smoke, vapour =O Fris. *reik*, Icel *reykr*, D and L G *rook*, Dan *rook* Sw *rök*, G *rauch* Lith *ridis*, smoke Corresponding verbs are A. Sax *riokan*, *reokan*, D *rook* *riken*, G *rauchen*, *riechen*, &c.] Vapour; steam, exhalation, fume smoke—*v* *t* pret & pp *reeked*, rēkt, ppr *reeking* *reek* To smoke, to steam to exhale to emit vapour

**reeky**, rēk'i, *a* Giving out reek or fumes [Shak.]

**reel**, rēl, *n* [A. Sax *hred*, *hred* a reel, Icel *hrell* a weaver's rod or sley] A bobbin for thread used in sewing a machine on which yarn is wound, or something similar, a revolving appliance attached to a fishing-rod, and around which the line is wound

—*v* *t* pret & pp *reeled*, rēld, ppr *reeling*, rēl'ing To wind upon a reel

**reel**, rēl, *v* *t* pret & pp *reeled*, rēld, ppr *reeling*, rēl'ing [O E. *reale*, *ryle*, to roll, to reel, perhaps from *reel*, the implement.] To stagger or sway in walking, to whirl, to have a whirling or giddy sensation — *n* A staggering motion as that of a drunk man

**reel**, rēl, *n* [Gael *realt*, a reel] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland—*v* *t* pret & pp *reeled*, rēld, ppr *reeling*, rēl'ing To perform the dance called a reel

**re-elect**, rē-ē'lekt', *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *elect*] To elect again

**re-election**, rē-ē'lek'shon, *n* Election a second time, or repeated election

**re-eligible**, rē-ē'l-i-j-i-bl, *a* Eligible for re-election

**re-embark**, rē-em'bark', *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *embark*] To embark or put on board again —*v* *i* To embark or go on board again

**re-embarkation**, rē-em'bar-kā'shon, *n* The act of re-embarking

**re-enact**, rē-en'akt', *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *enact*] To enact again

**re-enactment**, rē-en'akt'ment, *n* The enacting or passing of a law a second time

**re-enforce**, rē-en-fōrs, *v* *t* Same as re-force

**re-engage**, rē-en-gāy', *v* *t* and *i* [Prefix *re*, and *engage*] To engage a second time

**re-enlist**, rē-en-list', *v* *t* and *i* [Prefix *re*, and *enlist*] To enlist a second time

**re-enter**, rē-en'ter, *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *enter*] To enter again or anew—*v* *i* To enter anew —Re-entering angle, an angle pointing inwards, fort the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place

**re-entrance**, rē-en'trans, *n* The act of re-entering or entering again

**re-enter**, rē-en'ter, *n* An entering again, in law, the resuming possession of lands lately lost

**re-erect**, rē-ē'rekt', *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *erect*] To erect again or anew

**re-establish**, rē-es-tab'lish', *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *establish*] To establish anew, to fix or confirm again

**re-establisher**, rē-es-tab'lish'er, *n* One who re-establishes

**re-establishment**, rē-es-tab'lish'ment, *n* Act of re-establishing

**reeve**, rēv, *n* [A. Sax *grefa*, a steward, a person in authority, origin doubtful *sherrif* =*shire-reeve*] A bailiff, a steward, a peace officer now used only in such words as *borough-reeve*, *port-reeve*, &c

**reeve**, rēv, *n* [Origin doubtful] A bird, the female of the ruff

**reeve**, rēv, *v* *t* and *i* pret & pp *reeved* or *rove*, rēd, rōv ppr *reeving*, rēv'ing [From *reef*, the nautical term.] To pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, ring-bolt, &c., to run or pass through such hole

**re-examination**, rē-eg-zām'nā'shon *n* A renewed or repeated examination

**re-examine**, rē-eg-zām-in, *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *examine*] To examine anew

**re-export**, rē-eks-pōrt', *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *export*] To export again, to export after having been imported—*n* *a* *re-eks'port* Any commodity re-exported

**re-exportation**, rē-eks-pōrt tā'shon, *n* The act of re-exporting

**re-fashion**, rē-fā'shon, *v* *t* [Prefix *re*, and *fashion*] To fashion or form into shape a second time

**re-fasten**, rē-fā'sh'n, *v* *t* To fasten again

**refection**, rēf'ek'shon, *n* [Fr *refectio* fr L. *refectio*, refreshment, fr *reficere*, *refectus* I restore, I refresh—*re*, again, and *ficio* I make] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue a repast

**refectory**, rēf'ek'tōr-i, *n* [L. *ref* *ref* *refectum*, place of refreshment. See *pre*] A room for refreshment or meals, an eating room, an apartment in convents where meals are taken

**refer**, rēf'er, *v* *t* pret & pp *referred* rēf'erd', ppr *referring* rēf'er'ing [L. *referre* to bring back, to refer, &c.—*re* back, and *ferre*, to carry FERTILE] To trace or







duence, obstinate, stubborn, ungovernable, unmanageable, resisting ordinary treatment, as metals that are difficult of fusion — *n.* A refractory person

**refragable**, *rē-fra-ga-b'l*, *a* [*L.L. refragabilis*, fr. *L. refrago*, I oppose—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, I break. REFRACT.] That may be opposed, resisted, gainsaid, or refuted.

**refrain**, *rē-frān'*, *v* t pret & pp *refrained*, *rē-frān'd*, ppr *refraining*, *rē-frān'ing* [*Fr. refréner*, to bridle in or restrain, fr. *L. refrénare*—*re*, back, and *frēnum*, a rein or bridle.] To hold back or restrain, to keep from action (with reflexive pronoun) — *v* i. To keep one's self from action or interference, to hold back, to forbear, to abstain followed by *from*

**refrain**, *rē-frān'*, *n* [*Fr. refrain*, fr. *O Fr. refraindre* to repeat, to sing, *L. refringere*—*re*, again, and *frango*, I break. REFRACT.] The burden of a song, a part repeated at the end of every stanza, a kind of musical repetition

**refrainment**, *rē-frān'ment*, *n* The act of refraining

**refrangibility**, *rē-frān'jū-bil'i-ti*, *n* [*Fr. refrangibilité*] Quality or state of being refrangible, susceptibility of being refracted.

**refrangible**, *rē-frān'jū-b'l*, *a* [*Fr. refrangible*, fr. *L. re*, and *frango* REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted, subject to refraction, as rays of light

**refresh**, *rē-fresh'*, *v* t pret & pp *refreshed*, *rē-fresh't*, ppr *refreshing*, *rē-fresh'ing* [*O Fr. rafraichir*, *Fr. rafraichir*, to refresh, fr. *re*, again, and *O Fr. frēre*—*E. fresh* FRESH.] To make fresh or vigorous again, to give new strength to, to relieve after fatigue or depression, to invigorate, to revive, to reanimate, to renew, to freshen

**refresher**, *rē-fresh'er*, *n* One who or that which refreshes, among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when the case continues for some time

**refreshing**, *rē-fresh'ing*, *pa* Acting so as to refresh, invigorating, reanimating, enlivening — *Fr. refreshingly*, *rē-fresh'ing-lī*, *adv* In a refreshing manner

**refreshment**, *rē-fresh'ment*, *n* The act of refreshing, that which refreshes that which gives fresh strength or vigour; in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink

**refrigerant**, *rē-frī-jē-rant*, *a* [*Fr. refrigerant*, fr. *L. refrigerans* ppr *refrigerans* REFRI-GER-ANT.] Cooling, allaying heat

**REFRI-GER-ANT**, *REFRI-GER-ANT*, *a* A medicine which abates heat or cools, anything which cools or allays

**refrigerate**, *rē-frī-jē-rāt*, *v* t pret & pp *refrigerated*, *rē-frī-jē-rāt-ed* ppr *refrigerating*, *rē-frī-jē-rāt-ing* [*L. refrigero* refrigeratū—*re*, again, and *frigo*, I make cool, fr. *frigus*, frigors, cold. FRIGID.] To cool, to allay the heat of, to refresh

**refrigeration**, *rē-frī-jē-rā'shon*, *n* [*Fr. refrigeration*] Act of refrigerating or cooling, abatement of heat, state of being cooled, the operation of cooling words and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation

**refrigerative**, *rē-frī-jē-rāt-iv*, *a* [*Refrigeratē* and *iv*] Cooling, refrigerating

**refrigerator**, *rē-frī-jē-rāt-er*, *n* That which refrigerates, an apparatus for cooling wort, beer, &c., a chest or chamber holding ice to cool articles of food or drink in warm weather; an apparatus for the manufacture of artificial ice or ice-cream, a refrigerating machine, a refrigerator

**refrigeratorius**, *rē-frī-jē-rā-tō-rī*, *a* [*L. refrigeratorius*] Refrigerating cooling, mitigating heat — *n.* A refrigerator

**refringent**, *rē-frīn'jent*, *a* [*L. refringens*, *re*, back, and *frango* I break. REFRACT.] Refractive refracting

**refuge**, *rē-fūj*, *n* [*Fr. refuge*, fr. *L. refugium*, fr. *refugio* I flee back—*re*, back, and *fugio*, I flee only. FU-GE-RE.] That which shelters or protects from danger, distress or calamity, protection from danger or distress, an asylum, a retreat, a shelter, a stronghold,

an institution where destitute or homeless persons find temporary shelter; an expedient to secure protection or defence, a device, contrivance, shift — *v* t pret & pp *refuged*, *rē-fūj'd*, ppr *refusing* *rē-fūj'ing* To shelter, to protect — *v* i. To take shelter

**refugee**, *rē-fūj'*, *n* [*Fr. réfugié*] One who flees for refuge to a place of safety, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety

**refulgence**, *rē-fūljens*, *rē-fūljens*, *ri-fūlj'en-si*, *n* [*L. refulgens* See next.] State or quality of being refulgent, splendour, brilliancy

**refulgent**, *rē-fūlj'jent*, *a* [*L. refulgens*, ppr of *refulgeo*—*re*, again, and *fulgeo*, I shine. FUL-GEN-] Casting a bright light, shining, splendid

**refulgently**, *rē-fūlj'jent-lī*, *adv* In a refulgent manner, with great brightness

**refund**, *rē-fund'*, *v* t pret & pp *refunded*, *rē-fund'ed*, ppr *refunding*, *rē-fund'ing* [*Fr. refondre*, *re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] To pay back, to repay, to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken, to restore, to reimburse

**refund**, *rē-fund'er*, *n* One who refunds

**refurbish**, *rē-fer-bish*, *v* t [*Prefix re*, and *surbush*] To refurbish a second time or anew

**refurnish**, *rē-fer-nish*, *v* t [*Prefix re*, and *furnish*] To furnish anew, to resupply with furniture

**refusable**, *rē-fūz'a-b'l*, *a* Capable of being refused

**refusal**, *rē-fūz'al*, *n* [*Refuse* and *-al*] Act of refusing, denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance, the choice of taking or refusing, option, preemption

**refuse**, *rē-fūz'*, *v* t pret & pp *refused*, *rē-fūz'd*, ppr *refusing*, *rē-fūz'ing* [*Fr. refuser*, to refuse=I *refusare* *Fr. refusar*, *Sp. recusar*, supposed to owe its origin partly to *L. recusare* to refuse (whence *recusant*), partly to *refutare*, to refute or repel (whence *refute*)] To deny, as a request demand, invitation, or command, to decline to do or grant, to decline to accept, to reject, to deny the request, to say no to, to *refuse* To decline a request or offer; not to comply

**refuse**, *rē-fūz'*, *a* [*Fr. refus*, probably fr. *L. refusus* ppr of *refundere*—*re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour. FUSE.] Rejected, worthless, left as of no value — *n* That which is refused or rejected as useless, waste matter, rags, sediment, scum, dross

**refuser**, *rē-fūz'er*, *n* One who refuses or rejects

**refutability**, *rē-fūt'a-bil'i-ti* or *rēfūtā-bil'i-ti*, *n* Capability of being refuted

**refutable**, *rē-fūt'a-bil* or *rēfūtā-bil*, *a* That may be refuted or disproved

**refutation**, *rē-fūtā'shon*, *n* [*Fr. réfutation*, *L. refutatio*] Act or process of refuting or disproving, the act of proving to be false or erroneous, confutation, disproof

**refutator**, *rē-fūt'a-tō-rī*, *a* Tending to refute, containing refutation

**refute**, *rē-fūt'*, *v* t pret & pp *refuted*, *rē-fūt'ed*, ppr *refuting*, *rē-fūt'ing* [*Fr. réfuter*, *L. refutare*—*re*, back, and old *futo*, I pour, as in *confute*—which see.] To disprove, to overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof, to confute to prove to be false or erroneous

**refuter**, *rē-fūt'er*, *n* One who refutes

**reclaim**, *rē-klām'*, *v* t [*Prefix re*, and *gain*] To gain or obtain anew, to recover; to retrieve, to reach again

**regal**, *rē-gal*, *a* [*O Fr. regal*, fr. *L. regalis*, royal, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king, fr. stem of *rego*, I rule, the same root being also seen in *E. right*, *rich* Royal is a doublet of the same word, and *regim*, *regent*, &c., have a like origin, as also—*in correct*, *direct*, &c.] Pertaining to a king, kingly, royal

**regale**, *rē-gāl'*, *v* t pret & pp *regaled*, *rē-gāl'ed*, ppr *regaling*, *rē-gāl'ing* [*Fr. régaler*, to treat, perhaps fr. *L. regal*, royal, to treat royally, or fr. prefix *re*, and an old verb *galan*, to rejoice probably fr. root of *Goth galjan*, to rejoice, akin to *gala*]

To refresh in a sumptuous manner, to entertain with something that delights, to gratify, as the senses, to feast — *v* i. To feast, to fare sumptuously — *n.* A splendid feast, a treat

**regalement**, *rē-gāl'ment*, *n* Act of regaling, refreshment, entertainment

**regalia**, *rē-gāl'ia*, *n* pl [*L. pl. neut. of regalis*, kingly, fr. *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.]

Ensigns of royalty, the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c., the insignia or decorations of some societies

**regality**, *rē-gāl'i-ti*, *n* [*L. regalitas*, fr. *Lat regalis*, kingly. REGAL.] Royalty, sovereignty, kingship, in Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king

**regally**, *rē-gāl'ī*, *adv* In a regal or royal manner

**regard**, *rē-gard'*, *v* t pret & pp *regarded*, *rē-gard'ed*, ppr *regarding*, *rē-gard'ing* [*Fr. regarder*, to regard, to observe—*re*, back, and *garder*, to guard, to heed. GUARD.]

To notice with some particularity, to look upon steadily, to observe, to notice, to remark, to attend to with respect, reverence, honour, or the like; to honour or respect, to heed, to mind or care for, to attend to, to lay to heart, to have or to show certain feelings towards, to view in the light of, to consider, to reckon, to put on the same footing as, to have relation to, to relate to—As regards (impers.), with regard to, as respects, as concerns — *n* [*Fr. regard*, fr. the verb.] Look or gaze, a looking at, relation, reference, respect, attention of the mind with a feeling of interest, notice, heed, care, feeling arising from a sense of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration, respect, esteem, affection, deference, pl. good wishes compliments

**regardant**, *rē-gard'ant*, *a* [*Regard* and *-ant*] Regarding, watching, in her applied to an animal whose face is turned backwards in an attitude of vigilance

**regardful**, *rē-gard'fūl*, *a* Having or paying regard

**regardfully**, *rē-gard'fūl-lī*, *adv* In a regardful manner; attentively, heedfully

**regarding**, *rē-gard'ing*, *prep* [*Lake concerning*, during, &c., a participle now established as a preposition.] Respecting, concerning, relating to

**regardless**, *rē-gard'les*, *a* Without regard or heed, heedless, negligent, careless

**regardlessly**, *rē-gard'les-lī*, *adv* In a regardless manner, carelessly, negligently

**regardlessness**, *rē-gard'les-ness*, *n* Quality of being regardless

**regather**, *rē-gath'er*, *v* t [*Prefix re*, and *gather*] To gather or collect again

**regatta**, *rē-gat'a*, *n* [*It*—originally a gondola race in Venice etymology doubtful.] A race in which yachts or boats contend for prizes

**regelation**, *rē-jē-lā'shon*, *n* [*L. re*, again, and *gelatio*, *gelationis*, a freezing, fr. *gelare*, to freeze. CONGEAL.] The freezing together of pieces of moist ice when placed in contact with one another

**regency**, *rē-jen-si*, *n* [*Fr. regence* *L.L. regentia*, fr. *L. regens*, ppr of *rego*, I rule. REGENT.] Rule or government, especially, the government, office, or jurisdiction of a regent, a body of men intrusted with the power of a regent

**regenerate**, *rē-jen'e-rāt*, *v* t pret & pp *regenerated*, *rē-jen'e-rāt-ed*, ppr *regenerating*, *rē-jen'e-rāt-ing* [*L. regenero*, *regeneratus*—*re*, again, and *gigno*, I beget. GENERATE.]

To generate or beget anew, to make to be born anew, to bring into a new and better state, to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God.

— *n* [*L. regeneratus*] Generated or born anew, renovated in heart, changed from a natural to a spiritual state

**regenerateness**, *rē-jen'e-rā-si*, *n* The state of being regenerated







**reign**, rân, v. i. pret. & pp *reigned*, rând, ppr *reigning*, rân'ing. [O Fr *reigner*, *regner*, Fr *regner*, to reign, fr L *regnare*, to rule, fr *regnum*, a kingdom, fr *rego*, I rule. **REGAL**] To be in actual possession of royal, sovereign, or supreme power, to be king; to rule, to govern, to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority, to hold the supreme power to be predominant, to prevail — n. [O Fr *reigne*, Fr *régne*, fr L *regnum*] Royal authority, sovereignty, supreme power; supremacy, the time during which a sovereign possesses the supreme authority, kingdom, empire, dominion, power, sway.

**reilluminate**, rē-lū-mī-nāt, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *illuminate*] To illuminate or enlighten again.

**reimburse**, rē-im-bers', v. t. pret. & pp *reimbursed*, rē-im-berst', ppr *reimbursing*, rē-im-bers'ing. [Fr *rembourser*, fr L *re*, again, in, in, and L *burso*, a purse or treasury. **PURSE**] To refund, to replace in a treasury, to pay back, to pay back to, to render an equivalent to for money or other expenditure.

**reimbursement**, rē-im-bers'ment, n. Act of reimbursing, repayment.

**reimplant**, rē-im-plan't, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *implant*] To implant again.

**reimport**, rē-im-pōrt', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *import*] To import again, to carry back to the country of exportation — n. rē-im-pōrt. Something reimported.

**reimportation**, rē-im-pōrt-ā'shon, n. The act of reimporting, that which is reimported.

**reimpose**, rē-im-pōz', t. t. [Prefix *re*, and *impose*] To impose or levy anew.

**reimposition**, rē-im-pō-zī'shon, n. Act of reimposing.

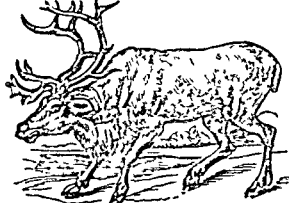
**reimprint**, rē-im-prin't, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *imprint*] To imprint or print again.

**reimprison**, rē-im-prī-zōn, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *imprison*] To imprison again.

**reimprisonment**, rē-im-prī-zōn-ment, n. The act of reimprisoning, especially for the same cause.

**rein**, rân, n. [Fr *réne*, O Fr *resne*, It *redino*, fr *re*, retro, I hold back—*re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold — **RETAIN**] The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver of a horse restrains and governs him anything used similarly, fig an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing, restraint — v. t. pret. & pp *reined*, rând, ppr *reining*, rân'ing. To govern by a rein or bridle, to restrain, to control, v. i. To obey therein.

**reindeer**, rân-dēr, n. [Heel *Arcti-dyn*, Sw *rendjer*, Dan *reinsdyr*, a reindeer, from



Reindeer

the Finnish or Lappish name] A deer of northern Europe, Asia, and America, with broad branched antlers, used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders.

**reindeer-moss**, rân-dēr-mos, n. A lichen which furnishes winter food for the reindeer.

**reinforce**, rē-in-fōrs', v. t. pret. & pp *reinforced*, rē-in-fōrs't', ppr *reinforcing*, rē-in-fōrs'ing. [Prefix *re*, and *enforce*] To strengthen by new assistance or support, as troops or ships — n. An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it, the part of a cannon nearest the breach.

**reinforcement**, rē-in-fōrs'ment, n. Act

of reinforcing, additional troops or ships to augment an army or fleet.

**reinsless**, rân'les, a. Without rein, without restraint, unchecked.

**reins**, rânz, n. pl. [Fr *reins* the loins, fr L *ren*, *renis*, the kidney] The kidneys or region of the kidneys, the lower part of the back, the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.

**reinsert**, rē-in-sert', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *insert*] To insert a second time.

**reinsertion**, rē-in-sert'shon, n. The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted.

**reinspect**, rē-in-spek't, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *inspect*] To inspect again.

**reinspection**, rē-in-spek'shon, n. The act of reinspection.

**reinspire**, rē-in-spir', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *inspire*] To inspire anew.

**reinstall**, rē-in-stāl', t. t. [Prefix *re*, and *install*] To install again.

**reinstalment**, rē-in-stāl'ment, n. The act of reinstalling.

**reinstatement**, rē-in-stāt'ment, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *instatement*] To instate anew, to replace in a former state, to restore to a former position.

**reinsurance**, rē-in-shū-rāns, n. The act of reinsuring, a renewal or second insurance, a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers.

**reinsure**, rē-in-shōr', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *insure*] To insure again.

**reinsurer**, rē-in-shōr'er, n. One who reinsures.

**reinter**, rē-in-ter', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *inter*] To inter again.

**reinterrogate**, rē-in-ter-rō-gāt, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *interrogate*] To interrogate again, to question repeatedly.

**reintroduce**, rē-in-trō-dūs', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *introduce*] To introduce again.

**reintroduction**, rē-in-trō-dūs'shon, n. A fresh introduction.

**reinvest**, rē-in-vest', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *invest*] To invest again.

**reinvestigate**, rē-in-vest'it-gāt, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *investigate*] To investigate again.

**reinvestigation**, rē-in-vest'it-gāt'shon, n. Act of reinvestigating.

**reinvestment**, rē-in-vest'ment, n. Act of reinvesting.

**reinvigorate**, rē-in-vī-gor-āt, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *invigorate*] To revive vigour in, to reanimate.

**reissue**, rē-īsh'v, v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *issue*] To issue a second time, to send out or put forth a second time (as bank notes) — n. A second or repeated issue.

**reiterate**, rē-ī-ter-āt, v. t. pret. & pp *reiterated*, rē-ī-ter-āt-ed, ppr *reiterating*, rē-ī-ter-āt-ing. [Fr *réitérer*, fr L *re*, again, and *itero*, *iteratus*, I repeat. **ITERATE**] To repeat again and again, to do, or especially to say, repeatedly.

**reiteration**, rē-ī-ter-āt'shon, n. Act of reiterating, repetition.

**reiterate**, rē-ī-ter-āt'v, n. [Reiterate and *iter*] A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word, a word signifying repeated or intense action.

**reject**, rē-jekt', v. t. pret. & pp *rejected*, rē-jekt'ed, ppr *rejecting*, rē-jekt'ing. [O Fr *rejetter*, fr L *re*, again, and *ejicere*, to throw away, to cast off, to discard, to repel, to reject, to forsake, to refuse to receive or accept, to decline, to decline laughingly or harshly, to refuse to grant.]

**rejecter**, rē-jekt'er, n. One that rejects or refuses.

**rejection**, rē-jekt'shon, n. [L *rejection*] Act of rejecting, refusal to accept or grant.

**rejoice**, rē-jōis', v. t. pret. & pp *rejoiced*, rē-jōis't', ppr *rejoicing*, rē-jōis'ing. [Fr *réjoir*, *rejoice*, fr O Fr *rejoir*, *rejoicere*, Fr *rejoir*, *rejoicere*, to rejoice, fr L *re*, and *gaudere*, to rejoice, *JOY*]

To experience joy and gladness in a high degree, to delight, to be joyful or glad, to exult, v. t. To make joyful, to gladden, to delight, to please, to cheer.

**rejoice**, rē-jōis'er, n. One that rejoices.

**rejoicing**, rē-jōis'ing, n. [REJOICE.] Act of expressing joy, the subject of joy, feeling of joy, procedure expressive of joy, festivity.

**rejoin**, rē-jōin', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *join* = Fr *rejoindre*—*re*, and *joindre*, fr L *jungere*, to unite, *JOIN*] To join again, to unite after separation, to join the company of again, to answer or reply (with a clause as object) — v. i. To answer to a reply.

**rejoiner**, rē-jōin'er, n. [An infinitive form Fr *rejoindre*, to rejoin. *Attendant*, *remainder* are similar forms.] An answer to a reply, in law, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

**rejudge**, rē-jūj', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *judge*] To judge again.

**rejuvenate**, rē-jū-ven-āt, v. t. pret. & pp *rejuvenated*, rē-jū-ven-āt-ed, ppr *rejuvenating*, rē-jū-ven-āt-ing. [L *re*, again, and *juvens*, young. **JUVENILE**] To restore to youth, to make young again.

**rejuvenation**, rē-jū-ven-āt'shon, n. The act of rejuvenating.

**rejuvenescence**, rē-jū-ven-es'sens, n. [L *re*, and *juvenesco*, I grow young, fr *juvens*, young, and *juvensco*, I grow young, the state of being young again.]

**rejuvenescent**, rē-jū-ven-es'sent, a. [See *prec*] *Becoming or become young again.*

**rekindle**, rē-kīn'dl', v. t. [Prefix *re*, and *kindle*] To kindle again, to inflame again, to rouse anew.

**relapse**, rē-laps', v. i. pret. & pp *relapsed*, rē-laps't', ppr *relapsing*, rē-laps'ing. [L *re*, labor, *lapsus*, I slide back—*re*, back, and *labor*, *lapsus*, I slide or glide. **LAPSE**] To slip or slide back, to return, to fall back, to return to a former state, as of vice or error, to backslide, to fall back, or return from recovery or a convalescent state.

**relate**, rē-lāt', v. t. pret. & pp *related*, rē-lāt'ed, ppr *relating*, rē-lāt'ing. [Fr *relater*, to state, to mention, fr L *relatus*, pp of *refero*—*re*, back, and *latius*, brought (as in *elate*, *oblate*, *translate*)] To tell, to narrate, to recite, to recount, to give orally or in writing, as the particulars of an event, to ally by connection or kindred — v. i. To be related, to mention, or respect, to refer; to stand in some relation followed by *to*;

**related**, rē-lāt'ed, a. Connected by blood or marriage, particularly by blood, standing in some relation or connection.

**relater**, rē-lāt'er, n. One who relates.

**relation**, rē-lāt'shon, n. [Fr *relation*, fr L *relatio*, fr *relatus*. **RELATE**] Act of relating, that which is related or told, narration, recital, account, narrative, respect, reference, regard, connection between things, a certain position of one thing with regard to another, the condition of being such or such in respect to something else.

**relative**, rē-lāt'v, a. [Fr *relativ*, fr *relatus*, pp of *refero*. **RELATIVE**] Having relation or reference, having dependence on or connection with something else, not absolute or existing by itself, considered as belonging to or respecting something else, having close or obvious connection, pertinent, relevant, in gram said of certain pronouns — n. Something considered in its relation to something else, a person related or connected by blood or affinity, strictly, one allied by blood, a relation, a kinsman or kinswoman, that which







To like or enjoy the taste of to have a taste or liking for, to give an agreeable taste to, to savour or smack of — *v* I To have a pleasing taste, to have a flavour — *n* The sensation produced by anything on the palate, savour, flavour, taste, usually pleasing, liking, fondness, delight, that which gives pleasure or delight, savour or flavour, a small quantity just perceptible, a tincture, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating

**relishable**, *rē'lish-a-bl*, *a* Capable of being relished

**listen**, *rē'lis'n*, *v* [Prefix *re*, and *listen*] To listen again or anew

**relive**, *rē'liv*, *v* [Prefix *re*, and *live*] To live again, to revive

**reluctance, reluctance**, *rē'luk'tans* *rē'luk'tan-si*, *n* [*Reluctant* and *-ce*, *-cy*] The state or quality of being reluctant, aversion, unwillingness

**reluctant**, *rē'luk'tant*, *a* [*L* *reluctans* ppr of *reluctor* — *re*, back, and *luctor*, I wrestle, I strive] Struggling or striving against, unwilling to do something loath, averse, backward, acting with slight repugnance

**reluctantly**, *rē'luk'tant-l*, *adv* In a reluctant manner, unwillingly

**relume, relumine**, *rē'lūm*, *rē'lū'min*, *v* [*L* *re*, again, and *lumen*, light LUMINARY] To illuminate again

**rely**, *rē'li*, *v* pret & pp *relied*, *rē'li'd* ppr *relying*, *rē'li'ing* [From *Fr* *relier*, to bind, to attach — *L* *re*, back, and *ligare*, to bind (LIGAMENT)] It was formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (to *rely* one's self upon)

To rest or depend with confidence, as when one is satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or statements, to have confidence, to trust with or upon

**remain**, *rē'mān*, *v* pret & pp *remained*, *rē'mānd*, ppr *remaining*, *rē'mā'ing* [*O* *Fr* *remanere*, to remain, *fr* *L* *remanere* to remain — *re*, back and *maneo*, manes, I stay MANSION] To continue in a place, to continue in an unchanged form or condition, to abide, to stay, to be left after others have withdrawn, to continue after others have left, to be left after any event, to be left as not included or comprised, to be still to deal with, to last or endure — *n* That which is left, remainder, relic, pl that which is left of a human being after life is gone, a dead body, the literary works of one who is dead

**remainder**, *rē'mān'der*, *n* [An infinitive form — *O* *Fr* *remanere*, comp *reponder*] That which remains, anything left after the removal of a part, the residue, remnant, in *arithmetic* the quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction, in *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise — *a* Remaining, left over

**remake**, *rē'māk*, *v* t [Prefix *re*, and *make*] To make anew, to make over again

**remand**, *rē'mand*, *v* pret & pp *remanded*, *rē'mānd*, ppr *remanding* *re-mānd*, *fr* *L* *remandare* to send back — *re*, back, and *maneo* I commit to one's charge MANDATE] To call, send, or order back, to send back to jail, as an accused party — *n* The state of being remanded, the act of remanding

**remnant**, *rē'mān't*, *a* [*L* *remanens*, *remanens*, ppr of *remaneo*, I remain REMANS] Remaining

**remark**, *rē'mārk*, *n* [*Fr* *remarque*, a remark, *remarque* to remark — *re*, prefix *re*, and *marque* MARE] The act of observing or taking notice, notice or observation, an observation in words spoken or written, a comment — *v* t pret & pp *remarked*, *rē'mārk't*, ppr *remarking*, *rē'mārk'ing* To observe, to note in the mind, to give brief utterance of, to utter by way of comment or observation

**re-mark**, *rē'mārk*, *v* t [Prefix *re*, and *mark*] To mark anew or a second time

**remarkable**, *rē'mārk-a-bl*, *a* [*Fr* *remarquable*] Worthy of remark or notice,

observable, conspicuous, striking, unusual, extraordinary, notable, distinguished

**remarkable**, *rē'mārk-a-bl*, *adv* In a remarkable manner, strikingly, singularly, surprisingly

**remarker**, *rē'mārk'er*, *n* One who remarks

**remarque**, *rē'mārk*, *n* [REMARK] A mark on an engraved or etched plate to distinguish a certain number of early impressions of it

**remarriage**, *rē'mā'rij*, *n* Any marriage after the first, a repeated marriage

**remarry**, *rē'mā'ri*, *v* t [Prefix *re*, and *marry*] To marry again or a second time — *v* I To be married again or a second time

**remediable**, *rē'mē'di-a-bl*, *a* That may be remedied or cured, curable

**remedial**, *rē'mē'di-a-l*, *a* [*L* *remedialis*, *fr* *remedium*, a remedy] Affording a remedy, healing, intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil

**remedially**, *rē'mē'di-a-l-l*, *adv* In a remedial manner

**remediless**, *rē'mē-di-less*, *a* Not admitting a remedy, incurable, irretrievable, desperate

**remedy**, *rē'mē-di*, *n* [*L* *remedium*, a remedy — *re*, again, and *medeo*, I heal MEDICAL] That which cures a disease, any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health, cure, restorative, that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind, that which repairs loss or disaster, redress, relief, legal means for the recovery of a right — *v* t pret & pp *remedied*, *rē'mē-di'd* ppr *remedying*, *rē'mē-di'ing* To cure, to heal, to remove, as an evil, to remedy, to remove mischief, to redress, to counteract

**remember**, *rē'mēm'ber*, *v* t pret & pp *remembered*, *rē'mēm'ber'd*, ppr *remembering*, *rē'mēm'ber-ing* [*Fr* *revenir*, to remember, *se* *revenir*, to remember, *fr* *L* *re-memorare* — *L* *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to mind, *fr* *memor*, mindful MEMORABLE] To have in the memory, to bear or keep in mind, to be capable of recalling, not to forget, to put in mind, to remind, to think of, to be mindful of, to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion, to give a gratuity acknowledgment of service done — *v* I To have something in remembrance, to recollect

**rememberer**, *rē'mēm'ber-er*, *n* One that remembers

**remembrance**, *rē'mēm-brans*, *n* [*O* *Fr* *remembrance*, *fr* *revenir*, to remember] The keeping of a thing in mind, power or faculty of memory, memory, time over which memory extends what is remembered, a recollection, a memorial, a keepsake, state of being mindful, regard

**rememberancer**, *rē'mēm'brans-er*, *n* One who reminds, an officer in the exchequer of England, &c., a recorder

**remigrate**, *rē'migrāt*, *v* t [Prefix *re*, and *migrate*] To migrate again

**remigration**, *rē'migrā'shon*, *n* Act of remigrating, migration to a former place

**remind**, *rē'mind*, *v* t [Prefix *re*, and *mind*] To put in mind, to cause to remember to bring to the remembrance of

**reminder**, *rē'mind'er*, *n* One who or that which reminds, a hint that serves to awaken remembrance

**remindful**, *rē'mind'fūl*, *a* Tending or adapted to remind

**remembrance**, *rē'mis'ens*, *n* [*Fr* *remembrance*, *fr* *L* *remiscentia*, *fr* *remisior* I recall to mind — *re*, again, and *misior*, *fr* root *men* whence *mens*, the mind. MENTAL] Recollection, what is recollected or recalled to mind, a relation of what is recollected, account of past incidents within one's personal knowledge

**reminiscent**, *rē'mis-ent*, *a* [*L* *remiscentis* ppr of *remisior* See *prec*] Having remembrance, calling to mind — *n* One who calls to mind

**reminiscential**, *rē'mi-mis-en'shal*, *a* Pertaining to reminiscence

**remiss**, *rē'mis*, *a* [*L* *remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict ppr of *remitto* — *re*, back, and *mitto* I send. MISSION] Not energetic or diligent in performance, careless, negligent, neglectful, inattentive, heedless, slack, wanting earnestness or activity

**remissibility**, *rē'mis-i-bil'i-ti*, *n* Capability of being remitted

**remissible**, *rē'mis'i-bl*, *a* [REMIT] That may be remitted or forgiven

**remission**, *rē'mis'hon*, *n* [*Fr* *remission*, *fr* *L* *remissio*, *fr* *remitto* REMISS] Act of remitting, act of sending to a distance, as money, a giving up, relinquishment, abatement, diminution of intensity, a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, forgiveness, pardon REMISSLY, *rē'mis'fr*, *a* [REMISS] Slackening, relaxing, forgiving, pardoning

**remissly**, *rē'mis'l*, *adv* In a remiss manner, carelessly, negligently, slackly, not vigorously

**remissness**, *rē'mis'ness*, *n* State or quality of being remiss slackness, negligence

**remissory**, *rē'mis'o-ri*, *a* Pertaining to remission, serving or tending to remit

**remit**, *rē'mit*, *v* t pret & pp *remitted*, *rē'mit'ed*, ppr *remitting*, *rē'mit'ing* [*L* *remitto*, I send back — *re*, back, and *mitto*, I send MISSION] To relax in one's duty, to make less intense or active, to abate, to give up in whole or in part, to relinquish, to refrain from exacting punishment for, to forgive or pardon, to transmit or send, as money or bills in payment of goods received, in *Scots law*, to transfer from one judge or tribunal to another — *v* I To slacken, to become less intense or rigorous, to abate in violence for a time, without being intermittent

**remittal**, *rē'mit'al*, *n* [*Remit* and *-al*] A remitting, remittance

**remittance**, *rē'mit'ans*, *n* [*Remit* and *-ance*] Act of remitting, act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, the sum or thing remitted

**remittance**, *rē'mit'ans*, *n* [*Remit* and *-ce*] A person to whom a remittance is sent

**remittent**, *rē'mit'ent*, *a* [*L* *remittens*, ppr of *remitto* REMIT] Temporarily relaxing, having remissions from time to time, a fever

**remitter**, *rē'mit'er*, *n* One who remits or makes remittance

**remnant**, *rē'mān't*, *n* [Contracted *fr* *remanent* which see] That which is left after the separation removal, or destruction of a part, that which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed, a scrap, fragment, small bit — *a* Remaining, yet left

**remodel**, *rē'mō'del*, *v* t pret & pp *remodelled*, *rē'mō'del'd*, ppr *remodelling*, *rē'mō'del'ing* [Prefix *re*, and *model*] To model or fashion anew

**remonetization**, *rē'mōn'e-ti-zā'shon*, *n* The act of remonetizing

**remonetize**, *rē'mōn'e-tiz*, *v* t [Prefix *re*, again, and *monetize*, *fr* *L* *monetia*, money] To restore to circulation in the shape of money, to make again the legal or standard money of account

**remonstrance**, *rē'mon'strāns*, *n* [*O* *Fr* *remonstrance* See next] Act of remonstrating, expostulation, strong representation of reasons against something; expostulatory counsel or advice

**remonstrant**, *rē'mon'strant*, *a* [*L* *remonstrans*, *fr* *remonstrans*, ppr of *remonstrare* REMONSTRATE] Remonstrating expostulatory

**remonstrated**, *rē'mon'strāt*, *v* t pret & pp *remonstrated*, *rē'mon'strāt'ed* ppr *remonstrating*, *rē'mon'strāt'ing* [*O* *Fr* *remonstrare* (*Fr* *remontre*) *fr* *L* *remonstrare* — *re*, back and *monstrare*, I show (as in *demonstrate*) MONSTRATE] To present strong reasons against an act or proceeding to expostulate, to make an urgent appeal in opposition

**remonstrative, remonstratory**, *rē'mon'stra-tiv*, *rē'mon'stra-to-ri*, *a* Expostulatory, remonstrating







**re, and nomen, a name** NOUN ] The state of having a great or exalted name, fame, glory, celebrity, exalted reputation derived from great achievements or accomplishments.—**v t** pret & pp **renowned**, **rē-noun'd**, ppr **renouncing**, **rē-noun'ing** To make famous

**renowned**, **rē-noun'd**, *p a* Having renowned, famed, famous, celebrated, eminent, remarkable

**renownedly**, **rē-noun'ed l**, *adv* In a renowned manner

**rent**, **rent**, *pp of rend*  
**rent**, **rent**, *v t* [From verb to rend ] An opening produced by rending or tearing, a hole torn, a breach, a rupture, a schism

**rent**, **rent**, *n* [Fr **rente**=Sp **renta**, *It* **rendita** lit that which is rendered or given up, fr **L** **rendo**, for **L** **reddo**, I give up **RENDEP** ] Money, or anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements, a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy —**v t** pret & pp **rented**, **rent'ed**, ppr **renting**, **rent'ing**

To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent to let on lease, to take and hold on condition of paying rent —**v i** To be leased or let for rent

**rentable**, **rent'a-bl**, *a* Capable of being rented

**rental**, **rent'al**, *n* [**Rent** and **-al** ] A roll, schedule, or account of rents, the gross amount of rents drawn from an estate

**rente**, **rant**, *n* [Fr **rente** **RENT** (yearly payment) ] A public fund or stock bearing interest, French or other government stock

**renter**, **rent'er**, *v t* pret & pp **rented**, **rent'ed**, ppr **renting**, **rent'ing**  
**rent'er**, **rent'er**, *v t* pret & pp **rented**, **rent'ed**, ppr **renting**, **rent'ing** [Fr **rentre**—**re**, back, **en**, in, and **traire**, fr **L** **trahere**, to draw **TRACT** ] To find draw to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth

**renter**, **rent'er**, *n* One who rents, the lessee or tenant who pays rent

**rentier**, **ran tē'ā**, *n* [Fr **RENTE** ] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c, a fund-holder

**rent-roll**, **rent'rol**, *n* A rental, a list of rents falling to be paid

**renuent**, **ren'u-ent**, *a* [L **renuens**, **renuens**, ppr of **renuo**—**re** back, and **nuo**, I nod.] Throwing back the head applied to muscles

**renunciation**, **rē-nun'si'ā-shon**, *n* [Fr **renonciation** **L** **renunciatio** **RENOUNCE** ] Act of renouncing, renouncement, disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, denial, abandonment

**reoccupy**, **rē-ok'ū-pi**, *v t* [Prefix **re**, and **occupy** ] To occupy anew

**reometer**, **rē-om'et-er**, *n* **RHOMETER**  
**reopen**, **rē-ō-pen**, *v t* [Prefix **re**, and **open** ] To open again —**v i** To be opened again to open anew

**reordain**, **rē-or-dān**, *v t* [Prefix **re**, and **ordain** ] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective

**reorganization**, **rē-or'gan i zā'shon**, *n* The act of reorganizing

**reorganize**, **rē-or'gan-iz**, *v t* [Prefix **re**, and **organize** ] To organize anew to reduce again to an organized condition

**rep**, **repp**, **rep**, *n* [Perhaps fr **rp** ] A dress fabric having a ribbed or corded appearance the ribs being transverse

**repaid**, **rē-pād**, *pp of repay*  
**repaint**, **rē-pānt**, *v t* [Prefix **re**, and **paint** ] To paint anew

**repair**, **rē-pār**, *v t* pret & pp **repaired**, **rē-pār'd**, ppr **repairing**, **rē-pār'ing** [Fr **reparer**, **L** **reparare**—**re** and **paro** I make or get ready **PAPE** ] To restore, to bring back to a sound or good state after decay, injury dilapidation or partial destruction, to refit, to mend to retrieve, to make amends for, to redress —**n** Act of repairing restoration to a sound or good state, supply of loss, reparation, state as regards repairing

**repair**, **rē-pār**, *v t* pret & pp **repaired**, **rē-pār'd**, ppr **repairing**, **rē-pār'ing** [O Fr **reparer**, to return, to haant, fr **L** **L** **re-**

**patrare**, come back to one's country—**re**, back, and **L** **patra**, one's native country **PATRIOT** ] To go to some particular place, to betake one's self, to resort —**n** Act of betaking one's self to any place, a resorting, abode

**reparable**, **rē-pār'a-bl**, *a* Capable of being repaired, repairable

**repairer**, **rē-pār'er**, *n* One who repairs or makes amends

**reparment**, **rē-pār'ment**, *n* Act of repairing

**repand**, **rē-pānd**, *a* [L **repandus**, bent backward, turned up ] Having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as a leaf

**reparability**, **rē-pār'a-bil'i-tē**, *n* The state or quality of being repairable

**reparable**, **rē-pār'a-bl**, *a* [Fr **reparable**, fr **L** **reparabilis**, that may be repaired **REPAIR** (1) ] That may be repaired

**reparably**, **rē-pār'a-bl**, *adv* In a repairable manner

**reparation**, **rē-pār'a-shon**, *n* [Fr **reparation**, **L** **reparatio** **REPAIR** ] Act of repairing, restoration, repair, renewal indemnification or restitution, a satisfaction for injury, amends

**reparative**, **rē-pār'a-tiv**, *a* [**REPAIR** ] Repairing, effecting repair, tending to amend defect or make good.—**n** That which repairs or restores that which makes amends

**repartee**, **rē-par-tē'**, *n* [Fr **repartie**, fr **repartir**, to return quickly a thrust or a blow to reply—**re**, back, and **partir**, fr **L** **partire**, to share, part, fr **pars**, **partis**, a part **PART** ] A smart, ready, and witty reply —**v t** pret & pp **reparted**, **rē-par-tē'd**, ppr **reparting**, **rē-par-tē'ing** To make smart and witty replies

**repass**, **rē-pās**, *v t* [Prefix **re** and **pass** ] To pass again, to pass or travel back over, to re-cross —**v i** To pass or go back, to move back

**repast**, **rē-pās't**, *n* [O Fr **repast** **Fr** **repas** fr **L** **re**, again, and **pasco** **pastum**, I feed. **PASTOR** ] Act of taking food, or the food taken, a meal, food, victuals —**v t** To feast, to feast —**v i** To take food, to feast

**repatriate**, **rē-pā'tri-āt**, *v t* pret & pp **repatriated**, **rē-pā'tri-āt'ed**, ppr **repatriating**, **rē-pā'tri-āt'ing** [L **repatrio**, **repatriatum**—**re**, again, and **patria**, one's country **PATRIOT** ] To restore to one's own country

**repay**, **rē-pā**, *v t* pret & pp **repaid**, **rē-pād**, ppr **repaying**, **rē-pā'ing** [Prefix **re**, and **pay**, fr **Fr** **repayer**, **PAY** ] To pay back, to refund, to make return or requal for, to requite, to recompense, to remunerate, to pay again or a second time —**v i** To requite either good or evil

**repavable**, **rē-pā'a-bl**, *a* That is to be repaid or refunded, that may be repaid

**repayment**, **rē-pā'ment**, *n* Act of repaying back, reimbursement, money repaid

**repel**, **rē-pēl**, *v t* pret & pp **repelled**, **rē-pēl'd**, ppr **repelling**, **rē-pēl'ing** [Fr **repeller**—**re**, back, and **appeller**, **L** **appellare**, to call upon, speak to, address **APPEAL** ] To recall, to revoke, to abrogate or make to cease, as a law or statute, to annul to abolish —**n** Act of repelling or of annulling revocation abrogation

**repelable**, **rē-pē'a-bl**, *a* Capable of being repelled

**repeller**, **rē-pē'ler**, *n* One who repels, one who advocates repeal

**repeat**, **rē-pēt**, *v t* pret & pp **repeated**, **rē-pēt'd**, ppr **repeating**, **rē-pēt'ing** [Fr **repetir**, fr **L** **repetere** to seek again, to repeat—**re**, and **peto**, I seek **PETITION** ] To do, make, perform or utter again, to iterate, to recite, to rehearse, to recapitulate, to quote or say from memory —**n** The act of repeating, repetition a mark in music directing a part to be repeated in performance

**repeatable**, **rē-pēt'a-bl**, *a* That may be repeated

**repeatedly**, **rē-pēt'ed l**, *adv* With repetition more than once, again and again, indefinitely

**repeater**, **rē-pēt'er**, *n* One who repeats

a watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring, an indeterminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs

**repeating**, **rē-pē'ing**, *a* Characterized by repetition producing a like result several times in succession—Repeating rifle, a magazine-rifle

**repel**, **rē-pēl**, *v t* pret & pp **repelled**, **rē-pēl'd**, ppr **repelling**, **rē-pēl'ing** [L **repello**—**re**, back, and **pello**, I drive, as in **expel**, **compel**, **expulsion**, **ec** **PULSE** ] To drive or cause to go back, to check the advance of, to repulse, to encounter with effectual resistance, to resist or oppose successfully —**v i** To cause repugnance, to shock, to act with force in opposition

**repellence**, **repellency**, **rē-pē'ens**, **rē-pē'ens**, *n* The quality of being repellent, repulsion

**repellent**, **rē-pē'ent**, *a* [L **repellens**, ppr of **repello**, I repel.] Having the effect of repelling, able or tending to repel, repulsive, deterring —**n** That which repels

**repeller**, **rē-pē'ler**, *n* One who or that which repels

**repent**, **rē-pent**, *v t* pret & pp **repented**, **rē-pent'd**, ppr **repenting**, **rē-pent'ing** [Fr **repentir**, **se** **repentir**, to repent—**L** **re**, again, and **penitere**, to repent fr **pœna**, pain **PENITENT**, **PAIN** ] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self, to sorrow or be pained for sin done, to be penitent, to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life —**v t** To remember with self reproach or sorrow, to feel self accusing pain or grief on account of often in such phrases as **I repent** **me**, **it repented** **him**

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**repent**, **rē-pent**, *v t* pret & pp **repented**, **rē-pent'd**, ppr **repenting**, **rē-pent**







**reprimand**, *rep'ri mand*, *n* [Fr *reprimande*, fr *L reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, fr *reprimis*, *repressum*, I *repress*, *REPRESS*] A severe reproof for a fault, a sharp rebuke, reprehension — *v t*. *rep-ri mand'*, *pret* & *pp reprimanded*, *rep-ri mand'ed*, *ppr reprimanding*, *rep-ri mand'ing* To reprove severely, to administer a sharp rebuke to, to reprove publicly and officially

**reprint**, *ri-print'*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *print*] To print again, to print a second or any new edition of — *n*. *re'print* A second or a new impression of any printed work

**reprisal**, *re-pris'al*, *n* [Fr *repraisalle*, fr *L L reprisalia* booty, fr *L reprehendo*, *reprehensum* *REPREEN*] The seizure of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification retaliation, an act of severity done in retaliation

**reproach**, *re-pruch'*, *v t* *pret* & *pp re proached*, *re-pruch'ed*, *ppr reproaching*, *re-pruch'ing* [Fr *reprocher*, O Fr *reprochier* = Fr *reprochar*, Sp & Pg *reprochar*, to reproach, fr *L L reprehare*, fr *L re*, back, and *propere*, near, *propus*, nearer, *lit*, to bring nearer or set before *APPROACH*, *PROPRITUTY*] To charge with a fault in severe language, to upbraid, to censure, to blame, to rebuke, to condemn, to revile — *n*. Act of reproaching, a severe or cutting expression of censure or blame, blame for something considered base or vile, contumely, source of blame, shame, infamy, or disgrace, object of contempt, scorn, or derision

**reproachable**, *re-pruch'a-bl*, *a* Deserving reproach

**reproachably**, *re-pruch'a-bl*, *adv* In a reproachable manner

**reproacher**, *ri-pruch'er*, *n* One who reproaches

**reproachful**, *re-pruch'ful*, *a* Containing or expressing reproach, opprobrious, abusive, scurrilous disgraceful base, vile

**reproachfully**, *re-pruch'ful*, *adv* In a reproachful manner; so as to convey reproach or condemnation

**reproachfulness**, *re-pruch'ful-nes*, *n* Quality of being reproachful

**reproachless**, *re-pruch'les*, *a* Without reproach, irreproachable

**reprobate**, *re-prö-bät*, *a* [L *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, *pp of reprobo*, I *reject*—*re*, implying opposition, and *probo* I approve *PROBABLE*, *REPIETIVE*, *REPROVE*] Rejected or condemned, given up to sin, morally abandoned, depraved, profligate, lost to virtue or grace — *n*. One who is thus morally profligate or abandoned — *n*. One abandoned to sin, one lost to virtue, a wicked, depraved wretch. — *v t*. *pret* & *pp reprobated*, *re-prö-bät'ed*, *ppr reprobating*, *re-prö-bät'ing* To disapprove with detestation or vehemence, to condemn strongly, to condemn, to reject

**reprobateness**, *reprobacy* *re-prö-bät-nes*, *n* The state of being reprobate

**reprobator**, *re-prö-bät'er*, *n* One who reprobates

**reprobation**, *re-prö-bät'shon*, *n* [Fr *reprobation*, L *reprobatio*] Act of reprobating, strong disapproval, condemnation, censure rejection

**reproduce**, *re-prö-düs'*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *produce*] To produce again to renew the production of, to generate, as offspring to portray or represent, to bring to the memory or imagination

**reproducer**, *ri-prö-düs'er*, *n* One who or that which reproduces

**reproduction**, *ri-prö-dük'shon*, *n* Act or process of reproducing, the process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of a species ensured, that which is produced or presented anew; an accurate copy

**reproductive**, *ri-prö-dük'tiv*, *a* Pertaining to or used in reproduction employed in reproducing or perpetuating the species

**reproof**, *ri-pruf'*, *n* [From *reprobo*, like

*proof*, *prove*] Words intended to reprove, an expression of blame or censure addressed to a person, blame expressed to the face, reprehension, rebuke, reprimand

**reprovable**, *re-prö-v'a-bl*, *a* Worthy of being reprov'd, blamable, censurable

**reprovably**, *re-prö-v'a-bl*, *adv* In a reprovable manner

**reproval**, *re-pröv'al*, *n* Act of reprov'ing, admonition, reproof

**reprove**, *re-pröv'*, *v t* *pret* & *pp reprov'd*, *re-pröv'ed*, *ppr reprov'ing*, *re-pröv'ing* [Fr *reprover*, to blame, to censure O Fr *reprover*, *reprover*, fr *L reprobare*, to reprobate or condemn *REPROBATE*, *Reprover* and *reprove* are doublets] To charge with a fault orally, to reprehend, to reprimand to chide, to censure, to rebuke

**reprover**, *ri-pröv'er*, *n* One who reproves

**reprov'ingly**, *re-pröv'ing*, *adv* In a reprov'ing manner

**rep'ant**, *rep'tant*, *rep'tant*, *rep'ta-to-n*, *a* [See next] Creeping, crawling

**rep'atation**, *rep-tä'shon*, *n* [L *rep'atio*, *rep'ationis*, fr *repto*, freq of *repto*, I creep

**REPTILE**] The act of creeping or crawling

**rep'tile**, *rep'til*, *a* [Fr *reptile*, fr *L reptilis*, creeping, fr *repto*, reptum, I creep] Creeping, moving on the belly, or with many small short legs, grovelling, low, mean — *n*. An animal that creeps or moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs a grovelling or very mean person, an animal belonging to the class Reptilia

**Rep'tilia**, *rep-til'a*, *n pl* [REPTILE] A class of vertebrate animals, cold-blooded, breathing by lungs, and covered with scales, comprising the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, &c

**rep'tilian**, *rep-til'an*, *a* Belonging to the class of reptiles — *n*. An animal of the class Reptilia

**republic**, *ri-pub'lik*, *n* [Fr *republique*, L *respublica*—*res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public *REAL*, *PUBLIC*] A commonwealth, a state or political community in which the supreme power is vested either in certain privileged members or in the whole community

**republican**, *ri-pub'lik'an*, *a* [Fr *republique*, *republique*, or having the character of a republic, consisting of a commonwealth, consonant to the principles of a republic — *n*. One who favours or prefers a republican form of government, a democrat

**republicanism**, *ri-pub'lik'an-izm*, *n* [Fr *republicanisme*] A republican form or system of government, attachment to a republican form of government, republican principles

**republication**, *ri-pub'li-kä'shon*, *n* [Prefix *re*, and *publication*] A second or new publication

**republicish**, *ri-pub'lish*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *publish*] To publish a second time or anew

**repudiate**, *re-pü'di-ät*, *v t* *pret* & *pp repudiated*, *re-pü'di-ät'ed*, *ppr repudiating*, *re-pü'di-ät'ing* [L *repudio*, *repudiatus*, I cast off, divorce fr *repudio*, a casting off, a divorce—*re*, back, and root of *pudor*, shame *PUDENCY*] To divorce, to reject, to discard, to disclaim, to disavow to refuse to acknowledge or to pay as debt

**repudiation**, *ri-pü'di-ä'shon*, *n* [Fr *repudiation*, L *repudiatio*] Act of repudiating, rejection, disavowal, refusal by a government or public body to pay its debts duly incurred

**repudiator**, *ri-pü'di-ät'er*, *n* One who repudiates or who favours repudiation

**repugnance**, *ri-pug'nans*, *n* [Fr *repugnance*, L *repugnancia* fr *repugno* I fight against—*re*, back, and *pugno*, I fight, fr *pugna*, a fight *PGNA*, *ACTIV*] State of being repugnant, opposition of mind, feeling of aversion unwillingness, reluctance, antipathy, dislike, contrariety, inconsistency

**repugnant**, *ri-pug'nant*, *a* [Fr *repugnancia*, L *repugnans* *ppr of repugno* See *prec*] Characterized by opposition or contrariety, opposed, inconsistent, hostile,

inimical, highly distasteful, offensive followed by to

**repugnantly**, *ri-pug'nant-li*, *adv* In a repugnant manner

**repulse**, *re-puls'*, *n* [L *repulsus*, a driving back, *repula*, refusal, fr *repulsi*, *pp of repello*, I *repel* *REPUL*] Act of repelling or condition of being repelled, the act of driving back, a check or defeat, refusal; denial — *v t* *pret* & *pp repuls'd* *re-puls'ed*; *ppr repuls'ing*, *re-puls'ing* To repel, to beat or drive back

**repulsion**, *ri-pul'shon*, *n* [Fr *répulsion*, L *repulsio*] Act of repelling, especially, in physics, that power by which bodies or the particles of bodies are made to recede from each other; feeling of aversion

**repulsive**, *ri-puls'iv*, *a* [Fr *repulsi*] That repulses or repels, repelling, tending to forbid approach or familiarity, repellent, forbidding

**repulsively**, *ri-puls'iv-li*, *adv* In a repulsive manner

**repulsiveness**, *ri-puls'iv-nes*, *n* Quality of being repulsive

**repurchase**, *ri-per'chäs*, *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *purchase*] To purchase or buy back, to regain by purchase or expense — *n*. Act of buying again, the purchase again of what has been sold

**reputable**, *re-püt-a-bl*, *a* [REPUTE] Being in good repute held in esteem, estimable, not mean or disgraceful

**reputableness**, *re-püt-a-bl-nes*, *n* Quality of being reputable

**reputably**, *re-püt-a-bl*, *adv* In a reputable manner without disgrace or discredit

**reputation**, *re-püt-ä'shon*, *n* [Fr *réputation*, L *reputatio*, fr *reputare*, to count or reckon See next] Character derived from public opinion, character by report, character attributed, repute In a good or bad sense, often good, honourable regard, good name, honour, fame

**repute**, *ri-püt'*, *v t* *pret* & *pp reputed*, *re-püt'ed*, *ppr reputing*, *re-püt'ing* [Fr *reputare*, fr *L reputare*, to count over, think, or consider—*re*, again, and *putare*, to reckon, to estimate *PUTATIVE*] To estimate, think, or account, to hold in thought, to reckon or consider as such, or such, to deem — *n*. Reputation, character, character as attributed by common or public opinion, good character

**reputedly**, *ri-püt'ed-li*, *adv* In common repute or estimation

**request**, *ri-kwest'*, *n* [O Fr *requeste* (Fr *requête*), fr *L requisita*, a thing required, a want, fr *requiro*, *requisum*, I ask (whence *request*—*re*, again, and *quero*, *questum* I seek *QUEST*, *QUER*] A desire expressed to some person for something that the person can grant or do, an asking, a petition; a modest solicitation the thing asked for, a state of being sought after, or asked for — *v t* *pret* & *pp requested*, *ri-kwest'ed*, *ppr requesting*, *ri-kwest'ing* To make a request for or to, to express desire for; to solicit, to ask, to beg

**requester**, *ri-kwest'er*, *n* [Acc case of *L requisitus*, fr *re*, again and *quis* rest, repose], this word being prominent in the service *QUER*] A mass or service for the dead in the Roman Catholic Church; music for this mass, a musical composition or service in honour of some deceased person

**require**, *ri-kw'ir*, *v t* *pret* & *pp required*, *ri-kw'ir'ed*, *ppr requiring*, *ri-kw'ir'ing* [O Fr *requiere*, *requerre*, *requerre* (Fr *requerre*), fr *L requirere*, to ask for, inquire after—*re*, again, and *quero* I seek *REQUIRE*] To ask as of right and by authority; to demand, to claim or call for, to request; to call upon to do something, to have need or necessity for, to need or want, to find necessary, to have to

**requirement**, *ri-kw'ir'ment*, *n* The act of requiring demand, that which requires the doing of something; an essential condition







ing, the act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic.

**resilient**, *rĕ-sil'ĕnt*, *a* [*L. resiliens*, pp of *resilio* RESILE.] Inclined to resile, rebounding.

**resin**, *re-zin*, *n* [*Fr. résine*, fr *L. resina*, resin, fr *Gr. ῥηίνη*, resin. *POIN* is the same word.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, in some cases solid, in others semi-fluid, valuable as ingredients in varnishes, or for medicinal purposes, the hardened juice of pines.

**resiniferous**, *re-zin'ĭ-fĕr-us*, *a* [*Resin*, and *L. fero*, I bear.] Yielding resin.

**resinous**, *re-zin'ĭ-us*, [*Fr. résineux*, *L. resinosa*.] Pertaining to the qualities of resin, partaking of the obtained of resin, like resin.

**resiny**, *re-zin'ĭ*, *a* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

**resist**, *rĕ-zist'*, *v* t pret. & pp *resist'ed*, *rĕ-zist'ed*, pp *resisting*, *rĕ-zist'ing* [*Fr. résister*, fr *L. resistere*, to withstand—*re*, and *sistere*, to place, to stand, fr *sto*, I stand. *STATE*, *STAND*.] To withstand so as not to be impressed or overcome by to form an impediment or barrier to, to oppose, to act in opposition to, to fight, strive, or struggle against—*v* t. To make opposition.—*n*. A sort of paste used in printing calico goods.

**resistance**, *rĕ-zist'āns*, *n* [*Resist* and *-ance*=*Fr. résistance*.] Act of resisting, whether actively or passively a being or acting in opposition hindrance, check, quality of not yielding to force or external impression, a power by which motion or tendency to motion in any body is destroyed or diminished in its effect.

**resistant**, *rĕ-zist'ĕnt*, *a* [*Fr. résistant*, O *Fr. résistent*, *L. resistentis*, pp of *resistere*.] Making resistance, resisting.—*n*. One who or that which resists.

**resister**, *rĕ-zist'ĕr*, *n* One who resists.

**resistible**, *rĕ-zist'ĭ-bl*, *a* That may be resisted.

**resistibleness**, *rĕ-zist'ĭ-blĭ-tĭ*, *n* The quality of being resistible.

**resistless**, *rĕ-zist'ĭ-less*, *a* That cannot be resisted or effectually opposed, irresistible, that cannot resist, helpless.

**resistlessly**, *rĕ-zist'ĭ-less-lĭ*, *adv* In a resistless manner, irresistibly.

**resistlessness**, *rĕ-zist'ĭ-less-ness*, *n* State or quality of being irresistible.

**resolute**, *re-zō-lūt*, *a* [*Fr. résolu*, *L. resolutus*, pp of *resolvō*, *resolutus* RESOLVE.] Having fixedness of purpose, characterized by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; determined, steadfast, firm, undaunted, unshaken.

**resolutely**, *re-zō-lūt-lĭ*, *adv* In a resolute manner, steadily, determinedly, boldly, firmly.

**resoluteness**, *re-zō-lūt-ness*, *n* State or quality of being resolute resolution.

**resolution**, *re-zō-lū'shon*, *n* [*Fr. résolution*, *L. resolutio*.] The character of being resolute or of acting with fixed purpose, firmness, constancy, determination a resolve taken as a fixed purport, or intention, a formal decision by vote of a legislative or other body the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body, the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem, solution in law the succession of a concord immediately after a discord, in *med* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour.

**resolutioner**, *re-zō-lū'shon-er*, *n* One who joins in a resolution.

**resolvability**, *re-zō-lū'ĭ-blĭ-tĭ*, *n* The property of being resolvable.

**resolvable**, *re-zō-lū'ĭ-bl*, *a* That may be resolved, that may be reduced to elements or first principles, capable of being solved.

**resolve**, *rĕ-zolv'*, *v* t pret. & pp *resolved*, *rĕ-zolv'ed*, pp *resolving*, *rĕ-zolv'ing* [*O Fr. résoudre*, *L. resolvere*, to break up, dissolve, to do away with thence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, I loose SOLVE.]

To separate the component parts of, to melt or dissolve, to reduce to constituent elements or components, to decompose, to analyse, to reduce to simple parts, to free from perplexities or difficulties, to solve, to explain to free from doubt or perplexity, to settle in an opinion, to confirm, to determine, to fix in purpose, to decide, to express by resolution and vote, to disperse or remove, as a tumour or an inflammation, in *math*, to solve, as a problem—*v* t. To separate into component parts, to be decomposed, to melt, to dissolve, to determine in one's own mind, to form a purpose or resolution, to purpose, to make a declaration by resolution or vote—*n*. That which has been resolved on, a fixed purpose of mind, a settled determination a resolution.

**resolved**, *rĕ-zolv'ed*, *p* a Determined in purpose, having the mind made up.

**resolvedly**, *rĕ-zolv'ed-lĭ*, *adv* In a resolved manner, resolutely.

**resolvedness**, *rĕ-zolv'ed-ness*, *n* State of being resolved, resolution.

**resolver**, *rĕ-zolv'ĕr*, *n* [*L. resolvens*, pp of *resolvere* RESOLVE.] Having power to resolve or to dissolve, causing, solution, in *medicine*, a discutient.

**resolver**, *rĕ-zolv'ĕr*, *n* One who or that which resolves, one who determines.

**resonance**, *re-zō-nāns*, *re-zō-nāns*, *re-zō-nāns*, *n* [*Fr. résonance*, *L. resonantia*, fr *resono*, *resonant* RESONANT.] The state or quality of being resonant, the act of resounding.

**resonant**, *re-zō-nānt*, *a* [*L. resonans*, *resonans*, pp of *resonare*, to sound again, to echo—*re*, again, and *sono*, I sound. *SOUND*.] Capable of returning sound, vibrations, full of sounds, shoving vibrations in response to a sound.

**resonantly**, *re-zō-nānt-lĭ*, *adv* In a resonant manner.

**resonator**, *re-zō-nāt'ĕr*, *n* [*RESONANT*.] An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds.

**resorb**, *rĕ-zōrb'*, *v* t pret. & pp *resorbed*, *rĕ-zōrb'ed*, pp *resorbing*, *rĕ-zōrb'ing* [*L. resorbere*, I suck in—*re*, and *sorbere*, I drink in.] To swallow up.

**resorption**, *re-zōrb'shon*, *n* [*From L. resorbere*, I suck in. *RESORB*.] Absorption, or a kind of absorption.

**resort**, *rĕ-zōrt'*, *v* t pret. & pp *resorted*, *rĕ-zōrt'ed*, pp *resorting*, *rĕ-zōrt'ing* [*O Fr. ressortir*, *Fr. ressortir*, to go out again, to resort, to appeal, fr prefix *re*, and *sorire*, to go out, fr *L. sorire*, to obtain to get by, lat. *sorti*, sort, lot. *SORT*.] To have recourse, to betake one's self, to go, to repair frequently.—*n*. Act of resorting, recourse, a betaking one's self, act of visiting, assembly, concourse, frequent assembling, the place frequented a haunt.

**resorter**, *rĕ-zōrt'ĕr*, *n* One who resorts.

**resound**, *rĕ-zōund'*, *v* t pret. & pp *resounded*, *rĕ-zōund'ed*, pp *resounding*, *rĕ-zōund'ing* [*Formerly resounde*, the *d* having been added as in *sound*, *export*]. fr *L. resono*, I resound, echo—*re*, again, and *sono*, I sound. *SOUND*.] To give or send back the sound of, to echo, to praise, to extol—*v* t. To sound again, to be filled with sound, to echo, to ring to give out a loud sound, to be much and loudly mentioned, to be much praised.—*n*. Return of sound, echo.

**resource**, *rĕ-zōrs'*, *n* [*Fr. ressource*, fr *ressource*, to arise anew—*re*, again, and *source*, *L. surgere* to rise. *SOURCE*.] Any source of aid or support, any expedient to which a person may resort, resort, expedient, means, device, *pl* funds, money or any property that can be converted into supplies, available means or capabilities of any kind.

**resourceless**, *rĕ-zōrs'-less*, *a* Destitute of resources.

**respect**, *rĕ-spekt'*, *v* t pret. & pp *respected*, *rĕ-spekt'ed*, pp *respecting*, *rĕ-spekt'ing* [*Fr. respecter*, respect regard, fr *L. respectus*, *Fr. respecter*, to respect or regard, fr *L. respectare*, fr *repecto*, *repectum*—*re*, back,

and obs *specio*, I look. *SPECIES*.] To regard, heed, or consider; to have reference or regard to, to relate to, to view with some degree of reverence, to hold in high esteem, to honour, to have consideration for.—*n*. Regard, attention, a holding in high estimation or honour, the deportment which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence, due deference, partial or undue regard, bias *pl* an expression of regard, esteem, or deference, a point or particular, relation, reference, as in the phrase *in or with respect to*.

**respectability**, *rĕ-spekt'ā-bil'ĭ-tĭ*, *n* State or quality of being respectable.

**respectable**, *rĕ-spekt'ā-bl*, *a* [*Fr. respectable*.] Worthy of respect or esteem; having a good character; held in good repute, occupying a fairly good position in society, moderately good or excellent, mediocre, not despicable.

**respectably**, *rĕ-spekt'ā-blĭ*, *adv* In a respectable manner, moderately, pretty well.

**respector**, *rĕ-spekt'ĕr*, *n* One who respects.

**respectful**, *rĕ-spekt'fūl*, *a* Marked or characterized by respect; civil, dutiful; courteous, ceremonious.

**respectfully**, *rĕ-spekt'fūl-lĭ*, *adv* In a respectful manner, with respect.

**respectfulness**, *rĕ-spekt'fūl-ness*, *n* Quality of being respectful.

**respecting**, *re-spekt'ing*, *prep* [*A* pp which has become a prep, *lie* *concerning*.] In regard to, regarding, concerning.

**respective**, *rĕ-spekt'ĭv*, *a* [*Respect* and *-ive*=*Fr. respectif*.] Relating or pertaining severally each to each, severally connected or belonging, several, relative, not absolute.

**respectively**, *rĕ-spekt'ĭv-lĭ*, *adv* In their respective relations, as each belongs or refers to each.

**respell**, *rĕ-spel'*, *v* t [*Prefix re*, and *spell*.] To spell again, to spell by a system that gives the actual sounds.

**respirability**, *re-spirā-bilĭ-tĭ*, *n* The quality of being respirable.

**respirable**, *re-spirā-bl*, *a* That may be respired, fit for respiration.

**respiration**, *re-spirā'shon*, *n* [*Fr. respiration*, *L. respiratio*.] Act of respiring or breathing, the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and again exhaling it, that animal function by which the blood is oxygenized.

**respirational**, *re-spirā'shon-ā-l*, *a* Relating to respiration.

**respirator**, *re-spirā'tĕr*, *n* [*RESPIRE*.] An apparatus covering the mouth, and which serves to exclude cold air, smoke, dust, &c.

**respiratory**, *re-spirā'tōr-ĭ*, *a* [*Fr. respiratoire* RESPIRE.] Serving for respiration on pertaining to respiration.

**respire**, *rĕ-spīr'*, *v* t pret. & pp *respired*, *rĕ-spīr'ed*, pp *respiring*, *rĕ-spīr'ing* [*Fr. respirer*, *L. respirare* to breathe or breathe again, and *spiro*, I breathe. I blow. *SPIRIT*.] To breathe, to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it to recover one's breath, to take rest from toil or suffering—*v* t. To inhale and exhale to breathe.

**respit**, *re-spit'*, *n* [*O Fr. respit* (*Fr. rĕpit*) fr *L. respicere* respect so that *respit* and *respect* are doublets.] Temporary intermission of labour or of suffering, limited time of rest, pause, interval, temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender a reprieve, prolongation of time for the payment of a debt—*v* t pret. & pp *respited*, *re-spit'ed*, pp *respiting*, *re-spit'ing* [*O Fr. respicere*.] To grant a respite to; to relieve by a pause or interval of rest, to reprieve, to delay the execution of.

**resplendence**, *re-splĕndĕns*, *n* [*By-lendens* and *-re*, *cy*.] Brilliant lustre, splendour.

**resplendent**, *re-splĕndĕnt*, *a* [*L. resplendens*, *deriv* pp of *resplendo* I shine brightly—*re*, intens, and *splendo* I shine. *SPLINDID*.] Shining very brightly, very bright, shining, with brilliant lustre.























*rhopalon*, a club, and *teras*, a horn ] Having club-like antennae, as certain insects

**rhubarb**, rû'barb, n [Fr *rhubarbe*, L L *rheubarbarum*, fr Gr *rheon barbaron* rhubarb, fr *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native) and *barbaron*, barbarian ] A plant the leaf stalks of which are used for making tarts, &c. and some species of which have roots used in medicine

**rhum**, rum, n [From *rhomb*] A line which makes any given angle with a meridian, one of the thirty-two points of the compass, a rhumb-line

**rhum-b-line**, rum'tlin, n A line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points, a loxodromic curve

**rhyme**, rime, rim, n [Formerly *ryme*, *rim*, fr A Sax *rim*, number=Icel *rim* D *rum*, Dan *rim*, G *rum*, rhyme The proper spelling is *rhyme*, the *h* has been inserted by influence of L *rhythmus*, Gr *rhythmos*, rhythm ] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of words, a correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another next to or near it, poetry, metre, a poem or composition in verse, a short poem, a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another—v L pret & pp *rhymed*, rim'd, ppr *rhyming*, rim'ing To make verses, to form a rhyme, to accord in sound.—v t To put into rhyme

**rhymeless**, rim'les, a Destitute of rhyme, not having consonance of sound

**rhymet**, rhym'et, rim'et, n One who makes rhymes, a versifier, a poor poet

**rhythm**, rithm, n [L *rhythmus*, fr Gr *rhythmos*, fr *rheô*, I flow ] A recurrence of definitely marked intervals of time serving as a measure in any sort of movement or progression, more especially in language, music, and dancing, periodical emphasis in verse or music, metrical movement, numerical proportion or harmony, rhyme, metre, verse

**rhythmic**, rhyth'mical, rith'mik, rith'mik-al, a [Gr *rhythmos*] Pertaining to rhythm, having rhythm.—**rhythmic-an**, rith'mik-al, a In a rhythmic manner—**rhythmics**, rith'miks, n The science of rhythm

**riancey**, ri'an si, n [Riant and -cy] Character of being riant, cheerfulness, gaiety

**riant**, ri'ant or ri'an, a [Fr *riant*, ppr of *rire*, L *ridere*, to laugh ] Laughing, gay, having a gay, smiling aspect

**rib**, rib, n [A Sax *rib*, ribb=O Fns *rib*, D *rib*, *ribbe*, L *ribbe*, Dan *rib*, G *rippe*, Icel *rið*, a rib, akin to G *rebe*, a tendril, the fundamental notion being that of clasping ] One of the curved bones springing from the backbone and inclosing important organs in man and other vertebrate animals, something resembling a rib in form, use, position, &c., as in a ship, a vaulted roof, &c., one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants, one of the rods on which the cloth of an umbrella is stretched, a long ridge or rising on cloth—v t pret & pp *ribbed*, rib'd, ppr *ribbing*, rib'ing To furnish with ribs, to form with ribs or ridges and channels, to inclose with ribs

**ribald**, ri'bald, n [O Fr *ribald*, *ribault*, *ribault*, lecherous, a lewd fellow=It *ribaldo* a ribald person, probably fr O H G *hriva*, *hriva* a prostitute ] A low, vulgar, foul-mouthed wretch a lewd fellow

**ribaldry**, ri'bald ri, n [Ribald and -ry] The talk characteristic of a ribald obscene language, indecency

**riband**, ri'band, a See **RIBBON**

**ribbed** rib'd, a Furnished with ribs inclosed, as with ribs, marked with ridges and channels

**ribbing**, rib'ing, n An assemblage of ribs for a vault or ceiling, a kind of rapid imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip only being mowed

**ribbon**, ri'bon, n [Formerly *ribane*, *riban*, *ribant*, &c., fr O and Prov Fr *riban*, Fr *riban*, perhaps from the Celtic, comp Gael *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair, *rib*, *ribe*, a hair, Ir *ribin*, *ribe*, a ribbon ] A band or narrow web of silk, satin, &c., used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress, a narrow strip of anything—Blue ribbon and red ribbon, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively—v t pret & pp *ribboned*, ri'bond ppr *ribboning*, ri'bon'ing To adorn with ribbons, to mark with stripes resembling ribbons

**ribbon-fish**, ri'bon fish, n A fish with a lengthened body much flattened on the sides

**Ribbonism**, ri'bon izm, n The principles of a secret society of Irishmen, which arose about 1803, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen, named from the piece of ribbon the members wore as a badge—**Ribbonman**, ri'bon man, n An adherent of Ribbonism

**ribbon-worm**, ri'bon-worm, n A kind of tapeworm

**rib-grass**, rib'gras, n A common British plant of the plantain genus

**rice**, ris, n [Fr *riz*, *riz*, fr L *oryza*, Gr *oryza*, rice—a word of Oriental origin ] A cereal plant, whose seed or grain, produced in immense quantities in warm climates, forms a light nutritious food

**rice-bird**, ris'berd, n The bobolink, called also rice-bunting

**rice-dust**, ris'dust, n The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned, rice-meal

**rice-paper**, ris'pā-per, n Paper made from rice straw, also, a kind of paper made in China from the pith of a certain plant

**rice-pudding**, ris'pid ing, n A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar

**rich**, rich, a [Partly fr *reice*, rich, powerful, partly fr *Fr riche*, rich the latter being fr O H G *riche*, rich, which again is cog with A Sax *rice*, Icel *riir*, Goth *reiks*, rich the root being that of E *right*, L *rego* Irule RIGHT, REGENT ] Having abundant possessions, wealthy opulent, splendid, sumptuously costly, valuable, precious, well supplied, abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities, yielding quantities of anything valuable, fertile, fruitful, affording abundance plentiful plentifully stocked abounding with nutritious or agreeable qualities, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured, highly pleasing to the sense of sight, beautiful vivid, bright, agreeable to the sense of hearing, sweet, mellow, abounding in humour, highly picturesque or amusing

**riches**, rich'es, n [Formerly *richesse*, lit. rich ness, fr *Fr richesse* (singular noun), *fr riche*, rich This word is therefore in the singular number in fact, but is treated as a plural ] That which makes rich extensive possessions, wealth, opulence affluence

**richly**, rich'ly, adv In a rich manner with riches, opulently abundantly, splendidly, magnificently, highly, amply

**richness**, rich'nes, n The state or quality of being rich, wealth, fertility, magnificence, costliness, brilliancy, sweetness

**rick**, rick, n [A Sax *hrede*, a rick, akin Icel *hrakr*, a pile W *crug*, Ir *crueach*, a rick ] A stack or pile of grain or hay, commonly cylindrical, and sheltered with a covering of some kind—v t pret & pp *ricked*, rikt, ppr *ricking*, rik'ing To pile up on ricks, as hay or corn

**rickets**, rik'ets n pl [From old *rick*, *rick* to twist, allied to *wring*, *wriggle*] A disease of children in which there is usually

some distortion of the bones, also called *rachitis*

**rickety**, rik'et-i, a [See *prec*] Affected with rickets, feeble in the joints, feeble in general, threatening to fall shakily

**ricochet**, rik'o-shet, n [Fr *ricochet*, n, *ricocher*, v, *etyma* *unknowna*] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon-ball from the ground—v t rik'o-shet' pret & pp *ricochetted*, rik'o-shet'ed, ppr *ricochetting*, rik'o-shet'ed

To operate upon by ricochet firing

**ric**, v To strike the ground or water and fly onward, as a cannon ball

**rid**, rid, v t pret & pp *rid*, rid, ppr *riding*, rid'ing [A Sax *hreddan*, to take or snatch, to deliver=O Fns *hredda*, L G and D *redden*, G *retten*, to rescue ] To make free, clear, or unencumbered, as of something troublesome, to free, to clear, to disembarass—Free, clear, disembarassed, delivered

**ridance**, rid'ans, n [Rid and -ance] The act of riding, disencumbrance, act of clearing away—A good ridance, fortunate relief from something disagreeable

**riddle**, rid'l, n [A Sax *hriddar*, a fan for winnowing, cog O H G *hridar*, a sieve, fr same root as L *cribrum*, a sieve, *cerno*, Gr *trino*, I separate, judge CRITIC ] A kind of sieve with rather large or coarse meshes—v t pret & pp *riddled*, rid'd, ppr *riddling*, rid'd'ing To operate on with a riddle, to sift, to perforate with numerous balls or shot, to make many little holes in

**riddle**, rid'l, n [A Sax *radela*, *raddele*, a riddle, fr *radan*, to read, discern, guess =L G *reddele*, D *raddele*, G *rathsel*, a riddle READ ] Something to be solved by conjecture, a puzzling question, an ambiguous proposition, an enigma, anything ambiguous or puzzling—v t pret & pp *riddled*, rid'd, ppr *riddling*, rid'd'ing To solve, to unriddle—v i To speak obscurely or enigmatically

**riddings**, rid'ingz n pl That which is separated out by ridding

**ride**, rid, v t pret *rode*, rōd, ppr *ridden*, rid'n, ppr *riding*, rid'ing [A Sax *ridan*, to ride=L G *ridan*, D *ryden*, Icel *riða*, Dan *ride*, G *reiten*, to ride cog Ir *riad*, to ride, L *rheda*, a wagon *Raid* and *road*, as well as *ready*, are from this stem ] To travel or be borne along on horseback or on any animal, or in a vehicle or means of conveyance to be borne on or in a fluid, to be supported in motion, to practise riding, to have ability as an equestrian, to be supported by something subservient, to be at anchor, as a ship—v t To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried, to go over in riding, to tyrannize or domineer over—n An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle or any means of conveyance, a road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding, a certain district established for exercise purposes

**ridet**, rid'er, n One who rides, one who breaks or manages a horse, something resembling one who rides, an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its first completion, an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament, a supplement or amendment attached to an original motion, a subsidiary problem in mathematics

**ridge**, ri, n [Softened form of older *rygg*, *rig*, fr A Sax *ryga*, the back=be the back, *rig*, a ridge of land, Icel *hrygg*, Dan *ryg*, Sw *rygg* G *rieden*, the back ] A long narrow elevation rising above an adjoining surface, a linear prominence, a strip of ground thrown up by a plough, or left between furrows, a long crest or summit of hills or mountains; the upper angle of the roof of a building—v t pret & pp *ridged*, rid'ed, ppr *ridging*, rid'ing To form into a ridge, to form into ridges with the plough, to wrinkle

**ridgy**, ri'ji, a Having a ridge or ridges, rising in a ridge

**ridiculous**, rid'i-kūl, n [Fr *ridicule*, *ridiculus*, fr L *ridiculus*, laughable, fr *ridere*,



Rice (*Oryza sativa*)







games or sports are performed, the arena of a hippodrome or circus, an enclosure in which pugilists fight, a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised, a circular group of persons or things, a combination of persons for some personal end or object — *v t* pret & pp *ringed*, *ringd*, ppr *ringing*, *ring'ing*. To encircle, to surround with a ring or as with a ring, to furnish with a ring or rings to make a cutting round through the bark of

**ring**, *ring*, *v t* pret *rang* or *rung*, *rang*, *rung*, *pp ring*, *ring*, *ppring*, *ring'ing* [*A Sax hringan*, to ring—*Dan ringe*, *Sw ringa*, *Icel hringa*, *O D ringhen*, to ring, probably imitative of sound like *clint*, *tinle*, &c.] To cause to sound, as a bell or other sonorous metallic body to produce by ringing, to show, announce, or celebrate by ringing, to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly, to sound.—*Ring*ing the changes, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him — *v t* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, to resound, to have the sensation of sound continued, to tingle, to be filled with report or talk — *n* The sound of a bell or other sonorous body a loud metallic sound, any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated, characteristic sound, a chime

**ring-armour**, *ring'ar-mer*, *n* Armour of ring mail  
**ring-bolt**, *ring'bolt*, *n* An iron bolt with a ring attached, used in ships  
**ring-bone**, *ring'bón*, *n* A bony excrescence on the pastern of a horse  
**ring-dove**, *ring'duv*, *n* The cushat or wood pigeon, so called from a sort of ring on the neck

**ring-dropping**, *ring'drop'ing*, *n* A trick of rogues who pretend they have just found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for a small sum, it being really worthless  
**ringed**, *ringd*, *pp* *ringed*, *ring'ed*, *ppr* *ringing*, *ring'ing*

**ringlet**, *ringlet*, *n* Having a ring or rings, encircled  
**ringent**, *ring'ent*, *a* [*L ringens*, *ringentis* ppr of *ringo*, I gird] Involubate with a space between the two lips like an open mouth

**ringer**, *ring'er*, *n* One who rings, one who practises bell ringing  
**ring-fence**, *ring'fens*, *n* A fence encircling an estate within one inclosure

**ring-finger**, *ring'fing-er*, *n* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage  
**ring-leader**, *ring'ld-er*, *n* The leader of a ring or circle of persons the leader of persons engaged in any evil course or misdeed  
**ringlet**, *ringlet*, *n* [Dim of *ring*] A small ring a curl, particularly a curl of hair  
**ringletted**, *ringlet'ed*, *a* Having or wearing, ringlets

**ring-mail**, *ring'mail*, *n* Armour made by sewing rings of metal upon leather or strong quilted cloth, chain mail  
**ring-ouzel**, *ring'ouzel*, *pp* *ring'ouzel*, *n* A British bird resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast  
**ring-worm**, *ring'werm*, *n* [*Ring* and *worm*] A contagious skin disease forming rings whose area is ultimately discoloured

**rink**, *rink*, *n* [*A form of ring*, an area] A portion of a sheet of ice marked off for the game of curling, a smooth flooring on which people skate with roller-skates — *v t* pret & pp *rinked*, *rink'ed*, *ppr* *rink'ing*, *rink'ing*. To skate on a rink  
**rinse**, *rinse*, *v t* pret & pp *rinced*, *rinse'd*, *ppr* *rinse'ing*, *rinse'ing* [*O Fr rinsar*, *rinsar*, *Fr rinsar*, to rinse, to wash, *Fr Icel hreinsa* (=Sw *rensa* *Dan rensa*), *Fr hrensar*=*Dan rren*, *D* and *G rein*, *Goth hreina*, clean] To wash or cleanse by lavage water over

to wash lightly, to cleanse the interior by the introduction of any liquid — *n* Act of rinsing or lavage with water  
**rinsar**, *rins'er*, *n* One who or that which rinses  
**riot**, *riot*, *n* [*O Fr riot*, *Fr riotte*, *riot*,

disturbance, combat, rioter, to make a disturbance, origin doubtful] An uproar, a tumult, in law, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by at least three persons, excessive and expensive feasting, wild and loose festivity, revelry — *To run riot*, to act or behave without control or restraint to grow in rank luxuriance.—*Riot Act*, a British act of parliament for the prevention of riots, which being read by a magistrate to a mob those who do not disperse may be treated as felons — *v t* pret & pp *rioted*, *riot'ed*, *ppr* *rioting*, *riot'ing*. To engage in a riot, to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition, to revel, to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner  
**rioter**, *rioter*, *n* One who riots or engages in a riot

**riotous**, *riot-us*, *a* Indulging in riot or revelry, tumultuous, seditious, guilty of riot  
**riotously**, *riot-us-ly*, *adv* In a riotous manner, tumultuously, seditiously, with revelry — **riotousness**, *riot-us-ness*, *n* The state or quality of being riotous

**rip**, *rip*, *v t* pret & pp *ripped*, *ript*, *ppr* *ripping*, *rip'ing* [*Same as* *Dan rippe*, to rip, to tear allied probably to *rice*] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing, to tear or cut open, to split, to take apart, to cut or tear, to search to the bottom, to lay bare (with *up*) — *n* A rent or scab [*Origin obscure*, comp *L rap*, scab] A base or worthless person, a scamp (Colloq)

**riparian**, *ripar'ial*, *ri pá'ri an*, *ri pá'ri al* [*L riparius*, *fr ripa*, a bank *RIVER*] Pertaining to the bank of a river  
**ripe**, *rip*, *a* [*A Sax ripe*, *ripe*=*L G ripe*, *D ripe*, *G reif*, *ripe*, allied to *reap*] Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state for use, mature, advanced to the state of being fit for use, fully developed, matured, complete, finished, consummate, ready for action or effect — *v t* and *v i* pret & pp *ripened*, *rip'ed*, *ppr* *ripping*, *rip'ing*. To mature, to ripen

**ripenly**, *rip'ed*, *adv* In a ripe manner, maturely, at the fit time  
**ripen**, *rip'n*, *v i* pret & pp *ripened*, *rip'ed*, *ppr* *ripening*, *rip'n'ing* [*Ripe* and *-en*] To grow or become ripe, to be matured, as grain or fruit, to approach or come to perfection, to develop desirable qualities to the full, to become ready — *v t*. To mature, to make ripe

**ripeness**, *rip'nes*, *n* The state of being ripe, maturity, perfection  
**riposte**, *rip'ost*, *n* [*Fr It riposta*] The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry in fencing, hence, a smart reply or repartee

**ripping-saw**, *rip'ing-saw*, *n* A saw for cutting in the direction of the fibre  
**ripple**, *rip'l*, *v t* pret & pp *rippled*, *rip'ld*, *ppr* *rippling*, *rip'ing* [*A form of* *ripple*, *rumple*, *RUMPLE*. To show a ruffled surface, as water when slightly agitated to make a gentle sound, as of water running over slight obstacles — *v t* To fret or ruffle, as the surface of water — *n* A ruffle or slight agitation of the surface of water, little curling waves

**ripple**, *rip'l*, *n* [*Akin to* *rip* same as *L G* and *D reple*, *G rüpfel*, *ripple* or *flax* comb, *L G repelin*, *fr rüpfel*, to ripple] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax — *v t* pret & pp *rippled*, *rip'ld*, *ppr* *rippling*, *rip'ing*. To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from especially from the stalks of flax

**ripple-mark**, *rip'l mark*, *n* The mark left on a beach by ripples, such a mark preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock

**rip-rap**, *rip'rap*, *n* [*Same as* *rip'raff*, *Dan rip-rap*] A foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom

**ript**, *ript*, *pp* *ripped*  
**rise**, *rise*, *v t* pret *rose*, *röz*, *pp* *risen*, *riz'n*, *ppr* *rising*, *riz'ing* [*A Sax risan*, to rise, *ppr* *risina* *riz'ing*] [*A Sax risan*, *O Fr rizer* (pret *ris*, *ppr* *risen*)=*G Sax risan*, *O Fr rizer*, *Icel risa*, *Goth risan* (fr *urrisan*), to rise *D rizen*, *L G rizen*, to rise or fall

akin *G reise*, a journey This is the intransitive form of which *raise* is the causal or transitive, as also *rear*] To pass from a lower position to a higher, to ascend, to mount up, to change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one, to stand up, to bring a sitting or a session to an end, to get out of bed, to arise, to attain or be in height, to reach a higher level by increase of bulk, to swell by fermentation, to slope upwards, to have an upward direction, to seem to mount up, to appear above the horizon, to become apparent, to come forth, to appear, to become audible, to come into existence, to be produced, to spring, to increase in force, value, degree, &c., to take up arms, to rebel or revolt, to attain a higher social position, to increase in power or interest, as style, thought, or discourse, to come back from the grave — *n* The act of rising, ascent, the distance through which anything rises, elevation, or degree of ascent, spring source, origin, beginning, appearance above the horizon, increase, advance in price, advance in rank, honour, wealth, or fame

**riser**, *riz'er*, *n* One that rises, the vertical face of a step of a stair

**risibility**, *riz-ibil-ity*, *n* [*riz-ibil-ity*, *n* [*Fr risibile*] Quality or state of being risible, proneness to laugh  
**risible**, *riz-ibil*, *a* [*Fr risible*, *L risibilis*, *fr rideo*, *risu*, I laugh, I laugh at *RISICULE*] Having the faculty or power of laughing, pertaining to laughter, laughable, ludicrous, ridiculous

**risibly**, *riz-ibil-ly*, *adv* In a risible manner, laughably

**rising**, *riz'ing*, *p a* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction, advancing to adult years — *n* Act of one who or that which rises appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon, the act of emerging from the dead, resurrection, an insurrection, a mutiny, an eminence or prominence

**risk**, *rish*, *n* [*Fr risque*, *fr Sp risiko*, a steep rock, *fr L resco* I cut off—*re* back, and *seco*, I cut *SECTION*] Hazard danger, peril, jeopardy, exposure to harm, the hazard of losing goods or property, especially in relation to insurance  
**risked**, *rish'ed*, *ppr* *risking*, *rish'ing*. To hazard, to expose to injury or loss, to venture, to dare, to undertake

**riskier**, *rish'er*, *n* One who risks  
**risky**, *rish'y*, *a* [*Risk* and *-y*] Dangerous, full of risk, venturesome  
**risorial**, *riz-ör-ial*, *a* [*From* *L risus*, laughter, *fr rideo*, *risu*, I laugh *RISIBILE*] Pertaining to laughter, risible

**rissole**, *ris'öl*, *n* [*Fr*] A dish consisting of meat or fish with bread-crumbs and yolks of eggs, covered with fine puff paste so as to resemble a sausage, and fried  
**rite**, *rit*, *n* [*Fr rite*, *fr L ritus*, a rite or ceremony] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty, form, ceremony, observance, ordinance, usage

**ritual**, *rit'ü al*, *n* [*L ritus*, *fr ritus* a rite (*q v*)] Pertaining to rites, consisting of rites, prescribing rites — *n* A book containing the rites of a church or religious body or of some special service, a system of rites, the manner of performing, divine service ceremonial

**ritualism**, *rit'ü al-izm*, *n* [*Ritual* and *-ism*=*Fr ritualisme*] A system of ritual or prescribed forms of religious worship, observance of prescribed forms in religion an excessive use of ritual forms in religion

**ritualist**, *rit'ü al-ist*, *n* [*Ritual* and *-ist*=*ritualiste*] One skilled in ritual one who adheres to or is in favour of an elaborate ritual

**ritualistic**, *rit'ü al-ist'ik*, *a* Pertaining to ritualism, characterized by the practices of ritualists  
**ritually**, *rit'ü al-ly*, *adv* By ritual, by a particular rite

**rivage**, *riv'aj*, *n* [*Fr*, *fr riv*, *L ripa* a bank] A bank, shore, or coast. [*Tenn*]  
**rival**, *ri'val*, *n* [*Fr rival*, *fr L rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivales*, those who







**rock**, rōk, n. [Same as *Ice* *roll*er, *Sw* *rock*, *Dan* *rōl*, a distaff, *D* *roll*en, *G* *rock*en, a distaff] A distaff used in spinning with the hand

**rock-basin**, rōk' bā-sn, n. A basin or hollow of considerable size surrounded by rocky walls, a basin-shaped cavity in some rocks

**rock-bound**, rōk' bound, a. Surrounded or hemmed in by rocks

**rock-butter**, rōk' but-er, n. A soft, yellowish, mineral substance oozing out of rocks containing alum

**rock-cork**, rōk' kōrk, n. Mountain-cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos

**rock-crowned**, rōk' kroun, a. Crowned or surmounted with rocks

**rock-crystal**, rōk' krys tal, n. Crystallized quartz, found both colourless and of various gradations of colour

**rockier**, rōk' er, n. One who rocks, a curving piece on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks, a rocking horse, a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation

**rockery**, rōk' er, i, n. [Rock and -ery] An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c., for plants, as ferns

**rocket**, rōk' et, n. [It *rochetto*, fr *rocca*, a distaff a rock, from the German *Rock* (a distaff)] A kind of firework consisting of a cylindrical tube filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal &c. which on being ignited at the base is propelled by the liberated gases

**rocket**, rōk' et, n. [Fr *roquette*, It *ruchetta*, fr It *ruca*, *L* *eruca* rocket] A name applied to various plants, one common in gardens

**rockiness**, rōk' nes, n. State of being rocky or abounding with rocks

**rocking-horse**, rōk' ing hors, n. A wooden horse mounted on rockers, a hobby-horse

**rocking-stone**, rōk' ing stōn, n. A large block of stone poised so nicely upon a point of rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate

**rock-lenther**, rōk' le-ther, n. *Rock-COPK*

**rock-oil**, rōk' oil, n. Petroleum

**rock-rabbit**, rōk' rab-it, n. The hyrax or 'coney' of Scripture

**rock-rose**, rōk' rōz, n. The plant *cistus rock-ruby*, rōk' ru-bi, n. A species of game

**rock-salt**, rōk' salt, n. Mineral salt common salt found in masses or beds in the earth

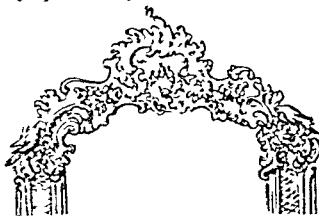
**rock-soap**, rōk' sōp, n. A mineral of a pitch black or bluish-black colour having a somewhat greasy feel

**rock-wood**, rōk' wūd, n. Ligniform asbestos, a mineral resembling fossil wood

**rock-work**, rōk' wērk, n. Stones placed so as to imitate natural rock

**rockery**, rōk' er, i, n. [Rock and -y] Full of rocks, resembling a rock stony obdurate

**rococo**, rōk' ō' ō, n and a. [Fr fr *roc*, rock, fr *rock-work* being a character of the style] A variety of ornament of the time



Rococo Ornament

of Louis XIV and XV, characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell-work, sometimes applied contemptuously in decorative art

**rod**, rōd, n. [A Sax *rōd*, a rod or beam, a rod or cross=D *roede*, *L* *G* *rood* *rode* *G* *rūth*, rod, allied to *L* *rūd*, a wand,

same root as *Skr* *ruh*, to grow *Rood* is a form of this word.] A wand a straight slender stick, a wand as an instrument of punishment or chastisement, a sceptre, a badge of office, an enchanter's wand a fishing-rod, an instrument for measuring, a measure of length containing 53 yards, or 163 feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*

**rod**, rōd, n. [See also in *erode*, *corrod*], same root as *rado*, I shave or scrape

**R** *use*] Gnawing, belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (*Rodentia*) — An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel rat, mouse, &c

**Rodentia**, rō-den'shā, n pl [Nent pl of *L* *rodens* See prec] The rodent animals, an order characterized by a pair of



Rodentia—Skull of Marmot  
i, Incisors p, Premolars m, Molars

chisel like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap

**rolambole**, rōk'am-bōl, n. Same as *Roc-ambol*

**role**, rōl, n. [Fr a roll, scroll, character in a play, same word as *roll* *ROLL*] A part or character represented by an actor any conspicuous part or function performed by any one

**roll**, rōl, v t pret & pp *rolled*, *rold*, ppr *rolling*, *roiling* [O Fr *roller*, *roler* (Fr *rouler*), to roll = Fr *rolar*, *rollar*, It *rotolare*, fr *L* *rotular*, fr *L* *rotula*, a little wheel, a dim of *rota*, a wheel (whence also *rotary*, *rotate*), cog with *G* *rad*, a wheel, *Skr* *rathas*, a carriage, *E* *rash*] To cause to turn on its surface, to drive onward by turning on itself, to move in a circular direction, to turn or revolve mentally to wrap round on itself by turning, to bind or involve in a bandage or the like, to wrap, to press or level with a roller — *v i* To move along by revolving on its own surface, to turn over and over, to rotate, to run on wheels to move circularly, to be tossed about, to move with rises and falls, as waves or billows, to tumble or fall over and over, to wallow, to rock, to sound with a deep prolonged sound, as a drum or thunder — *i* [O Fr *rolle*, Fr *rôle*, *L* *rotulus*, a roll of paper, a list, &c.] The act of rolling, something formed by rolling, that which is rolled up, a scroll, an official document, a list of names of persons, a register, a catalogue, a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form, a piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking, a cylinder used to operate on various substances, a continued sound, as of a drum, a prolonged deep sound

**roll-call**, rōl' kāl, n. The calling over a list of names as of soldiers

**roller**, rōl' er, n. One who or that which rolls, a cylinder used for smoothing crushing, and the like, especially for smoothing ground, that upon which something may be rolled up, a bandage, especially a long broad bandage, a long, heavy, swelling wave

**roller-skate**, rōl' er-skāt, n. A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon a smooth floor

**rollick**, rōl' ik, v t pret & pp *rollicked*, *rol' ik*, ppr *rollicking*, *rol' ik ing* [A sort of dim. fr *roll*] To move with a careless swagger, to be jovial

**rolling**, rōl' ing, p a. Revolving, making a continuous noise, undulating, rising and falling with gentle slopes

**rolling-mill**, rōl' ing mil, n. A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is subjected to a strong pressure

**rolling-pin**, rōl' ing pin, n. A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is rolled out

**rolling-stock**, rōl' ing stōk, n. The carriages, vans, locomotive engines, &c., of a railway

**rollock**, rōl' ok, n. [For *roll-lock*] Same as *Rollerlock*

**rolly-polly**, rōl' i pōl' i, n. [A juggling name derived fr *roll*] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place wins a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding

**Roma**, rō-mā' ik, n. [Mod Gr *Romai* / fr *L* *Roma*, *Rome* fr the Eastern *Rom* in *Imper*, the capital of which was 'New Rome' or Constantinople] The vernacular language of modern Greece a corrupted form of ancient Greek — A relating to the modern Greek vernacular

**Roman**, rō'mān a. [L *Romanus* fr *Roma*, *Rome*] Pertaining to Rome or its people, pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion applied to the common upright letter in printing, and to numerals expressed by certain letters — *Roman* Catholic, pertaining to the Western or Latin Church being that branch of the church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head, hence, as a noun, a member of this church — *Roman* Catholicism, the principles doctrines, rules, &c., of the *Roman* Catholic







**galitas**, fr *L. regalis*, regal ] The state or character of being royal, status of a person of royal rank, the person of a king, a royal personage, majesty, kingdom, a right or prerogative of a king, a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine, a payment to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to an author as his share of the profits from his book.

**rub**, rub, *v* pret & pp **rubbed**, rubd ppr **rubbing**, rub'ing [Same words as Dan *rubbe*, to rub to scrub, perhaps originally Celtic, comp W *rhub*, a rub, *rhubad*, a rubbing, Gael. *rub*, *rubadh*, *Ir rubka*, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition ] To move something along the surface of with pressure, to apply friction, to wipe, to clean to scour, to apply with friction or pressure, to remove by friction, to gall or chafe, to gibe — *v* i. To move along the surface of a body with pressure, to fret, to chafe, to gall, to set on or along with difficulty — *n* Act of rubbing, friction that which renders motion or progress difficult, obstruction, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl, difficulty, cause of uneasiness, pinch, a sarcasm, a gibe

**rubasse**, rub-as', *n* [Fr, fr *L. rubeus*, red, akin *ruby*] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal

**rubber**, rub'er, *n* One who rubs, the instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning, or of an india-rubber, an inequality of ground in bowling, a rub, an obstruction or difficulty, two games out of three in whist, or a contest consisting of three games

**rubbing**, rub'ing, *n* Act of the verb to rub, a copy of something incised obtained by laying on paper and rubbing with a colouring matter

**rubbish**, rub'ish, *n* [Formerly *robours*, *robours*, fr O Fr *robours* pl. of *rob* (whence *rob*), dim. of *robe*, rubbish, lit. spoil, being akin to *rob*, *rob*] Refuse, fragments of building material, debris, rejected matter, trash

**rubbishing**, rubb'ish-ing, rub'ish-ing, rub'ish-i *n* A Of the nature of rubbish, trashy worthless, paltry

**rubble** rub'l, *n* [See RUBBISH] Broken stones of irregular shapes and sizes, masonry of such stones

**rubble-work**, rub'l-*work*, *n* Masonry

**rube-facient**, rû-bê-fa'ish-ent, *n* [*L. rube-facens*, *rube-faciens*, ppr of *rube-facere*, to make red—*ruber*, to be red, and *facere*, to make] A substance, as mustard producing redness of the skin, not followed by a blister

**rubella**, rô-bê-la, *n* [*L. rubellus*, reddish, fr *ruber*, red.] A disease resembling measles called often *German Measles*

**rubeola**, rô-bê-ô-la, *n* [From *L. ruber*, red, RUB] A name of measles

**rubescent**, rô-bes'ent, *a* [*L. rubescens* ppr of *rubeo*, fr *ruber*, to be red, RUB] Becoming red blushing

**rubicund**, rô-bi-kund, *a* [*L. rubicundus*, fr *ruber*, to be red, RUB] Red or highly coloured, as the face, ruddy

**rubidum** rô-bi'd-um, *n* [From *L. rubidus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum RUB] A whitish metal allied to lithium, sodium &c

**rubied** rô-bi'd *a* Red as a ruby

**rubic**, rô-bi'k, *a* [*L. ruber*, red, and *facio*, I make] Making red, colouring with red

**rubiginous** rô-bi'j-nus, *a* Exhibiting or affected by rubigo, mildewed

**rubigo** rô-bi'gô, *n* [*L. rubigo* rust of metals] A kind of rust on plants mildew

**rubile**, rô-bi-l, *n* Same as *Rubile*

**rubric**, rô-bi'k, *n* [Fr *rubrique*, fr *L. rubrica* (terra) red earth the title of a law written in red, a law, fr *ruber*, red, RUB] Important words in a manuscript or piece of printed matter coloured red, as in old law-books the title of a statute in prayer-books the directions and rules for the conduct of service hence a heading or title, an ecclesiastical or liturgical rule or direc-

tion, direction as to worship contained in prayer-books

**rubricat**, rô-bi'k-*at*, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a rubric

**rubricate**, rô-bi'k-*at*, *v* pret & pp **rubricated**, rô-bi'k-*at*-ed, ppr **rubricating**, rô-bi'k-*at*-ing [*Rubric* and *ate*] To mark in red, or as a rubric

**rubricator**, rô-bi'k-*at*-er, *n* One who rubricates, one employed to insert red letters in a manuscript

**ruby**, rô-bi-l, *n*, pl **rubies**, rô-bi-z [O Fr *rubis*, fr *rubis*, Sp *rubí*, *rubin*, fr *L. rubinus*, a carbuncle or ruby, fr *L. rubeus*, red, reddish, akin *rubric*, *rouge*, *rubicund*, *rubeola*, &c RED] A beautiful and highly valued gem, a variety of corundum of various shades of red, redness, a fine red colour, something resembling a ruby, a blotch on the face, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl. — *v* pret & pp **rubied**, rub'id, ppr **rubying** rub'ing ] To make red. — *a* Of the colour of the ruby, red.

**ruche**, ru'ching, rosh, rôsh'ing, *n* [Fr *ruche*] Quilled or goffered trimming for articles of ladies' dress

**ruck**, ruk, *v* pret & pp **rucked**, ruk't ppr **rucl**, ruk'ing [Same as *Ice* *hrul* a a wrinkle, a fold.] To wrinkle, to crease — *n* A wrinkle, a crease

**ruck**, ruk, *n* [Akin to *rick*, O Sw *ruk* a, a heap] An undistinguished crowd, the common run, those of no special merit

**ruddy**, rud'd, *n* [*A.Sax. rudu*, redness RUBBY] Red ochre

**rudd**, rud, *n* [From the ruddy colouring] A European fresh-water fish, marked with red

**rudder**, rud'er, *n* [*A. Sax. rôthor*, rôther, lit. rowing implement, the rudder being originally a kind of oar, fr *róican*, to row = *D. roeder*, Sw *roder*, G *ruder*, rudder ROW] The instrument by which a ship is steered, that part of the helm which enters the water and is attached to the stern post, fig. that which guides or governs a course

**rudder-bands**, rud'er-bandz, *n* pl The hinges of the rudder

**rudder-chains**, rud'er-chânz, *n* pl Chains attached to a rudder to work it should the tiller get damaged

**ruddily**, rud'd-i, *adv* With a ruddy or reddish appearance

**ruddiness**, rud'nes, *n* State or quality of being ruddy, the redness characteristic of high health

**ruddle**, rud'l, *n* [Akin to *ruddy*, red and same as *reddle*, *raddle*] A species of red earth, used for marking sheep — *v* pret & pp **ruddled**, rud'd ppr **ruddling**, rud'ling To mark with ruddle

**ruddock**, ruddock, rud'ok, *n* [*A.Sax. rudduc*, a dim. akin to *ruddy*] The robin-redbreast

**ruddy**, rud'i, *a* [From old or prov *L. rud*, red, redness, *A.Sax. rudu*, redness, akin to red (*q* v)] Of a red colour, red or reddish, of a lively flesh colour, or the colour of the cheeks in high health, of a reddish shining colour — *v* pret & pp **ruddied**, rud'd ppr **ruddying**, rud'ing To make red or ruddy

**rude**, rôd, *a* [Fr *rude*, fr *L. rudis*, in a natural state, rough, wild, by some supposed to mean lit red and raw, and to be akin to *L. ruber*, red, and so to *ruby*, &c.] Unformed by art or skill, rough rugged, untaught, barbarous, undisciplined, uncivilized, unskilful, ignorant, coarse, uncivil, unpolite, impudent, vulgar, violent, boisterous

**rudely**, rud'i, *adv* In a rude manner, violently, fiercely, boisterously, coarsely, unskilfully, without elegance

**rudeness**, rôd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being rude

**rudiment**, rôd'i-ment, *n* [*L. rudimentum*, fr *rudis*, rude (*q* v)] The original element or beginning of anything in its imperfect form or state; a first principle or element, that which is to be first learned, an undeveloped organ; pl the first elements or principles of a science or art, the elements

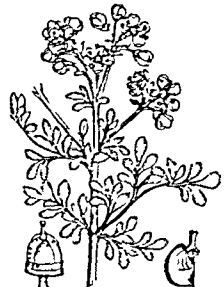
or elementary notions of some branch of knowledge

**rudimental**, rôd-i-ment'al, *a* Rudimentary

**rudimentary**, rôd-i-ment'a-ry, *a* Pertaining to rudiments, consisting in first principles, initial, in an undeveloped state, imperfectly developed, in the first stage of existence, embryonic

**rue**, rô, *v* pret & pp **rueed**, rôd, ppr **ruing**, rô'ing [*A.Sax. hreowan* *hreocean*, to rue, fr *hréan*, sorrow = *D* and *L. G rouen*, O H G *hrœuan*, G *reuen*, to repeat, hence *ruth*] To repent of, to feel sorrow or regret for, to regret, to repent of and wish to withdraw from — *v* i To have compassion, to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant

**rue**, rô, *n* [Fr *rue*, fr *L. ruta*, fr Gr *ruté*,



Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)

*rue*] An acrid ill-smelling plant with greenish-yellow flowers

**rueful**, rô'ful, *a* Causing to rue or expressing of rue, woeful, mournful, doleful, piteous expressing or suggesting sorrow

**ruefully**, rô'ful-i, *adv* In a rueful manner, mournfully, sorrowfully

**ruefulness**, rô'ful-nes, *n* State of being rueful, mournfulness

**ruff**, ruf, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp *Armor rufen*, a wrinkle, a fold, akin *ruffle*] A kind of plaited collar or frill round the neck, something of like form, a species of pigeon having feathers round its neck like a ruff, a male bird of the sandpiper family, having neck feathers forming a ruff, a low vibrating beat of a drum, a ruffle

**ruff**, ruf, *n* [Origin unknown] An old game at cards the predecessor of whist, the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led — *v* pret & pp **ruffed**, ruff't, ppr **ruffing**, ruff'ing To trump instead of following suit at cards

**ruffian**, ruf'i-an, *n* [O Fr *ruffien*, *ruffien*, a ruffian = Sp *rufian*, a ruffian, a pump, *It. ruffiano*, a pump, probably of German origin] A boisterous brutal fellow, a fellow ready for any desperate crime a desperado

— *a* Like or belonging to a ruffian, brutal

**ruffianish**, ruf'i-an-ish, *a* Like a ruffian

**ruffianism**, ruf'i-an-izm, *n* The character or conduct of a ruffian

**ruffianly**, ruf'i-an-li, *a* Like a ruffian, bold in crimes, violent

**ruffle**, ruf'l, *v* pret & pp **ruffled**, ruf'ld ppr **ruffling**, ruff'ing [A verb akin to *ruff* = *D. rufelen* to wrinkle] To rumple to derange or disarrange, to slightly agitate the surface of, to cause to ripple, to agitate or disturb as the wind, to decompose or put out, to vex or fret, to furnish or adorn with ruffles — *v* i To bluster; to put on airs to swagger — *n* A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to one's dress, a frill, a state of being disturbed or agitated, a low vibrating beat of the drum

**ruffled**, ruf'ld, *a* Furnished with ruffles, disturbed, agitated

**ruffler**, ruf'ler, *n* A bully, a swaggerer

**ruffling**, ruf'ling, *n* Ruffles collectively

**rufous**, rû'us, *a* [*L. rufus*, red, akin to







**runaway**, run'a wā, n. [Run and away] One who flies from danger or restraint, one who deserts lawful service, a fugitive. Acting the part of a runaway, escaping or breaking from restraint, accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

**runinate**, run' sī nāt, a. [L. *runina*, a plane] In botany, having curved indentations and irregular lobes turned backwards, as the dandelion leaf.

**runic**, rōn, n. [A. Sax. *run*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper = Icel. *runa*, Dan. *run*, Sw. *runa*, a rune, a runic meaning to whisper] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe.

**runecraft**, run' kraft, n. Knowledge of runes.

**runing**, run' ŋ, pp of *run*.

**runing**, run' ŋ, n. [A. Sax. *runing*, a pole, a beam = Icel. *runn*, a rib in a ship, O. D. *runge* a prop, G. *runge*, a short piece] A heavy staff, the round or step of a ladder.

**runic**, run' ŋ, a. Pertaining to runes.

**runlet**, randlet, run' let, rund' let, n. [For *roundlet*, fr. *round*] A small barrel of no certain capacity.

**runnel**, run' n, n. [A. Sax. *runel*, a dim. of *run*] A runlet or small brook.

**runner**, run' er, n. One who runs, that which runs, a racer, a messenger, a bird of the order *Cursor*, a thread like stem in certain plants, running along the ground and taking root, that on which something runs or slides a sort of pulley, roller, &c.

**runnet**, run' et, n. Same as *Rennet*.

**running**, run' ŋ, p. Kept for the rice, cursive, cursory, continuous, in succession, without any intervening day, year, &c. discharging pus or matter = *Running* fight, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued. = *Running* fire, a constant fire of musketry or artillery. = *Running* rigging, the ropes used for hoisting a ship's sails, moving the yards, and the like in distinction from *standing rigging*.

**runologist**, rō-nol' o-jist, n. One versed in runology, a student of runic remains.

**runology**, rō-nol' o-jī, n. [Rune and -ology] The study of runes.

**runrig**, run' ŋ, n. A system of holding land in which successive strips or rags belong to different owners or occupiers.

**runty**, runt, n. [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below the usual size of the breed, a variety of pigeon.

**rupee**, rū-pē, n. [Hind. *rupiya*, a rupee, fr. Skt. *rupya*, silver] A silver coin the unit of value in British India nominally equivalent to 2s.

**rupture**, rup'tūr, n. [Fr. *rupture* fr. L. *ruptura*, a breaking, fr. L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break (see also *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*, &c.) and giving origin also to *route*, *roul*, *routine*, &c.] Cog with reare (*berard*), *roce*, *rob*, *rubish*, &c.] Act of breaking or bursting, the state of being broken or violently parted fracture, breach, disruption, a breach of peace or friendship, open hostility, hernia, especially hernia of the abdomen. — v. t. pret. & pp. *ruptured*, *rup'tūrd*, ppr. *rupturing*, *rup'tū' ŋ*. To cause a rupture in, to break, to burst to part by violence, to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture. — v. i. To suffer a breach or disruption.

**rural**, rō' rā, a. [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *rural*, fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus* *rurus*, the country (whence *rustic*, *rouster*), same root as *room*] Pertaining or belonging to the country as distinguished from a city or town, relating to the country or re-embarking it, rustic pertaining to farming or agriculture. — Rural dean an

ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon who has the supervision of the clergy and laity of a district.

**ruralism**, rō' rāl izm, n. [Rural and -ism] The state of being rural, a rural practice or idiom.

**ruralize**, rō' rāl īz, v. t. pret. & pp. *ruralized*, *rō' rāl-īzd*, ppr. *ruralizing*, *rō' rāl īz' ŋ* [Rural and -ize] To go into the country, to rusticize. — v. t. To render rural, to give a rural character to.

**rurality**, rō' rāl īt, n. In a rural manner.

**ruridecennial**, rō' rīdē' kē nāl, a. [L. *rus*, *rurus*, the country, and *decimus*, a dean.] Every ten years to rural dean.

**rust**, rōst, n. [Fr. *ruste*, fr. *ruer*, to dodge. O. Fr. *ruiser*, to get out of the way, fr. L. *recusare*, to refuse. *RECUSANT*] Artifice, trick, stratagem. vile, fraud; deceit.

**rust**, rōst, n. [Formerly *rushe*, *rusche*, *reshe* &c. fr. A. Sax. *rise*, *rise*, a rush = L. G. and D. *rusch*, G. *rusch*, *rusch*, probably fr. L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom] The common name of plants fond of damp places, having stems which are sometimes used for plating into mats chair bottoms, &c., *fig* any thing weak or of trivial value, a trifle, a straw.

**rust**, rōst, v. t. pret. & pp. *ruشد*, *rust*, ppr. *rusting*, *rust' ŋ*. [Akin to Dan. *rust* & Sw. *rust* a to shake, D. *ruschen*, to rush, G. *rauschen*, to rush, to roar, L. G. *rusten* to rustle, to rust, probably ultimately imitative of sound.] To move onwards with violence or great speed, to advance with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity, to dart or move with headlong speed, to enter with undue eagerness or without due deliberation and preparation. — n. A driving forward with eagerness and haste, a violent motion or course, an eager demand, a run.

**rust-bottomed**, rust' bōt-ōmd, a. Having a bottom or seat made with rushes.

**rust-candle**, rust' fan dl n. A small taper made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow.

**rusthen**, rust' n, a. Made of rushes.

**rusty**, rust' ŋ, a. [Rust and -y] Aboounding with rushes, made of rushes.

**rusk**, rusk, n. [Perhaps akin to L. G. *rus* len to crackle as we have *cracknel*, a biscuit, fr. *crack*] Light hard cake or bread, a kind of light hard cake browned in the oven, and used as food for infants.

**Russ**, rōs, a. Pertaining to the Russians.

**Russian**, rōs' ŋ, n. The language of the Russians, any and pl. a native or the natives of Russia.

**russet**, rus' et, a. [O. Fr. *rouset*, fr. L. *ruscus*, red, akin to *rubus*, red. *RUBY*, *RED*] Of a reddish brown colour coarse homespun, rus tic from the general colour of homespun cloth. — n. A reddish brown colour coarse country cloth originally of this colour, a kind of winter apple of a brown colour. — v. t. pret. & pp. *russeted*, *rus' et' d*, ppr. *russetting*, *rus' et' ŋ*. To give a russet hue to, to change into russet.

**Russian**, rōs' ŋ, a. Pertaining to Russia.

**Russophile**, Russophilist, rus' o- fil, rus' o- fil' ŋ, n. [Rus, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy.

**Russophobia**, rus' o- fō-bā, n. [Rus, and Gr. *phobos* fear] A fear of Russia or the Russians. — *Russophobic* rus' o- fō-bist, n. One who fears or dislikes Russia.

**rust**, rōst, n. [A. Sax. *rust* rust = D. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, O. Sax. *rust* and G. *rost*, rust so called from its red colour, the root being that of *red* *rūddn*, L. *rubus* red (fr. *FINIC*), *ruscus* reddish (fr. *FINIC*)]. The red or orange-coloured coating formed on iron exposed to moist air, an oxide of iron which forms a rough coat on its surface a composition of iron filings and cal ammoniac, used for fill

ing joints of metal pipes, &c., a parasitic fungus which attacks plants, any foul, extraneous matter, evil habit or influence, loss of power by inactivity. — v. t. pret. & pp. *ruشد*, *rust' d*, ppr. *rusting*, *rust' ŋ*. To contract rust or similar matter, to become dull by inaction, to degenerate in idleness. — v. t. To cause to contract-rust; to impair by time and inactivity.

**rustic**, rus' tīk, a. [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, the country. *RUSTIC*] Pertaining to the country or to a country life, living in the country, rural, homely, plain, simple, rude, not elegant or refined, unpolished. — n. An inhabitant of the country, a countryman, a swain, a peasant, a clown.

**rustically**, rus' tī-āl ī, adv. In a rustic manner.

**rusticate**, rus' tī- kāt, v. t. pret. & pp. *rusticated*, *rus' tī- kāt' d*, ppr. *rusticating*, *rus' tī- kāt' ŋ*. [L. *rusticare*, *rusticare*, fr. *rus*, the country. *RUSTIC*] To dwell or re-side in the country. — v. t. To compel to re-side in the country. To banish from a university or college for a time.

**rustication**, rus' tī- kā' shon, n. Act of rustiating, state of being rusticated.

**rusticity**, rus' tī- ŋ, n. [Fr. *rusticité*, L. *rusticitas*] State or quality of being rustic, rustic manners, homeliness, simplicity, artlessness.

**rustily**, rus' tī-āl ī, adv. In a rusty state or manner. — *rustiness*, rus' tī- nes, n. State of being rusty.

**rustle**, rus' tī, v. t. pret. & pp. *rustled*, *rust' d*, ppr. *rustling*, *rust' ŋ*. [A. Sax. *hrustian* to rustle, a dim and freq. form corresponding to Icel. *hrusta* Dan. *ruste*, Sw. *rusta* to shake, to tremble, *rusta*, to stir.] To make the noise of certain things agitated or rubbed, as silk, straw, dry leaves, &c. — v. t. To cause to rustle. — n. The noise of things that rustle, a rustling, a slight, a blustling sound.

**rusty**, rus' tī, a. [Rust and -y = A. Sax. *rustig*] Covered or affected with rust or what re-embles it having the appearance of rust, impaired by inaction or neglect of use, rough, hoarse grating.

**rut**, rut, n. [Fr. *rut*, O. Fr. *rut*, the belling of deer, fr. L. *rutus*, a roaring, fr. *ruo*, I roar. The time during which deer and some other animals are under sexual excitement. — v. i. pret. & pp. *rutted*, *rut' d*, ppr. *rutting*, *rut' ŋ*. To be in heat or sexual excitement, as deer.

**rut**, rut, n. [Same word as *route* *rote*] The track of a wheel, a line cut in the soil with a spade, *fig* line or path of routine, v. t. pret. & pp. *rutted*, *rut' d*, ppr. *rutting*, *rut' ŋ*. To cut or penetrate in ruts, to cut a rut line on the soil with a spade.

**rutabaga**, rō- tū- bā' gā, n. [Origin doubtful.] A name for the Swedish turnip.

**ruth**, ruth, n. [From *ru-* which see.] Mercy pity, tenderness, clemency [Poetical]

**ruthenium**, rō- thē- ŋ' i- ŋ, n. [From *ru-* *thēna*, a Latin name for Russia, where first obtained.] A rare metal occurring in platinum ore.

**ruthful**, rōth' fūl, a. [See *prec*] *Rueful*, woeful sorrowful merciful.

**ruthless**, rōth' les, a. Void of ruth or pity, cruel, pitiless barbarous, inassable to the miseries of others.

**ruthlessly**, rōth' les- ī, adv. In a ruthless manner; pitilessly; cruelly; barbarously.

**ruthlessness**, rōth' les- nes, n. State or quality of being ruthless, pitilessness.

**ruthish**, rōth' īsh, a. [From the *rutting* of deer.] Lut' fūl lib' dinous.

**rutty**, rut' ŋ, a. Full of ruts.

**rye**, rī, n. [A. Sax. *ryg*, *rye* = Icel. *rygr*, Dan. *rug* Sw. *ryg*, D. *rogge* G. *roggen* *roet* n. *rye*] A cereal plant and its seed, of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and much cultivated.

**ryegrass**, rī- g' rās, n. A kind of grass much cultivated for cattle and horses.

**ryot**, rī' ot, n. [Ar. *ryat* a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil.











root doubtful.] A piece of cloth or other fabric to catch the wind and so carry a vessel through the water, that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind, a lip or other vessel, often used as a plug with the screw form) an scarf or upon water, a passage in a vessel, to set sail, to spread or hoist the sails, hence to begin a voyage.—To hoist sail, to reduce the extent of sail spread.—To strike sail, to lower the sails to the mast.—To set sail, to start, to go, to sail.—To set sail, to be carried over the water by the sails, or by steam, cars, &c. to be on eye in a vessel on water to pass by water to set sail, to begin a voyage to sail or be carried through the air to pass smoothly along to glide to float, to sail.—To pass over by means of sail to move upon or pass over as in a ship to fly or glide through to sail upon to direct or manage the motion of.

**sail boat**, *sail' bōt*, *n*. A boat propelled by sails for a sail.

**sailborne**, *sail'bōrn*, *a*. Borne or conveyed by sails.

**sail broad**, *sail'broad*, *a*. Spreading like a sail.

**sail-cloth**, *sail'clōth*, *n*. Canvas used in making sails for ships.

**sailer**, *sail'er*, *n*. One who sails a sailor a ship or other vessel, with reference to his speed or manner of sailing.

**sailing**, *sail'ing*, *g*. Moved by sails and not by team.—To sail, to go by sails, which as the act of setting sail, the art or rules of navigation.

**sailies**, *sail'ies*, *a*. Destitute of sails.

**sail left**, *sail'left*, *a*. A left where sails are cut out and made.

**sail maker**, *sail'mak'er*, *n*. One whose occupation is to make, alter or repair sails.

**sailor**, *sail'or*, *n*. A seaman a mariner a rigger.

**sailpoint**, *sail'pōint*, *n*. A point on the form of a bay or river, which is a point.

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A modification of the Persian wheel used for raising water.

**sail salt**, *sail'salt*, *n*. Salt a word much used by the oil chemists in this country.—Sail ammoniac, hydrochloric acid of ammonia, a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy.

**sail sail**, *sail'sail*, *n*. [Native name] One of the most valuable timber trees of India.

**sailman**, *sail'man*, *n*. [From *sail* and *man*] One who sails a vessel.

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Common Salamander (Salamander vulgaris)

or batrachians, allied to the newts, a kind of lizard or similar creature formerly believed to be capable of living in fire, a kind of imaginary creature.

**salamandrine**, *salamandrin*, *n*. A salamander.

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**saleratus**, *saler'at-us*, *n*. [From *saleratus* (Latin) aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda, a salt used in mixing with the flour in baking powder.

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Fine, fair, fast, fat, fall, udd, met, her, pine, pin, bite, not, move, tube, tub, burl, oil, pound, a, d, French, a, keg and short.



**sallowness**, sal'ū-nēs, *n* State of being  
sallow

**sally**, sal'i, *n*, *pl* **sallies**, sal'iz, [Fr *salle*, a sally, *fr* *sallir*, to leap, *SALIENT*] A leaping or springing forth, a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, a spring or dart of intellect, fancy, or imagination, flight, act of levity or extravagance, a piece of wild gaiety, *fr* *trôle* — *v* *pret* & *pp* **sallied**, sal'ed, *pp* **sally** ing, sal'ing To leap, spring, or bound forth, to dart out, to issue or rush out, as troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers, to issue suddenly

**sally-port**, sal'i pōrt, *n* A postern gate, or a passage for the troops to sally out from  
**salmagundi**, sal'ma-gun'di, *n* [Fr *salmagondie*, origin doubtful] A dish of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, cabbage, &c, hence, a mixture of various ingredients, a miscellany

**salmi**, sal'mis, sal'mē, [Fr] A ragout of woodcocks, larks, thrushes, &c  
**salmiac**, sal'mi ak, *n* A contraction of *Salt Ammoniac*

**salmon**, sa'mun, *n* *sing* or *pl* [L *salmo*, *salmonis*, *fr* *salto*, I leap being remarkable for its power of leaping — *SALIENT*] A large fish highly valued as an article of food, found in northern seas and streams, ascending the latter to deposit its spawn  
**salmon-colour**, sa'mun kul-er, *n* The colour of the flesh of the salmon, a sort of orange pink

**salmonet**, sa'mun et, *n* [*Salmon* and *et*] A little salmon, a samlet

**salmonoid**, sa'mun-oid, *a* Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type  
**salmon-peel**, sa'mun pel, *n* A grise under 2 lbs

**salmon-trout**, sa'mun trout, *n* A fish, called also the sea trout, resembling the salmon in form, colour, and habit  
**salon**, sa lon, [Fr] An apartment for the reception of company, a saloon  
**saloon**, sa-lon, [Fr *salon*, *It* *salone*, augmentative of *sal*, a room, *fr* *O H G* *sal*, a house — *A Sax* *sal*, a hall] A spacious apartment, for the reception of company, or for works of art, the main cabin of a steamer or passenger ship, a large public room, generally used for dancing or the sale of liquor  
**saloop**, sa-lop', *n* A drink made from saffrafas

**salse**, sals, *n* [Fr *salse*, *fr* *L* *salus*, salt] A mud volcano, an eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice

**salsify**, sal'si, *n* [*fr* *salicaria*, ultimately *fr* *L* *salicem*, rock, and *rico*, I rub] A plant cultivated for its cable root (*Tragopogon porrifolius*)

**salt**, salt, *n* [*A Sax* *sealt* (properly an adj) = *O Sax* and *O Fris* *Dan* *Sw* *Icel* and *Goth* *salt*, *D* *zout*, *G* *salz* *co* *W* *halen*, *Gael* and *Ir* *salann*, *L* *sal* (*fr* *sell*, *Gr* *hals* (= *sal*), *salt* *SALIN*)] A substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food, its chemical name being chloride of sodium, a chemical compound produced by the combination of a base with an acid, what seasons or gives flavour, taste, smack, savour, wit, piquancy, pungency, an old sailor (colloq) — *Salt* of lemon, a substance prepared from oxalic acid and potassium carbonate, used to remove ink stains, &c, also oxalic acid — *Salt* of soda, carbonate of soda — *Salt* of sorrel, oxalic acid, salt of lemon — *Spirit* of salt, muriatic or hydrochloric acid — *a* Impregnated with salt abounding in or containing salt, prepared with or tasting of salt, sharp, pungent — *v* *pret* & *pp* **salted**, salt'ed, *pp* **salt**ing, salt'ing To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt

**saltant**, salt'ant, *a* [L *salians*, *saliantis*, *pp* of *salto*, I leap, *fr* *salio* *SALIENT*] Leaping, dancing

**salutation**, sal'it'ehon, *n* [L *salutatio* See *prec*] A leaping or jumping, beating or palpatation

**salutatory**, sal'ta-to-ri, *a* [L *L* *salutatorius*, *fr* *L* *salto*, I dance

*SALTANT*] Leaping or dancing or having the power of leaping or dancing, used in leaping

**salt-bush**, salt'bush, *n* A name for Australian plants which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep

**salt-cellar**, salt'sel ler, *n* [A tautological term, lit a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being = *Fr* *salière*, a salt-cellar, *fr* *L* *sal*, salt] A small vessel used at table for holding salt

**salt'er**, salt'ar, *n* One who salts, one who sells salt, a drysalter

**salt'er**, salt'ern, *n* [A Sax *sealtarn*, *sealt*, salt, and *ern*, -ern, place (as in barn)] A salt work, a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation

**salt'grade**, salt'it grad, *a* [L *salus*, a leap, *gradior*, I go] Leaping, formed for leaping

**salt're**, salt'ier, salt'ar, *n* [O *Fr* *sauteur*, *fr* *sauteur* originally a kind of sturpp, *fr* *saute*, *L* *salutare*, to leap *SALTANT*] In heraldry, an ordinary in the form of a St Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other

**salt'ish**, salt'ish, *a* Somewhat salt

**salt-junk**, salt'jungk, *n* Dry salt beef for use at sea

**salt'less**, salt'les, *a* Destitute of salt, in said

**salt'lick**, salt'lik, *n* A salt spring [American]

**salt'ly**, salt'li, *adv* In a salt manner, with the taste of salt

**salt-marsh**, salt'marsh, *n* Land under pasture grasses subject to be overflowed by sea water

**salt-mine**, salt'min, *n* A mine where rock salt is obtained

**salt'ness**, salt'nes, *n* Quality or state of being impregnated with salt, taste of salt, salinity

**salt-pit**, salt'pit, *n* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained by evaporation

**salt'petre**, salt'p'ter, *n* [Salt, and *L* *petra*, a rock, lit salt of the rock from appearing as an efflorescence on rocks, &c] Nitre

**salt's**, salts, *n* *pl* Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine  
**salt-spring**, salt'spring, *n* A spring of salt-water, a brine spring

**salt-water**, salt'wa ter, *n* Water impregnated with salt, sea water

**salt-work**, salt'werk, *n* A place where salt is made

**saltwort**, salt'wert, *n* A name applied to several plants yielding kelp

**salubrious**, sal'u-bri-ŭs, *a* [L *salubris*, *fr* *salus*, health, safety, akin to *salvus*, safe *SAFE*, *SALUTARY*] Favourable to or promoting health, healthful, healthy — *salubriously*, sal'u'br-i-ŭs, *adv* In a salubrious manner

**salubrity**, sal'u'br-i-ty, *n* [Fr *salubrité*, *L* *salubritas* See *prec*] Quality or state of being salubrious, healthfulness

**salutary**, sal'u ta-ri, *adv* In a salutary manner

**salutariness**, sal'u ta ri nes, *n* The quality of being salutary

**salutary**, sal'u ta ri a [Fr *salutaris*, *L* *salutaris* *fr* *salus*, health, akin to *salvus*, safe *SALUBRIOUS*] Healthful, wholesome, promoting health, contributing to some beneficial purpose, beneficial, advantageous, profitable

**salutation**, sal'u ta'shon, *n* [Fr *salutation*, *L* *salutatio* *SALUTI*] Act of saluting, act or words of greeting or welcome, a greeting, a salute

**salutatory**, sal'u ta-to-ri a [L *salutatorius*, *fr* *salutare*, to salute] Saluting, greeting

**salute**, sal'u't' pret & *pp* **saluted**, sal'it'ed, *pp* **saluting**, sal'it'ing [L *saluto*, I salute, *fr* *salus*, health, safety, salute, akin to *salvus* safe *SALUBRIOUS*, *SAFE*] To greet to hail, to address with expressions of kind wishes, to greet by some act as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c, to kiss, to show honour to by a dis-

charge of cannon, by striking colours, &c — *v* *1* To perform a salutation, to greet each other — *n* Act of saluting, salutation, greeting, a kiss, a bow, an exhibition of respect or honour in the army or navy, by the discharge of artillery or small-arms, beating of drums, striking colours, manning the yards, &c

**saluter**, sa lut'er, *n* One who salutes

**salutability**, sal va-bu'ti, *n* The state of being salvable

**salvable**, sal'va-bl, *a* [L *salvare* to save, *fr* *salvus*, safe *SAFE*] That may be saved, admitting of salvation

**salvage**, sal'vā, *n* [O *Fr* *salvage*, *L* *salvagium*, *fr* *L* *salvus*, safe] The act of saving a ship or goods from shipwreck, fire, an enemy, &c, an allowance to persons by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved, property thus saved

**salvation**, sal va'shon, *n* [O *Fr* *salvation*, *fr* *L* *salvo*, *salvatus*, I save, *fr* *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, safety, safety (whence salute) *SAFE*, *SALUBRIOUS*] Act of saving, preservation from destruction or serious evil, the redemption of man from sin and its consequences and the bestowal of everlasting happiness, deliverance from enemies, victory, that which saves the cause of saving — *Salvation Army*, a society organized on a sort of military basis for the religious and social improvement of the masses with officers known as generals, majors, captains, &c, of either sex

**Salvationist**, sal va'shon ist, *n* A member of the Salvation Army

**salve**, salv, *v* *pret* & *pp* **salved**, salvd, *pp* **salving**, salv'ing [From *L* *salvo*, *salvatus* I save, *fr* *salvus* safe *SALVATION*] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire

**salve**, salv or sav, *n* [A Sax *sealf*, a salve or ointment — *O Sax* *salbo*, *D* *zalt*, *Dan* *salve*, *G* *salbe*, *salve* *co* with *Sal* *salvus*, clarified butter] An adhesive composition or substance applied to heal or relieve wounds or sores, a healing ointment, hence, *fig* a remedy — *v* *pret* & *pp* **salved**, salvd or savd, *pp* **salving**, salv'ing or sav'ing To apply salve to, to remedy

**salver**, sal'ver or sal'ver, *n* One who salves or cures

**salver**, sal'ver, *n* [From *Sp* *salva*, a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, *fr* *L* *salvus* safe *SALVATION*] A kind of tray on which articles are carried or presented

**salvo**, sal'vō, *n* [From *L* *salvo* *jura*, 'the right being intact', an expression used in reserving rights *SALVATION*] An exception or reservation, an excuse

**salvo**, sal'vō, *n* [From *It* and *Sp* *salva* a salvo, a salute, *fr* *L* *salve*, hail, *fr* *salvus*, safe *SALVATION*] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute, a shouting or cheering

**sal-volatile**, sal vō-lat'i-lē, *n* [That is, 'volatile salt'] Carbonate of ammonia, a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics

**salvor**, sal'vor, [SALVAGE] One who makes salvage, one who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction

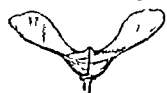
**samarā**, sam'a-ra, *n* [L *samarā*] A fruit with wing like expansions, as of the ash elm maple

**Samaritan**, sam'a ri tan A pertaining to Samaria, the ancient Jewish city, pertaining to Samaria of certain ancient Hebrew written characters — *a* Native of Samaria, the language of Samaria, a Chaldean dialect, a charitable or benevolent person

**samaroid**, sam'a-roid, *a* [*Samara* and *-oid*] Resembling a samara

**sambo**, sam'bō, *n* [Origin doubtful] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto

**same**, sam, *a* [From *Icel* *same* = *Dan* and



Samarā of the Common Maple







slices of bread, with meat or something savoury between — *v. t. pret & pp sandwiched*, sand'wicht, *pp sandw'ching*, sand'wich-ing To insert like the meat in a sandwich, to fit between two other pieces [Colloq.]

**sandwich-man**, sand'wich man, *n* A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

**sandy**, sand'i, *a* [A. Sax. *sandig*, sandy] Abounding with sand, consisting of sand, resembling sand, hence, not firm or solid, of the colour of sand, yellowish red, arid or dry.

#### SANDYX. SANDIX.

**sane**, san, *a* [L. *sanus*, sound, whole, healthy (whence *sanable*, *sanity*, *sanatory*, *sanitary*), perhaps same root as *Gr. sōs*, safe] Sound in mind, not deranged in intellect, having the due exercise of reason and other mental faculties, showing or proceeding from soundness of mind.

**saneity**, san'ies, *n* State of being sane or of sound mind, sanity.

**sangaree**, sang'gā-rē, *n* [Sp. *sangria*, a beverage made with red wine, fr. *sangre*, blood, fr. *L. sanguis* SANGUINARY] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and used as a refreshing drink.

**sang-froid**, sang'frwa, *n* [Fr. cold blood — *sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold SANGUISE, FRIGID] Freedom from agitation of mind, coolness, imperturbable calmness.

**sanguiferous**, sang-gwif'er-us, *a* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, I carry] Conveying blood, as the arteries and veins.

**sanguinary**, sang'gwā-nā, *a* [Fr. *sanguinaire*, *L. sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis*, *sanguis*, blood.] Bloody, attended with bloodshed, murderous, bloodthirsty, savage, cruel.

**sanguine**, sang'gwā, *a* [Fr. *sanguin*, fr. *L. sanguineus*, bloody, consisting of blood, blood-red, fr. *sanguis*, *sanguis*, blood, connections unknown] Consisting of blood, bloody, having the colour of blood, abounding with blood, characterized by fullness of habit, having vigour and an active circulation, having warmth or ardour of temper; cheerful, anticipating the best not desponding, confident, in *her murrey*.

**sanguinely**, sang'gwā-lī, *adv* In a sanguine manner, with confidence of success.

**sanguineous**, sang'gwā-nēs, *n* The state or quality of being sanguine.

**sanguineous**, sang-gwā-nēs-us, *a* [L. *sanguineus* SANGUI-] Pertaining to blood, abounding with blood, of a red or blood colour, sanguine.

**sanguinivorous**, sanguinivorous, sang-gwā-niv'o-rus, sang-gwā'v'o-rus, *a* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *vorō*, I eat] Eating or subsisting on blood.

**sanguinolent**, sang-gwā-nō-lent, *a* [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis* *sanguis*, blood.] Tinted or mingled with blood, bloody.

**saniele**, san'i-ēl, *n* [Fr. *saniele*, fr. *L. sano*, I heal—from its supposed healing virtues] An umbelliferous plant of several species.

**sanies**, san'i-ēz, *n* [L. bloody matter] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores.

**sanious**, san'i-ūs, *a* [L. *saniosus*] Pertaining to sanies.

**sanitarian**, san-i-tā'ri-an, *n* [From *sanitari*] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures.

**sanitarium**, san-i-tā'ri-um, *n* [See prec.] A health retreat, a sanatorium.

**sanitary**, san-i-tā'ri, *a* [Fr. *sanitaire*, fr. *L. sanitas*, health fr. *sanis*, sound SANE] Pertaining to or designed to secure or promote health pertaining to healthy dwellings and surroundings, hygienic.

**sanitation**, san-i-tā'shon, *n* [From *L. sanitas* See next] The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community, hygiene.

**sanity**, san'i-ti, *n* [L. *sanitas*, soundness, health good sense, sanity, fr. *sanis*, sound, healthy SANE] The state of being sane, saneness, soundness of mind.

**sanjak**, san'jak, *n* [Turk., a standard.]

A minor province of Turkey — **sanjakate**, san'jak-āt, *n* A sanjak.

**sans**, sanz, prep [Fr. *sans*, fr. *L. sine*, without.] Without, deprived of.

**sans-culotte**, sanz-kū lot', *n* [Fr. without breeches] Lat a fellow without breeches, a name originally given to the republicans of the lower sort in the French revolution of 1789, hence, a fierce republican in general.

**sans-culottist**, sanz-kū lot'ist, *n* A sans-culotte, a rabid republican.

**Sanskrit**, Sanskrit, san'skrit, *n* [Skr. *sanskṛta*, perfectly formed—*sam*, with, and *kṛta*, made, perfected, fr. *kr*, to make (akin to *create*)] The ancient language of the Hindus, and that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues, and hence allied to English and the other Teutonic tongues, as well as to Greek, Latin, &c., it has long ceased to be spoken. Also used as an adjective — **Sanskritist**, Sanskritist, san'skrit-ist, *n* A Sanskrit scholar.

**sananton**, san-ton, *n* [Fr. *sananton*, Sp. *sananton*, probably fr. *L. sanctus*, holy] A saint or holy man of Oriental countries.

**sap**, sap, *n* [A. Sax. *seap*=D. *sap*, L. *g*, juice, juice, Dan and G. *soft* (originally *ras*), must or new wine boiled thick.] The juice or fluid which circulates in plants, vital juice, blood, sap-wood.

**sap**, sap, *v. t. pret & pp sapped*, sapt, *ppr sapping*, saping [O. Fr. *sapper*, Fr. *saper*, to sap or mine, fr. *sapp*, *sape*, L. *sapa*, a hoe or mattock—origin unknown] To subvert by digging under or removing the foundation of, to undermine, to mine to destroy or impair by some secret or invisible process — *v. i.* To proceed by mining or by secretly undermining — *n.* A trench or narrow ditch by which an approach is made to a fortified place, the men who dig (sappers) being sheltered by gabions &c.

**sapajou**, sajou, sap'a-jō, sa'jō, *n* [Fr.]



Capucine Sapajou (*Cebus capucinus*).

A name of certain South American prehensile-tailed monkeys, of small size.

**sapan-wood**, sa-pān, *n* SAPPAN WOOD.

**sap-green**, sap'grēn, *n* A pigment prepared from the juice of the berries of the buckthorn.

**sapid**, sap'id, *a* [Fr. *sapide*, L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapo*, I taste SAPIENT] Having savour or relish, savoury.

**sapidly**, sap'idness, sap'id-lī, *adv* **sap'idness**, sap'id-nēs, *n* Quality of being sapid, savour, relish.

**sapience**, sā-pi-ēns, *n* [Fr. *sapience*, L. *sapientia*, wisdom, fr. *sapiens*, wise See next] The quality of being sapient; wisdom signifying often used ironically.

**sapient**, sā-pi-ēnt, *a* [L. *sapientis*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp of *sapo*, I taste, I know,

I am wise, *sapid*, *insapid*, *savour*, *sage*, are of similar origin.] Characterized by wisdom, wise, sage, discerning; now generally ironic—like or proceeding from a wiseacre.

**sapiently**, sā-pi-ēnt-lī, *adv* In a sapient manner; sēpl, sagaciously.

**sapless**, sap'les, *a* Destitute of sap; withered, dry, void of vital juice or vital force.

**sapling**, sap'ling, *n* [Sap and -ling] A young tree full of sap.

**sapotilla**, sap-ō-dī-lā, *n* [Sp. *sapotilla* fr. Mexican *zapoti*] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit.

**saponaceous**, sa-pōn'ā-shus, *a* [From *L. saponis*, soap] Soapy, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

**saponifiable**, sa-pōn'i-fī-ā-bl, *a* Capable of being saponified.

**saponification**, sa-pōn'i-fī-kā'shon, *n* The act of saponifying, conversion into soap.

**saponify**, sa-pōn'i-fī *v. t. pret & pp saponified, sa-pōn'i-fid, *ppr saponifying*, sa-pōn'i-fing [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, I make] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.*

**sapor**, sā-pōr, *n* [L. fr. *sapio*, I taste SAPIENT] Taste, savour, flavour, relish.

**sappan-wood**, sap'an or sa-pān'wūd, *n* A dye-wood of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour.

**sapper**, sap'er, *n* One who saps, a soldier employed to dig saps or trenches.

**Sapphic**, sā'fik, *a* Pertaining to *Sappho* a Grecian poetess, pros applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho — *n.* A Sapphic verse.

**sapphire**, sā'fir, *n* [L. *sapphirus*, fr. Gr. *sappheiros*—a name of Eastern origin=Heb. *sappir*, Ar. *safir*] A precious stone of the corundum class, and of various shades of blue, hence, a rich blue colour, blue—Green sapphire, the emerald—Red sapphire the ruby—Violet sapphire, the amethyst.

**sapphirine**, sā-fir-in, *a* [Sapphire and -ine] Pertaining to or resembling sapphire, of a brilliant blue colour.

**sappiness**, sā-pi-nēs, *n* State or quality of being sappy, succulence, juiciness.

**sappy**, sā-pi, *a* [Sap and -y, A. Sax. *sæpīg*] Abounding with sap, juicy succulent, young and soft, not firm, weak.

**saprophagous**, sā-prof'ā-gus, *a* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and *phagō*, I eat] Feeding on rotten or decaying substances.

**saprophyte**, sā-p'rō-fīt, *n* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, and *phyton*, a plant] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as the fungi do.

**sap-wood**, sap'wūd, *n* Alburnum.

**saraband**, sā-ra-band, *n* [Fr. *sarabande*, Sp. *sarabanda*] A slow Spanish dance, derived from the Saracens, a piece of music for the dance.

**Saracen**, sā-ra-sen, *n* [L. *Saracenus*, fr. Gr. *Sarakēnos*, fr. Ar. *Sharīn*, orientals, eastern] An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period, one of those Mohammedans against whom crusades were preached — **Saracenic**, **Saracenic**, sā-ra-sen'ik, sā-ra-sen'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the Saracens.

**sarcastic**, sā-ras'tik, *a* [Fr. *sarcastique*, fr. Gr. *sarkazō* a bitter laugh, fr. *sarkazōn*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, fr. *sarx*, ear or flesh] A bitter cutting jest, a keen satirical remark or expression, a bitter or scornful taunt, a severe gibe, keen irony.

**sarcastic**, sā-ras'tik, *a* Containing or marked by sarcasm, bitterly cutting or satirical, scornfully severe, taunting.

**sarcastically**, sā-ras'tik-al-lī, *adv* In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

**sarcent**, sā-sen't, *n* [O. Fr. *sarcent*, fr. L. *saracenicum*, lit. cloth made by Saracens] A kind of fine thin silk cloth used for linings, &c.

**sarcocarp**, sā-rō-kārp, *n* [Gr. *sarx*, ear or flesh, and *karpos*, fruit] The fleshy part of certain fruits.







solvent can contain no more, the combination of one substance with another so that they neutralize each other

**Saturday**, sá'ter dī, n [A Sax *Sættur-dæg*—*Sæter* Saturn, and *dæg*, a day, lit Saturn's day] The seventh or last day of the week, the day of the Jewish Sabbath

**Saturn**, sá'tern, n [L *Saturnus*, connected with *eris*, *saturn*, to sow, and also with *serē*] An ancient Roman deity said to have introduced agriculture and civilization the father of Jupiter, one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun

**Saturnalia**, sá'ter ná'līa, n pl [L fr *Saturnus*, Saturn] Among the Romans, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes hence (without cap) wild or noisy revelry in general—*saturnalian*, sá'ter ná'līan, a Pertaining to saturnalia or revels, loose, dissolute

**Saturnian**, sá'tern'ian, a Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called the golden age, hence, golden, happy, distinguished by happiness and simplicity

**Saturnine**, sá'tern'īn, a [L *saturninus*, fr *Saturnus*, Saturn the planet, whose influence was supposed by believers in astrology to make people morose] Morose, gloomy of temperament, grave, not readily susceptible of excitement, phlegmatic

**Satyr**, sá'tēr, n [L *satyrus*, fr Gr *satyros*, a satyr] A sylvan deity of the ancient Greeks and Romans, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton

**Satyrism**, sá'tēr'īa-sis n [Gr fr *satyros*, a satyr] A diseased venereal appetite in males

**Satyrical**, sá'tēr'īk, a Pertaining to satyrs, a term for a kind of ancient drama in which satyrs appeared

**Sauce**, sās, n [Fr *sauce*, O Fr *sauce*, fr L *L. salsa*, sauce, fr *sals*, salted, fr *sals* I salt, fr *salt*, salt. *SALT*] That which gives relish or savour to food, a more or less liquid substance to be eaten with food for improving its relish, a condiment, pertine—v t pret & pp *sauved* sást, ppr *sauved*, sást To make savoured with sauce, to season or flavour, to intermix or accompany with what gives piquancy, to be pert to

**Saucy**, sá'sī, n [Fr *sauce*, O Fr *sauce*, fr L *L. salsa*, sauce, fr *sals*, salted, fr *sals* I salt, fr *salt*, salt. *SALT*] That which gives relish or savour to food, a more or less liquid substance to be eaten with food for improving its relish, a condiment, pertine—v t pret & pp *sauved* sást, ppr *sauved*, sást To make savoured with sauce, to season or flavour, to intermix or accompany with what gives piquancy, to be pert to

**Sauce-boat**, sá'sbót, n A dish for holding sauce at table

**Sauce-box**, sá'sboks, n A saucy impudent person [Colloq]

**Sauce-pan**, sá'span, n Originally, a pan for cooking sauces, now, a small metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally

**Saucer**, sá'sēr, n [Fr *sauccier*, lit a dish for sauce] A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set, something resembling a saucer

**Saucily**, sá'sīlī, adv In a saucy manner; pertly, impudently, petulantly

**Sauciness**, sá'sīnes, n Quality of being saucy, impudence, impertinence

**Saucy**, sá'sī, a [From *sauce*, in the sense of pertness or impudence *SAUCE*] Showing impudent boldness, treating superiors with disrespect or impertinence, impudent, pert, impudent, rude, expressive of impudence

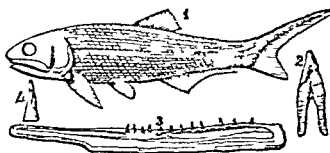
**Sauerkraut**, sá'krout, n [Gr *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment

**Saunter**, sá'ntēr, v t pret & pp *saundered*, sá'ntērd ppr *saundering*, sá'ntēr'īng [Orign doubtful, perhaps fr O Fr *sauventer*, lit to adventure one's self. *ADVENTURE*] To walk in a leisurely and aimless manner, to wander or stroll about idly, to lounge, to loiter, to dawdle—n A "sauntering, a stroll, a lounge, a leisurely pace

**Saunterer**, sá'ntēr'er, n One who saunters

**Saurian**, sá'ri'an, a [Fr m Gr *sauros* a lizard] Pertaining to the lizards, living lizard like characters—n One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type

**Sauroid**, sá'roid, a [Gr *sauros* a lizard, and *eidos*, form] Re-embling the lizards, having characters belonging to the lizards



Sauroid Fishes (fossil)

1, Pycnopterus (restored) 2, Tooth of *da* (enlarged) 3, Jaw with teeth of *Belonionomus cinctus* 4, Tooth of *B cinctus* (enlarged)

**Sauroripida**, sá'rop'īda, n pl [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *ripis*, appearance] A name for the section of vertebrates which comprises birds and reptiles together

**Sauropsyrgan**, sá'rop'tēr'īγ'īan, n [Gr *sauros* a lizard, and *psyrgan*, *psyrganos*, a wing, a fin] An extinct reptile having paddles, such as the pleiosauros

**Sausage**, sá'sāj, n [O Fr *sauissus*, fr *sau* cise, a sausage, ultimately fr L *salsus*, salted, whence also *sauce* (q v)] The prepared intestine of an ox, sheep or pig stuffed with minced meat variously seasoned

**Savable**, sá'vā, bl, a Capable of being saved

**Savage**, sá'vāj, a [Formerly, *savage*, *savage* fr O Fr *savage*, *savage* (fr *cavage*), fr L *L. salicatus*, fr L *salicatus* wild, fr *salix* a wood, *SILV*AN] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness, living in a wild state wild uncultivated, untamed fierce, untamed, uncivilized unpollished, rude, barbarous, characterized by fierceness or cruelty, cruel inhuman, merciless, brutal—n A human being in his native state of rudeness, one who is uncivilized, a brutal man, an inhuman wretch, a barbarian

**Savagely**, sá'vāj'ī, adv In a savage manner, cruelly, inhumanly

**Savageness**, sá'vāj'nes, n The state or quality of being savage, wildness, barbarism, cruelty, barbarousness

**Savagery**, sá'vāj'ī, n [*Savage* and *-ery*] The state of being savage or wild, savage life or state, uncivilized condition cruelty, barbarism—*savagism*, sá'vāj'īz'm, n [*Savage* and *-ism*] Savagery, barbarism

**Savanna**, sá'vannā, sá'vannā, n [Fr *savane*, Sp *sabana* a sheet for a bed, a plain, fr L *L. sabanum*, Gr *sabanon*, a linen cloth] An extensive open grassy plain, a word originally used of tropical American plains

**Savant**, sá'vānt, n [Fr ppr of *savoir*, L *scire* to know *SAPERE*] A man of learning or science, a man eminent for his scientific acquirements

**Save**, sāv, v t pret & pp *saved*, sá'vd ppr *saving*, sá'vīng [Fr *sauver*, fr L *salvare* to save fr *salvus* safe *SAFE SALVATION*] To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind, to bring out of danger, to preserve, to protect, to rescue, to deliver to keep from sin or rescue from eternal death to hinder from being spent or lost, as time or money, to spare, to keep from doing or suffering to lay by for preservation to reserve, to hoard, to prevent the need of, to obviate—to save appearances, to preserve a good outside, to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment—v l To hinder expense to be economical—prep [Originally an imperative] Except, not including

**Save-all**, sá'vāl, n Some contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted

**Savalo**, sá'vālo, n [Fr *cervellus* fr *cervellus*, brains, fr L *cerebellum* n *CEREBELLUM*] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young salted pork

**Saver**, sá'vēr, n One who saves

**Savin**, sá'vīn, sá'vīn, n [Fr *savinum*, *savinum*, fr L *Silva* (herb), the *Sal* n

herb, *savin*] A tree or shrub of the juniper kind

**Saving**, sá'vīng, p a Accustomed to save, not lavish, sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, that secures from evil or destruction, containing some reservation, as a title or right—n What is saved or hoarded, small sums accumulated by economy generally used in plural—prep Excepting

**Savingly**, sá'vīng'ī, adv In a saving manner, with frugality, sparingly

**Savings-bank**, sá'vīngz bānk, n A bank specially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest

**Saviour**, sá'vēr, n [O Fr *savior*, *salvator* (Fr *salvare*), fr L *L. salvator*, one who saves a preserver, fr *salvare* to save, fr L *salvus*, safe *SAVE*] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from evil, destruction, or danger—The Saviour, Our Saviour, JESUS CHRIST, the Redeemer

**Savour**, sá'vōr, n Same as *Savour*

**Savoury**, sá'vōr'ī, n [Fr *sauveur*, fr L *salutaria*, *savory*] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour dishes, &c

**Savoury**, sá'vōr, n [Fr *sauveur*, fr L *sapor*, taste, *savour*, fr *sapio* I taste *SAPID*] Taste relish, flavour, odour, scent, smell, something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste the characteristic property; the distinctive quality—v l pret & pp *savoured*, sá'vōrd, ppr *savouring*, sá'vōr'īng To have a partular taste, to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else—v t To taste or smell with pleasure or delight, to like, to have the flavour or quality of

**Savourily**, sá'vōr'īlī, adv In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish

**Savouriness**, sá'vōr'īnes, n Quality of being savoury

**Savourless**, sá'vōr'īles, a Destitute of savour, having no taste or smell, insipid

**Savoury**, sá'vōr'ī, a [*Savour* and *-y*] Having a good savour, pleasing to taste or smell, palatable, agreeable in general

**Savoy**, sá'vōi, n [Because brought from Savoy] A variety of cabbage with crisp leaves much cultivated for winter use

**Savoyard**, sá'vōi'ārd, n A native or inhabitant of Savoy

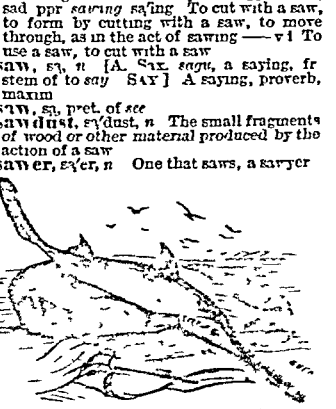
**Saw**, sāv, v t [A Sax *sage*, *sage* a saw—*DAN*, *saw*, Icel. *saga*, *saga* G *saw*, same root as L *saga*, I cut (*SECARE*), and *vim* to cut, *SECARE*] Cutting instrument, consisting of a thin blade, band or disc of steel or iron having a toothed edge, anything resembling a saw—v t pret & pp *sawed*, sá'vd ppr *sawing*, sá'vīng To cut with a saw, to form by cutting with a saw, to more through, as in the act of sawing—v l To use a saw, to cut with a saw

**Saw, sāv, n** [A Sax *sage*, a saying, fr stem of to say *SAY*] A saying, proverb, maxim

**Saw, sāv, pret, of see**

**Sawdust**, sá'vāst, n The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the action of a saw

**Sawer**, sá'vēr, n One that saws, a sawyer



Saw fish (*Pristigaster aculeatus*)

**Saw-fish**, sá'fīsh, n A fish all ed to the sharks and rays so called from a row of teeth on both edges of its long bony snout



**saw fly** *saw fly*. A hymenopterous insect named from the serrated ovipositor.  
**saw frame** *saw frame*. A frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work.  
**saw mill** *saw mill*. A mill for sawing timber driven by water steam or other power.  
**saw pit** *saw pit*. A pit over which timber is sawed.  
**saw toothed** *saw toothed*. A. Having teeth like a saw serrated.

**sawyer** *sawyer*. [Formed like *layer* from *layer*.] One whose work is to saw timber.  
**sawmill** *sawmill*. [L. *sawm*, a saw, *mill*, a mill.] Pertaining to or among rocks.

**saw horn** *saw horn*. [After M. Sax of Saxony, the inventor.] A brass wind instrument somewhat resembling the cornet, a person's head of various uses. Called also *Sax-corn*.

**sax** *sax*. [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *os*, to hollow.] Making holes in rocks.  
**saxifraga** *saxifraga*. [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *fraga*, to grow upon or living among rocks.]  
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See SCAMPER] A worthless fellow, a knave, a swindler, a mean villain a rogue — *v* pret & pp *scamperd*, skampt, ppr *scamping* skamp'ing [Perhaps not fr the noun but same as *leel*, *slamta*, to stint See SCANT] To execute a piece of work in a slim, dishonest or perfumatory manner

**scamper**, skam'per, *v* pret & pp *scampered*, skam'perd, ppr *scampering*, skam'per-*ing* [From O Fr *escamper*, Fr *escamper* *it*, *escamper*, to save one's life, to escape, lit to decamp, fr *L* *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a field. Hence *scamp* CAMP] To run with speed, to hasten away, to scurry — *n*. A hasty flight, a hurried run

**scampish**, skam'ish, *a* Pertaining to or like a scamp, knavish

**scan**, skan, *v* pret & pp *scanned*, skand, ppr *scanning*, skan'ing [Formerly *scand*, fr *Fr* *scander*, to scan verse, fr *L* *scandere*, to climb, to scan [seen in *ascend*, *descend*, *transcend*], *Sk* *sc* and, to climb] To measure or read by the metrical feet, as a verse, to examine, as a verse by counting the feet to examine with critical care, to scrutinize, to censure, to survey

**scandal**, skan'dal, *n* [Fr *scandale*, fr *L* *L* *scandalum*, Gr *skandalon*, a snare a stumbling block, a scandal, fr root of *L* *scando*, I climb SCAX Slander is a different form of this word.] Public reproach or reprobation, something notoriously reprehensible shame, something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation, defamatory talk, slander — *v* pret & pp *scandalized*, skan'dald, ppr *scandalizing* skan'dal'ing To throw scandal or to slander

**scandalize**, skan'dal-iz, *v* pret & pp *scandalized*, skan'dal-izd, ppr *scandalizing*, skan'dal-iz-*ing* [Scandal and -ize = *Fr* *scandaliser* SCANDAL] To offend by some action deemed wrong or disgraceful, to shock to give offence to, to slander

**scandal-monger**, skan'dal-mung'ger, *n* One who deals in or retails scandal

**scandalous**, skan'dal-us, *a* [Fr *scandaleux*] Causing scandal or offence, open, profane, disgraceful to reputation, shameful, infamous, defamatory, slanderous, libellous

**scandalously**, skan'dal-us-li, *adv* In a scandalous manner, disgracefully, shamefully

**scandalousness**, skan'dal-us-nes, *n* Quality or state of being scandalous

**scandent**, skan'dent, *a* [L *scandens* *scandent*], ppr of *scand*, I climb SCAX] In bot climbing

**Scandinavian**, skan-di-na'vi-an, *a* Relating to Scandinavia — Scandinavian *toggles*, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish

**scansion**, skan'shon, *n* [L *scansio*] The act of scanning, the metrical structure of verse

**scansores**, skan-sō'rēz, *n* pl [Lat the *climbers*, fr *L* *scando*, I climb SCAX] The order of climbing birds, such as the crows, woodpeckers, parrots, &c

**scansorial**, skan-sō'ri-al, *a* [See *prec*] Climbing or adapted to climbing, belonging to the Scansores

**scant**, skant, *a* [Same as *leel*, *slant*, short, brief, akin to *N* *skanta*, exactly measured, *slant*, a portion; comp *Pror* *E* and *Se* *slimp*, or *slimp*, to give short measure] Not full, large, or plentiful, but scarcely sufficient rather less than is wanted for the purpose, having a limited supply, scarce, short of — *v* pret & pp *scanted*, skant'ed, ppr *scanting*, skant'ing To limit to stint, to keep on short allowance, to be niggard of to grudge — *adv* Scarcelly, hardly, not quite

**scantly**, scant'y, skant'y, *adv* In a scant or scanty manner

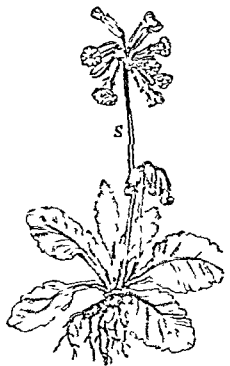
**scantiness**, scant'ness, skant'i-nes, skant'nes, *n* [L state or condition of being scant or scanty]

**scantling**, skant'ing, *n* [Formerly *scantlon*, fr O Fr *echantillon* Fr *echantillon* a specimen, a pattern, fr prefix *ech*, and *cantel*,

a cantle] A quantity cut for a particular purpose, a small quantity, a sample, a pattern, timber sawed or cut into pieces less than five inches square the dimensions of timber, stones &c, with regard to their length, breadth, and thickness, a kind of trestle for supporting a cast

**scanty**, skant'y, *a* [Scant and -y] Scant insufficient bare, short, not ample, hardly sufficient defective poor, scarce

**scape**, skap, *n* [L *scapus*, a stalk] A stem or peduncle rising directly from a root



Cowslip (*Primula veris*) *a*, Scape

and bearing the fructification without leaves, the shaft of a feather

**scape**, skap, *v* pret & pp *scaped*, skap'ed, ppr *scaping*, skap'ing Short form of *escape*

**scape-goat**, skap'gōt, *n* [Escape and goat] A goat upon which the Jewish high-priest laid his hands, confessing the sins of the people and which he then sent away into the wilderness, hence, one made to bear the blame of others

**scapegrace**, skap'grās, *n* [Lit one who has *scaped* or *escaped* grace] A graceless fellow, a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow

**scapement**, skap'ment, *n* ESCAPEMENT

**scaphoid**, skaf'oid, *a* [Gr *skaphe*, *skaphe*, a boat a bowl, and *oidos*, form] Boat-shaped, resembling a boat, navicular

**scapiform**, skap'form, *a* [Scape and form] In the form of a scape

**scapolite**, skap'ō-lit, *n* [Gr *skapos* a rool and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring often in long crystals

**scapula**, skap'ū-lā, *n* [L] The shoulder-blade

**scapular**, skap'ū-ler, *a* [L *scapularis*, fr *scapula*, the shoulder blade] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the shoulder blade

**scapular**, scapular'y, skap'ū-ler, skap'ū-lā-rē, *n* (pl *scapularies*, skap'ū-lā-riz) [See *prec*] A monastic garment resting on the shoulders, with a flap hanging down in front and another behind, an article worn on the shoulders by Roman Catholic laymen, a bandage for the shoulder-blade a leather on the shoulder of a bird.

**scapus**, skap'us, *n* pl *scapi*, skap'i [L, a stalk] A scape, the shaft of a column

**scar**, skar, *n* [From Fr *escarre*, *escharre*, fr *L* *eschara*, Gr *eschara* a scar or scab caused by burning] The mark of a wound or of an ulcer remaining after healing, a cicatrix, something resembling a scar; a wound a mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem

— *v* pret & pp *scarred*, skard, ppr *scarring*, skar'ing To mark with a scar or scars, to wound, to hurt — *v* i. To be covered with a scar; to form a scar

**scar**, skar, *n* [Same as *leel*, *slor*, a rift in a precipice, *slor*, a rocky islet, *Din* *skar*, a cliff, root seen in *score*, *shear*, *short*] A

cliff, a naked detached rock a bare and broken place on the side of a hill a *scour* *scarab*, scarabee, ska'rab ska'ra-bit, *n* [L *scarabaeus*, a beetle] A beetle such as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone or from a gem, found in Egypt

**scaramouch**, ska'ramouch, *n* [Fr *scaramouche*, *it* *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*, fr the name of a famous Italian buffoon] A buffoon a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of taunting and poltroonery any poltroon or drag gaduco

**scarce**, skārs, *n* [From O Fr *escare* *eschars*, *it* *scarso*, D *scharr*, scarce, fr *L* *L* *escarpus*, *scarpus*, fr *acceptus*, jpn of *L* *ex* *carpi*, I pluck or pull out *SCERT*] Not plentiful or abundant scanty or in small quantity in proportion to need or demand deficient, rare uncommon, unfrequent, scantily supplied (with of) — To make one's self scarce, to get out of the way, to make off

**scarce**, scarcely, skārs, skārs'ly *adv* Hardly, scantily, barely, with difficulty

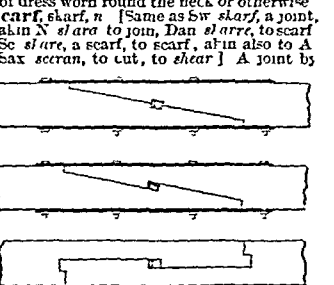
**scarce**, scarcely, skārs'ness, skārs'-*ness*, *n* State or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands, deficiency, dearth, famme rareness, infrequency

**scar**, skār, *v* pret & pp *scarred*, skārd, ppr *scarring*, skār'ing [Akin to *leel*, *slor*, apt to flee, shy, *slorra*, to drive away, *G* *scheren*, to drive away, same root as *shear*] To strike with sudden fright or terror, to frighten, to terrify, to alarm — *n* A sudden fright or panic, a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause a causeless alarm

**scarer**, skār'er, *n* Anything set up to scare or frighten crows or other birds from crops, anything terrifying without danger, a person dressed meanly or raggedly

**scarf**, skarf, *n*, pl *scarfs*, skarfs, sometimes *scarves*, skarz, [O Fr *escarpe*, *escharpe*, Fr *escharpe*, a word of Germanic origin and really = *scarp*, meaning first a pouch hence the hand suspending it, a scarf] A sort of light shawl, a light article of dress worn round the neck or otherwise

**scarf**, skarf, *n* [Same as *slor*, *slarf*, a joint, akin *N* *slara* to join, *Dan* *slarre*, to scarf *Sc* *slare*, a scarf, to scarf, akin also to *A* *scarran*, to cut, to *shear*] A joint by



Forms of Scarfs

which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece — *v* pret & pp *scarfed*, skarf'ed, ppr *scarfing*, skarf'ing To cut a scarf on, to unite by means of a scarf

**scarfed**, skarf'ed, *a* Wearing a scarf

**scarf-joint**, skarf'joint, *n* A joint formed by scarfing

**scarf-skin**, skarf skīn, *n* [Perhaps for *scarf* skin] The outer layer of the human skin the cuticle, the epidermis

**scarification**, skarf'i-kā'shon, *n* [L *scarificatio*] In sury the operation of scarifying

**scarificator**, skarf'i-kā'ter, *n* One who scarifies an instrument used in scarification or cupping

**scarifier**, skarf'if-er, *n* One who or that which scarifies, an agricultural implement with prongs for turning up the soil

**scarify**, skarf'i *v* pret & pp *scarified*, skarf'id, ppr *scarifying*, skarf'ing [Fr







**scholar**, skol'ər, *a* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning  
**scholarship**, skol'ər shīp, *n* The character or acquirements of a scholar, erudition, learning, an exhibition or settled allowance of money for a student or pupil at some educational institution, a foundation for the support of a student

**scholastic**, skol'as'tik, *a* [*L. scholasticus*, fr. *scholasticus* fr. *schola*, leisure, a school (*q.v.*)] Pertaining to a scholar, a school, or schools, characteristic of a scholar, pertaining to education, pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of abstract speculation, pedantic, formal, needlessly or excessively subtle — *n* One who adheres to scholasticism or the methods or subtleties of the schoolmen  
**scholasticism**, skol'as'tik-al, *adv* In a scholastic manner

**scholasticism**, skol'as'tisizm, *n* [*Scholastic* and *ism*] The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages

**scholastic**, skol'as'tik, *a* [*Gr. scholastēs*, fr. *scholē*, SCHOLIA] A writer of scholia, a name given to the old critics or grammarians who annotated the classics

**scholastic**, skol'as'tik, *a* Pertaining to a scholastic

**scholium**, skol'ū'm, *n* pl. *scholia* or *schollia*, skol'ū, skol'ū'm [*L. scholium*, fr. *Gr. scholē*, a scholium, fr. *scholē*, leisure, incubation SCHOLIA] A marginal note, annotation, or remark, an explanatory comment of a classical work by an ancient grammarian or critic

**school**, skol, *n* [*A Sax. scōl*, a school = *O Fr. école* (*Fr. école*), fr. *L. schola*, fr. *Gr. scholē*, leisure, spare time, discussion, philosophy, a school] A place in which persons receive instruction in any branch of knowledge, an educational establishment, especially a place or institution in which instruction is imparted to the young, a seminary, time in which school work is carried on, a body of pupils, the disciples or followers of a teacher, those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles, a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time, any place of discipline or training — *a* Relating to a school or to education, pertaining to the schoolmen, scholastic, *v* *pret.* & *pp.* *school'd*, *skol'd*, *pret.* *school'ing*, *skol'ing* To instruct, to tutor; to discipline, to chide and admonish, to reprove

**school**, skol, *n* [*Same word as school*] A shoal or compact body [*a school of fishes*]  
**school-board**, skol'bōrd, *n* A body of managers specially elected by the ratepayers, in a town or parish to provide adequate means of instruction for the district

**school-book**, skol'buk, *n* A book used in schools

**school-boy**, skol'bōi, *n* A boy who is attending school

**school-days**, skol'dēz, *n* pl. The time of life during which children attend school

**school-divine**, skol'dīvīn, *n* A divine who adopts the scholastic theology

**school-fellow**, skol'felō, *n* A school associate

**school-girl**, skol'gēr, *n* A girl belonging to a school

**school-house**, skol'hous, *n* A house appropriated for use as a school, a schoolmaster or schoolmistress dwelling house

**schooling**, skol'ing, *n* Instruction in school tuition, reproof, reprimand

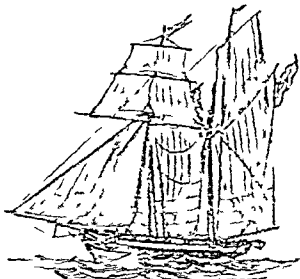
**schoolman**, skol'man, *n* A man versed in the niceties of the scholastic philosophy, a scholastic

**schoolmaster**, skol'mas'ter, *n* He who presides over and teaches a school, a male teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school, he who or that which disciplines and instructs

**school-mistress**, skol'mis'tres, *n* The mistress of or in a school, a lady teacher

**school-teacher**, skol'tech-er, *n* One who gives regular instruction in a school

**schooler**, skol'ər, *n* [*Properly schooner*, fr. a New England word *scoun* to skim or skip the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713 *Scoun*



Topsis Schooner

is akin to *shun* SHUN] A vessel with from two to four or even five masts, and her chief sails fore and aft sails

**schorl**, shorl, shorl, *n* [*Same as Gr. schorl*, Sw. *shorl*, Dan. *shorl*, schorl, comp. Dan. *shorl*, brittle] A mineral of a pitchy lustre and colour, usually occurring in granitic rocks, tourmaline

**schorlaceous**, schor'lous, schor'ly, schor'la'shus, schor'lous, schor'ly, A pertaining to or containing schorl

**schottische**, shot'tish, *n* [*Gr. schottische*, Scottish, lit. a Scottish dance] A dance resembling a polka, the music suited for such a dance in 2-4 time

**schography**, shog'ra-fi, *n* [*Gr. schographya* = *skia*, a shadow, and *grapho* I describe] The art of representing or delineating shadows correctly

**scatic**, scatic, sc'at'ik, sc'at'ik-al, *a* [*See next*] Pertaining to the hip or to scatica

**scatica**, sc'at'ik, *n* [*L. scatica*, fr. *Gr. ischadikos*, fr. *ischias*, a pain in the hip fr. *ischion* the hip] Neuralgia or inflammation of the sciatic nerve

**scatically**, sc'at'ik-al, *adv* With scatica

**science**, siens, *n* [*Fr. science*, fr. *L. scientia*, knowledge, fr. *scio*, I know (seen also in *conscious*, *conscience*, *rescience*, *evangel*) perhaps fr. a root meaning to separate, and akin to *Ir. scian*, a knife] Knowledge, intellectual acquirements, knowledge reduced to a system, knowledge duly arranged and systematized, the facts pertaining to any department of mind or matter in their due bearings and connections, art based on principles, skill resulting from training, special skill

**scientific**, si-en'shal, *a* Pertaining to science

**scientific**, si-en'tifik, *a* [*L. scientia*, knowledge, and *facio* I make] Pertaining to or concerned in science, showing a knowledge of science, treating of science, versed in science, according to the rules or principles of science

**scientifically**, si-en'tifik-al, *adv* In a scientific manner, according to the rules or principles of science

**scientist**, si-ent'ist, *n* [*From science and -ist*] A person versed in or devoted to science, a scientific man, a savant

**select**, sil'ekt [*L.*] To wit, videlicet, namely, abbreviated to *Sc* or *Sc*

**semitar**, sim'ter, *n* [*O Fr. semitarre* fr. *semitar*, fr. *Per. semitar*, *shimtar*] A short curved sword with a convex edge, used by the Persians and Turks

**scintilla**, sin'til-lā, *n* [*L.*] A spark, same root as *E* to shine] A spark, a glimmer, the least particle, a trace

**scintillant**, sin'til-lant, *a* [*See next*] Sparkling, scintillating

**scintillate**, sin'til-lat, *v* *pret.* & *pp.* *scintillated*, sin'til-lat-ed, *v* *pret.* *scintillating*, sin-

til-lat-ing [*L. scintillo*, *scintillatum*, fr. *scintilla*, a spark, SCINTILLA] To emit sparks, to sparkle, as the fixed stars  
**scintillation**, sin'til-lā-shon, *n* [*L. scintillatio*] The act of scintillating or sparkling, coruscation, twinkling  
**sciography**, si-og'ra-fi, *n* SCIAGRAPHY  
**sciolism**, si-ol'izm, *n* [*See next*] Superficial knowledge

**sciolist**, si-ol'ist, *n* [*L. sciolus*, a smatterer, dimin. of *scius*, knowing, fr. *scio*, I know SCIENCE] One who knows things superficially, one who has merely superficial knowledge, a smatterer

**sciolistic**, si-ol'is'tik, *a* [*See prec*] Pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist, superficial as to knowledge

**sciolous**, si-ol'us, *a* [*SCIOLIST*] Superficially or imperfectly knowing

**sciomachy**, sciamachy, si-om'ak-i, si-am'ak-i, *n* [*Gr. si-ia*, a shadow, and *machē*, a battle] A fighting with a shadow, an imaginary or futile combat

**sciomancy**, si-om-an-si, *n* [*Gr. si-ia*, a shadow, and *mantia*, divination] Divination by shadows

**scion**, si-on, *n* [*Fr. scion*, a scion fr. *scier*, to cut, to saw, fr. *L. scire*, to cut, SECTION] A cutting or twig prepared for grafting or planting; a young shoot, an offshoot, hence, a descendant, an heir

**sciotic**, sciotic, si-ot'ik, si-ot'ik-al, *a* [*Gr. si-ia*, a shadow, and *optima*, I see] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to its use

**scirrhoid**, skir'roid or si', *a* [*Scirrhus* and -oid] Resembling a scirrhous

**scirrhosity**, skir'ro-si'ti, *n* [*Gr. skirrhōsis*, *skir'ro-si'ti*, *n*] The state of being scirrhous, also a scirrhous or induration

**scirrhous**, skir'rus or si'rus, *a* Pertaining to or proceeding from a scirrhous

**scirrhous**, skir'ro-si'tis, *n* [*L. scirrhus* fr. *Gr. skirrhōsis*, a hardened swelling or tumour] A hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer

**scissel**, sis'sel, sis'sel, sis'sel, *n* [*From L. scindere*, *scissum*, I cut] Clippings or shreds of metal, as in coming

**scissile**, sis'sil, sis'sil, *a* [*L. scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, I cut] Capable of being cut

**scission**, si-zhon, *n* [*L. scindere*, *scissio*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, I cut, as in *scissum* &c. SCISSURE] The act of cutting or dividing, the state of being cut, division

**scissor-bill**, siz'er bil, *n* A sea-bird also called *slimmer*

**scissors**, siz'ers, *n* pl. [*From O Fr. cisoirs*, *cisoirs*, fr. *L. caedo*, *cresum*, I cut (whence *chisel*), but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, I cut (whence *scission*, *rescind*, &c.)] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades which meet and cut an object placed between them

**scissure**, si-zhūr, *n* [*L. scindere*, *scissum*, I cut, as in *scissum* &c.] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe

**Sclav**, Sc'lanov. See SLAV

**scleroblastic**, sklerō-b'as'tik, *a* [*Gr. skleros*, hard, and *blastic*, a base] Pertaining to the solid axis or basis of certain corals invested by the soft parts of the animals

**sclerodermic**, sklerō-der'mik, *a* [*Gr. skleros*, hard, *derma*, skin] Having hard scales on the skin, as certain fishes, having a hard exterior

**scleroma**, sklerō-ma, sklerō-ma, *n* [*Gr. skleros*, hard, and *oma*, a swelling] In med., induration of the cellular tissue

**sclerometer**, sklerō-met'er, *n* [*Gr. skleros*, hard, *metron*, a measure] An instrument for determining the hardness of a mineral

**sclerotic**, sklerō'tik, *a* [*Gr. skleros*, hardness, fr. *skleros*, hard] Pertaining to sclerosis, hard, firm — *n* The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye

**sclerotitis**, sklerō'tis-tis, *n* [*Sclerotic* and -itis] Inflammation of the sclerotic







Dan skure, Sw skura, G scheuern, to scour, perhaps fr O Fr *scourer*, fr a L *excuvare*—er, intens, and *curare*, to clean, to care for. CURR. Perhaps partly from O Fr *escourre*, L *excuvare*—er, out, and *curr*, I run ] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning, to clean by friction to make clean or bright, to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances to cleanse away, to purge violently, to range or search for the purpose of finding something, to pass swiftly over to brush along—v.t. To clean by rubbing, to take dirt or grease out of cloth, to range or range, to run with celerity, to scamper—n. A kind of diarrhoea or dysentery among cattle.

**scourer**, skour'ér, n. One who or that which scours.

**scourge** skerj, n. [Fr *escourp*, O Fr *escorpe* It *scorpeggia*, fr L *ex*, intens and *corripere*, a shoe tie, a thong, fr *corripere*, to correct (q.v.)] An instrument of the whip kind for inflicting pain or punishment, a lash, a whip, hence, a punishment, affliction sent for punishment, one who or that which afflicts, harasses, or destroys—v.t. To lash, to scourge, to scourge, to lash severely, to lash, to chastise or afflict for wrong-doing to afflict greatly, to harass or torment.

**scourger**, skerj'ér, n. One who scourges.

**scouring-bal**, skour'ing-bal, n. A ball made of a combination of soap, ox gall and absorbent earth, used for removing stains from cloth.

**scouring-drops**, skour'ing-drops, n. pl. A mixture used to remove stains from cloth.

**scout**, skout, n. [O Fr *escoute*, a scout or spy, fr *escouter*, *escouter*, *escuter* (Fr *escouter*, to hear, fr L *auscultare*, to listen, AUSCULTATION.) A person sent out to obtain and bring back information for others, especially to observe the motions and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy, a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter in a cricket, a fielder—v.t. *scout* and *pp* *scouted* *scouted* *pp* *scouting*, *scouting*. To act as a scout—v.t. To watch closely, to observe the actions of.

**scout**, skout, v.t. *scout* and *pp* *scouted*, *scout'ed* *pp* *scouting*, *scouting*. [From Icel. *skuta*, a taunt, perhaps from root of *shoot*.] To treat with disdain and contempt, to reject with scorn, to deride.

**scow**, skou, n. [D *schouwe* a ferry boat.] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat.

**scowl**, skoul, v.t. *scowl* and *pp* *scowled*, *scould*, *pp* *scowling*, *scowling*. [Same as *Dan*, *skule* to scowl, comp Icel. *skolla* to skulk, and E. *skull*.] To wrinkle or bend down the brows, as in displeasure, to frown, to look sullen or angry, to look gloomy, dark or tempestuous—n. A deep angry frown by depressing the brows, dark or tempestuous aspect, gloom.

**scowling**, skoul'ing, p. a. Characterized by a scowl, frowning.

**scowlingly**, skoul'ing li, adv. In a scowling manner.

**scribble**, skrab'l, v.t. *scribble* and *pp* *scribbled*, *skrab'ld* *pp* *scribbling*, *scribbling*. [A dim of *scrape*, allied to *scramble*.] To make crooked marks, to scrawl, to scribble—v.t. To mark with irregular lines or letters—n. A scribble, a scrawl.

**scrag**, skrag, n. [Comp Fris *skroy* a lean person, Icel. *skrogr* (vpr. *skragg* gaunt, sc. *scrog*, a stunted bush.)] Something dry, thin or lean with roughness or raggedness, a neck of mutton.

**scrapped**, skrag'ed, a. Like a scrag; rough with irregular points, scraggy.

**scraggily**, skrag'i-li, adv. In a scraggy manner.

**scragginess**, skrag'i-ness, n. State or quality of being scraggy, leanness.

**scraggy**, skrag'i, a. [From *scrag*.] Having an irregular broken surface, rough, ragged, scragged, lean and bony.

**scramble**, skram'bl, v.t. *scramble* and *pp* *scrambled*, *skram'bl'd* *pp* *scrambling*, *scrambling*. [Akin to D *scrammen*, to scratch, *Dan* *skramle* to ramble, Sw *skramla*, to clatter, also to *scramble*, *scrape*.] To move or climb with the hands, to move forward on all fours, to snatch or catch eagerly at anything to struggle to get before another, to push rudely in eagerness to obtain something—n. Act of scrambling, an eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another.

**scrambler**, skram'bler, n. One who scrambles.

**scrambling**, skram'bling, p. a. Irregular, straggling, rambling.

**scramblingly**, skram'bling li, adv. In a scrambling manner, haphazardly.

**scrannel**, skran'el, n. [Allied to Icel. *skran*, refuse.] Slight, thin slender.

**scrap**, skrap, n. [Lit what is scraped same as Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles. SCRAPE.] A small piece, a bit, a morsel, a detached, incomplete portion, a fragment, a fragment of something written or printed, a short extract, a little picture suited for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.

**scrap-book**, skrap'buk, n. A book for the preservation of short extracts, drawings, prints, &c.—n. an album.

**scrape**, skrap, v.t. *scrape* and *pp* *scraped*, *skrap'ed* *pp* *scraping*, *scraping*. [Same as Icel. and Sw *skrapa*, to scrape, to scratch. L G and D *scraper*, *scrapa*, to scrape, to scratch, to scrape skin *scrap*, *scramble*, perhaps sharp.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard to clean by the sharp edge of something, to remove or take off by rubbing to act upon the surface of with a grating noise, to erase, to collect by laborious effort, to acquire, save or gather penumously, usually with together. To scrape acquaintance with a person, to insinuate one self into the person's acquaintance—v.t. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing to make a harsh grating noise, to rub with friction and noise to play awkwardly on a violin, to rub the feet on the ground, to make an awkward bow—n. Act of rubbing or scraping, an awkward bow with a scraping of the foot, an awkward predicament or position, a position of difficulty or perplexity.

**scraper**, skrap'er, n. One who or that which scrapes an instrument with which anything is scraped, a metal instrument upon which to scrape or clean the shoes.

**scraping**, skrap'ing, n. What is scraped from a substance or is collected by scraping.

**scrap-iron**, skrap'ir-ern, n. Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working together.

**scrap-metal**, skrap'me-tal, n. Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.

**scrappy**, skrap'i, a. Consisting of scraps, incomplete, disjointed.

**scratch**, skrach, v.t. *scratch* and *pp* *scratched*, *skrach'ed* *pp* *scratching*, *scratching*. [Formerly *cratch*, to scratch, same as O D *traten* Sw *trata*, *Dan* *trads*, G *traten*, to scratch, the s having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] To score or mark the surface of with something sharp, to wound slightly by a sharp point or points, to tear with the nails, to write or draw awkwardly, to dig or excavate with the claws, to erase or expunge, to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in a race—v.t. To use the nails, claws, or the like in tearing a surface, or in digging—n. A score or break in a surface made by scratching, a slight furrow, a superficial laceration, a slight wound, a line up to which boxers are brought when they join fight or a line from which runners start, one who is most heavily handicapped in a race or contest—n. Taken at random or haphazard, heterogeneous hastily collected.

**scratcher**, skrach'er, n. One who or that which scratches, a gullaceous bird, or one which scratches for food.

**scratch-wig**, skrach'wig, n. A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head.

**scratch-work**, skrach werk, n. A species

of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster covered with a white one, through which a design is scratched.

**scrawl**, skral, v.t. *scrawl* and *pp* *scrawled*, *skral'd*, *pp* *scrawling*, *scrawling*. [A contracted form of *scramble*, comp D *schraweln*, to scratch.] To write or draw carelessly, awkwardly, and irregularly, to write awkwardly—v.t. To write unskillfully, and inelegantly—n. Unskillful or inelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing.

**scrawly**, skral'i, n. [Perhaps fr *scrawl* a form of *crawl*.] A young crab [Tenn].

**scrawler**, skral'er, n. One who scrawls, a hasty or awkward writer.

**screek**, skrek, v.t. *screek* and *pp* *screeled*, *skrek'ed* *pp* *screeching*, *screeching*. [A form of *screech*, skrek, Sw *skri*, Icel. *skriala*, to screech.] To scream or screech, to creak.

**scream**, skrem, v.t. *scream* and *pp* *scramed*, *skrem'd*, *pp* *screeaming*, *screeaming*. [Comp Icel. *skrama*, to scream, probably imitative, like *screech*, skrek, &c.] To shriek, to cry aloud shrilly, to utter a shrill, harsh cry, to screech as a bird—n. A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, the shrill cry of a bird, a sharp, harsh sound.

**screeamer**, skrem'er, n. One that screams, a name of certain birds.

**screeaming**, skrem'ing, p. a. Crying out with a scream, causing screams of laughter.

**screech**, skrech, v.t. *screech* and *pp* *screeched*, *skrech'ed* *pp* *screeching*, *screeching*. [A softened form of *scrawl*, Icel. *skrija*, Sw *skri*, *Dan* *skrig*, to screech, an imitative word comp *scrawl*, *Gael* *screech* to screech.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice, to scream, to shriek—n. A sharp, shrill cry, a shrill scream, a harsh, shrill noise.

**screech-owl**, skrech'oul, n. An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.

**screechy**, skrech'i, a. Screeching; shrill and harsh, like a screech.

**screed**, skred, n. [A form of *shred*=A. Sax. *scerde*, a shred.] A strip of cloth; a lengthy statement, a harangue.

**screen**, skreen, n. [From O Fr *ecreen*, *ecreen* *ecran*, Fr *écran*, a screen, perhaps fr O H.G. *skranna*, a table.] An article that keeps off the sun, rain, cold, &c.—something to intercept the view, something set up for shelter; an upright movable frame used in a room for intercepting heat or cold, that which shelters, protects, or conceals a kind of riddle or sieve, a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c., an ornamental partition in a church—v.t. *screen* and *pp* *screened*, *skreen'd*, *pp* *screening*, *screening*. To serve as a screen to, to protect by something interposed to shelter, to cover, to conceal, to sift by passing through a screen or large riddle.

**screenings**, skreen'ing, n. pl. The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

**scree**, skrez, n. pl. [Comp Icel. *skriha*, a landslip on a hill-side.] Debris of rocks, shingle, loose stones.

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**scuffler**, skuf'ler, *n* One who scuffles, a kind of horse hoe  
**sculk**, skul, *v* 1 Same as *Skull*  
**skull**, skul, *n* The cranium **SKULL**  
**scull**, skul, *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps the same as *skull*, and named from hollow form] An oar so short that one man can manage two, one on each side an oar used to propel a boat by being worked over the stern — *v* *t* pret & pp *sculled*, *skuld*, *ppr sculling*, *skul'ing* To propel by sculls, or by moving and turning an oar over the stern  
**sculler**, skul'er, *n* One who rows with a scull or sculls, a boat rowed by sculls  
**scullers**, skul'er-i, *n* [From *O* Fr *escuelle*, one who had charge of dishes, fr *escuelle*, *escuele*, a bowl, a dish, fr *L* *scutella*, dim of *scutra*, a dish, akin *scuttle*, *skillet*] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, a back kitchen  
**scullion**, skul'yon, *n* [O Fr *escouillon* a dish-clout, fr *L* *scope*, a broom] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery, a low, worthless fellow  
**scullionly**, skul'yon-li, *a* [See prec] Base, low, mean  
**sculpin**, skul'pin, *n* [Origin unknown] A kind of small sea-fish  
**sculptor**, skulp'tor, *n* [L *sculptor*, fr *sculpo*, *sculptum* **SCULPTURE**] One who works in sculpture, or whose occupation is to carve or hew figures  
**sculptural**, skulp'tur-al, *a* Pertaining to sculpture  
**sculpturally**, skulp'tur-al-li, *adv* By means of sculpture  
**sculpture**, skulp'tur, *n* [Fr *sculpture* fr *L* *sculptura*, sculpture, carving, fr *sculpo*, *sculptum* (also *sculp*), I grave or carve] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things, carved work, a figure cut in stone or other solid substance, representing some real or imaginary object — *v* *t* pret & pp *sculptured*, *skulp'turd*, *ppr sculpturing*, *skulp'tur-ing* To carve to form, as images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal  
**sculptured**, skulp'turd, *a* Carved, engraved, having markings as if engraved  
**sculpturesque**, skulp'tur-esk, *a* [Sculpture and -esque] Possessing the character of sculpture, after the manner of sculpture  
**scum**, skum, *n* [Same as *Sw* and *Dan* *skum*, Icel *skum*, G *schaum*, O.H.G *schum*, D *schum*, skum, froth, fr a root meaning to cover (seen in *sl* y &c) *Slum* is a derivative verb.] Extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, the scoria of molten metals, refuse, recement, that which is vile or worthless — *v* *t* pret & pp *scummed*, *skumd*, *ppr scumming*, *skum'ing* To take the scum from, to skum — *v* *i* To throw up scum, to be covered with scum  
**scumble**, skum-bl, *v* *t* pret & pp *scumbled*, *skum-bl'd*, *ppr scumbling*, *skum-bl'ing* [Freq. of *scum*] In painting to cover thinly with semi-opaque colours to modify the effect — *scumbl'ing*, *skum-bl'ing*, *n* The operation of tinging down of a picture by semi-transparent colours  
**scummer**, skum'er, *n* One who or that which scums a skimmer  
**scummings**, skum'ingz, *n* pl The matter skimmed from boiling liquors  
**scummy**, skum'i, *a* Covered with scum  
**scupper**, skup'er, *n* [Connected with *scop*, or fr *O* Fr and Sp *escupir*, to spit, comp *Armor* *skopas* to spit] One of the channels cut through the sides of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck  
**scupper-hole**, skup'er-höl, *n* A scupper  
**scupper-hose**, skup'er-höz, *n* A leather or canvas pipe on the mouth of the scuppers to prevent water from entering  
**scurf**, skurf, *n* [A Sax *scurf* *scroef*, *scurf* = Icel, *skurfur* pl] Dan *skurf*, Sw *skurf*, G *schurf*, *scurf*, allied to *scrape*, *scruple*] Dry external scales or flakes on the skin, a layer of matter adhering to a surface, scaly matter on some leaves, &c

**scurfs**, shurf, *a* Having scurf, covered with scurf, resembling scurf  
**scurf**, skurf, *n* [L *scurf*, fr *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester, scurrilous  
**scurrility**, sku'rli-ti, *n*, pl **scurrilities**, sku'rli-tiz, *n* [Fr *scurrilité*, L *scurfilitas* **SCURRILE**] Scurrilous or grossly abusive language, low, foul, or vulgar abuse, grossness of invective, abuse, insolence  
**scurrilous**, sku'rli-us, *a* [Scurrile and -ous] Using low, vulgar, and indecent language, opprobrious, abusive, foul-mouthed, containing low indecency or abuse, obscenely vulgar  
**scurrilously**, sku'rli-us-li, *adv* In a scurrilous manner  
**scurrilousness**, sku'rli-us-nes, *n* The quality of being scurrilous scurrility  
**scurry**, sku'ri, *v* *t* pret & pp *scurried*, *sku'rid*, *ppr scurrying*, *sku'ring* [Probably formed fr *scour*, to run] To run rapidly, to hurry — *n* Hurry, haste  
**scurvy**, sker-vi-li, *adv* In a scurvy manner, basely, meanly, shabbily  
**scurviness**, sker-vi-nes, *n* Quality or state of being scurvy, meanness, shabbiness  
**scurvy**, sker-vi, *n* [For *scurvy*, fr *scurf*] A disease characterized by livid spots, bleeding gums, &c, and bodily prostration, affecting persons deprived of a due quantity of vegetable food, and successfully treated by lime or lemon juice — *a* Vile, mean, low, mischievous, malicious  
**scurvy-grass**, sker-vi-gras, *n* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, being used as a cure for *scurvy*] A name of several British cruciferous plants eaten as salad-herbs  
**scut**, skut, *n* [Comp *W* *cut*, a tail] A short tail such as that of a hare or deer  
**scutage**, sküt'ä, *n* [L.L. *scutagium*, fr *L* *scutum*, a shield. **ESQUIRE**] A tax on feudal tenants holding land by knight's service, escuage  
**scutate**, sküt'ät, *a* [See prec] In bot formed like an ancient round buckler, in zoöl protected or covered by large scales  
**scutched**, skuch, *v* *t* pret & pp *scutched*, *skucht*, *ppr scutching*, *skuch'ing* [Akin to *N* *col*, an implement to beat flax] To dress by beating, to separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by beating  
**scutch**, *scutcher*, skuch, skuch'er, *n* An implement or machine for scutching  
**scutcheon**, skuch'on, *a* [A contr of *escutcheon*] A shield for armorial bearings an escutcheon, the cover of a key-hole  
**scute**, sküt, *n* [L *scutum*, a buckler **SCUTEA**] A scale, as of a reptile, especially a large scale  
**scutellate**, sküt'el-lät, *a* Formed like or covered with scutella  
**scutelliform**, sküt'el'i form, *a* Scutellate, saucer shaped  
**scutellum**, sküt'el'um, *n*, pl **scutella**, sküt'el'ä [L, dim of *scutum*, a shield] A little shield or shield shaped body, as on plants and animals  
**scutiform**, sküt'i form, *a* [L *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a buckler or shield  
**scuttle**, sküt'l, *n* [A Sax *scutel* (= Icel *skutill*, G *schussel*) fr *L* *scutella* dim of *scutra*, a dish or platter **SCULLERY**] A broad, shallow basket, a metal pan or pail for holding coals  
**scuttle**, sküt'l, *n* [O Fr *escoutille* Sp *scutella*, a scuttle ultimately of Teutonic origin and akin to *skut*, originally having reference to garments] A small hatchway in a ship's deck with a lid for covering it a hole in the side of a ship — *v* *t* pret & pp *scuttled*, *sküt'ld*, *ppr scuttling*, *sküt'ling* To sink by making holes through the bottom of a boat or ship  
**scuttle**, sküt'l, *v* *t* pret & pp *scuttled*, *sküt'ld*, *ppr scuttling*, *sküt'ling* [For *scuttle*, a freq. of *scud*] To run with short quick steps, to run with tripudiation, to scurry — *n* A short hasty run, a hurried pace  
**scuttle-butt**, *scuttle-cash*, sküt'l but,

*sküt'l but*, *n* A cask with a hole in it, covered by a lid, for holding fresh water for daily use in a ship  
**scutum**, sküt'um, *n* [L, a shield. **ESQUIRE**] A shield-shaped plate, a scute  
**scye**, si, *n* [Probably akin to *scion*, fr *O* Fr *scier*, to cut] The curve in a piece of a garment to receive the sleeve  
**scythe**, si-th, *n* [Better written *sithe*, A Sax *sithe* for *sithe*, the older form = Icel *sighl*, L.G *sigd*, O.H.G *sejans*, G *sense*, fr a root meaning to cut, whence also *sie*] An implement for mowing grass, or cutting grain, having a long curved blade and worked by both arms, a curved, sharp blade anciently affixed to war-chariots — *v* *t* pret & pp *scythed*, *sith'd*, *ppr scything*, *sith'ing* To cut with a scythe  
**scythed**, sith'd, *a* Armed with scythes, as a war-chariot  
**scytheman**, sith'man, *n* One who uses a scythe  
**scythe-stone**, sith'stön, *n* A whetstone for sharpening scythes  
**Scythia**, sith'an, *a* Pertaining to *Scythia*, the ancient name for a vast territory occupying Eastern Europe and part of Asia — *n* A native of *Scythia*  
**sea**, se, *n* [A Sax *see*, sea or lake = O Sax *seo*, se, O Frns *se*, D *see*, *zee*, Dan *so*, Sw *sjö*, Icel *sær*, G *see*, Goth *saiz*, perhaps fr same root as *sink*] The continuous mass of salt water which covers great part of the earth, the ocean, some special portion of this, a name of certain lakes, especially when large, a large wave, a surge, the swell of the ocean, set of the waves, any large quantity, a flood — *At sea*, on the open sea, at sea, out of sight of land, in a vague uncertain condition, astray  
**sea-acorn**, se'a körn, *n* A cimped, called also a *barncle*  
**sea-anemone**, se'a-nem-o-në, *n* The popular name given to any one of the actinians  
**sea-bear**, se'bär, *n* The white or Polar bear  
**sea-beat**, *sea-beaten*, se'bät, se'bät-n, *a* Beaten by the sea, lashed by the waves  
**sea-bird**, se'bärd, *n* One of those birds which frequent the sea  
**sea-board**, se'börd, *n* [From *sea*, and Fr *bord*, border] The sea-coast or sea-shore — *a* Bordering on the sea  
**sea-boat**, se'böt, *n* A vessel considered as regards her capacity of withstanding a storm or the force of the sea  
**sea-born**, se'börn, *a* Born of the sea, produced by the sea  
**sea-breeze**, se'bri:z, *n* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land  
**sea-cabbage**, se'n-käl, se'n-käl, *n* A kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea  
**sea-calf**, se'äl, *n* The common seal  
**sea-captain**, se'kap-tin, *n* The captain of a ship  
**sea-cat**, se'kat, *n* The wolf fish  
**sea-coal**, se'köl, *n* Coal brought by sea a name formerly used for mineral coal in distinction from *chaf* coal  
**sea-coast**, se'küst, *n* The land adjacent to the sea or ocean  
**sea-cow**, se'ou, *n* A name given to the dugong and the manatee  
**sea-cucumber**, se'kü-kum-lar, *n* A name given to several of the holothurians the trepang or beche de mer  
**sea-dog**, se'dög, *n* The fish, frog or toad fish  
**sea-dog**, se'dög, *n* The dog, fish the common seal, a sailor who has been long aloft (colloq)  
**sea-duck**, se'duk, *n* One of the ducks that frequent the sea  
**sea-eagle**, se'el, *n* The white-tailed eagle of Europe the bald eagle of America  
**sea-eel**, se'el, *n* The eel  
**sea-eel**, se'el, *n* A conger or other eel of the sea  
**sea-eel**, se'el, *n* A sea urchin  
**sea-elephant**, se'el-fant, *n* A huge seal of the southern hemisphere with a sort of proboscis.



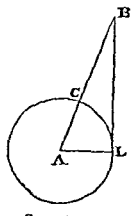




of the sea, in *law*, the ground between ordinary high and low water mark  
**sea-sick**, sē'sik, *a* Affected with sickness or nausea caused by the motion of a vessel at sea  
**sea-sickness**, sē'sik nes, *n* Sickness produced by the motion of a vessel when sailing, a kind of nervous affection attended with nausea and often vomiting  
**sea-side**, sē'sid, *n* The land bordering on the sea, the coast  
**sea-slug**, sē'slūg, *n* A marine mollusc destitute of a shell also the trepang  
**sea-snake**, sē'snāk, *n* A serpent that inhabits the sea  
**season**, sē'zn, *n* [O E *seson*, *seoson*, O Fr *sezon*, *seison*, Fr *saison*, *a* season, lit time of sowing, fr L *satio*, *satiōnis*, a sowing, time of sowing, hence any season, fr *scro satum* I sow Same root as *sow*] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by temperature, moisture, &c., a fit, convenient, or suitable time, the right time, a period of time not very long, a while, a time, time of the year marked by special activity, part of the year when a trade or business is in its greatest activity, relish or seasoning — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *seasoned*, *sē'znd*, *pp* *seasoning*, *sē'zn-ing* To fit for any use by time or habit, to prepare or make fit for use, to accustom, to inure, to harden in body, to acclimatize, to bring to the best state for use by any process, to flavour, to give a relish or zest to, to temper to qualify by admixture — *v* *i* To become suitable by time to grow fit for use  
**seasonable**, sē'zn a-bl, *a* Natural to the season, that comes, happens, or is done at a fitting season or time, opportune, timely  
**seasonableness**, sē'zn a-bl-nes, *n* State or quality of being seasonable  
**seasonably**, sē'zn a-bl, *adv* In a seasonable manner, in due time, sufficiently early  
**seasonal**, sē'zn al, *a* Pertaining to the seasons  
**seasoner**, sē'zn-er, *n* One who or that which seasons  
**seasoning**, sē'zn-ing, *n* That which seasons, something added to food to give it relish, relish, condiment, something added to enhance pleasure or enjoyment  
**seasonless**, sē'zn les, *a* Without succession of seasons  
**season-ticket**, sē'zn-ti-ke-t, *n* A ticket which entitles to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway  
**seasick**, sē'skwet, *n* An ascidian  
**sea-swallow**, sē'swālō, *n* The common tern  
**seat**, sēt, *n* [Same as *seel* *seeti*, *set*, Sw *sate*, Dan *sed*, a seat, fr root of *sit* *SIT*] That on which one sits, an article to be sat in or on, as a chair, stool, &c., a regular place of sitting, a right to sit, a sitting in a church place of abode, residence, a country mansion, the place where anything is settled or established, station — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *seated*, *sē'd*, *pp* *seating*, *sē'ing* To place on a seat, to cause to sit down, to settle, to fix in a particular place or country, to locate, to fix, to set firm, to assign seats to, to accommodate with room to sit to fit up with seats  
**sea-tangle**, sē'taŋgl, *n* The name of several species of sea weeds  
**sea-term**, sē'term, *n* A nautical or naval term or term pertaining to ships  
**sea-tow**, sē'tōl, *n* The angler or fishing-frog  
**sea-unicorn**, sē'ni korn, *n* The nar-whal  
**sea-urchin**, sē'cr-chin, *n* A roundish spiny echinoderm, an echinus  
**sea-wall**, sē'wāl, *n* A strong wall on the shore to prevent encroachment of the sea  
**seaway**, sē'wē, *adv* Directed toward the sea  
**seaware**, sē'wār, *n* The algae thrown up by the sea, and made use of as manure &c  
**seaway**, sē'wā, *n* Progress made by a vessel through the waves  
**sea-weed**, sē'wēd, *n* A marine plant,

more particularly members of the natural order Algae  
**sea-wolf**, sē'wulf, *n* The wolf fish  
**sea-worm**, sē'worn, *a* Worm or abraded by the sea  
**sea-worthiness**, sē'wer-thi-nes, *n* State of being seaworthy  
**sea-worthy**, sē'wer-thi, *a* Fit to go to sea, fit for a voyage  
**sea-wrack**, sē'rak, *n* GRASS-WRACK  
**sebacous**, sē'bā'shus, *a* [L *sebacus*, fr L *sebum*, tallow] Pertaining to tallow or fat, made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter, fatty, having the appearance of grease or wax  
**sebaceous**, sē'bā'sik, *a* [See *prec*] Pertaining to fat, obtained from fat  
**sebiferous**, sē-bi-fēr-us, *a* [L *sebum*, fat, and *fero*, I produce] Producing fat or fatty matter  
**secant**, sē'kant, *n* [L *secans*, *secantis*, *pp* of *seco*, I cut] Secant *n* Cutting, dividing into two parts — *n* A line that cuts another or divides it into parts, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points, a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and meeting a tangent to the same circle  
**secede**, sē'sēd', *v* *t* pret & *pp* *seceded*, *sē'sēd'*, *pp* *seceding*, *sē'sēd'-ing* [L *secedo* — *se*, apart, and *cedo*, I go] To separate one's self, to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association especially in politics or religion  
**seceder**, sē'sēd'-er, *n* One who secedes, a Presbyterian belonging to a body that seceded from the Established church of Scotland in 1733  
**secern**, sē'sern', *v* *t* pret & *pp* *secerned*, *sē'sern'*, *pp* *secerning*, *sē'sern'-ing* [L *secerno*, *secerum* (whence *secret*, *secrete*) — *se*, apart, and *cerno*, I separate] To separate, to distinguish, to secrete  
**secerment**, sē'ser'nent, *n* [See *prec*] That which promotes secretion, a secreting vessel — *a* Secreting  
**secession**, sē'sē'shon, *n* [L *secessio*, fr *secedo*, *secessum* *SECEDE*] Act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious, political, or other association  
**secessionism**, sē'sē'shon-izm, *n* The principles of secessionists  
**secessionist**, sē'sē'shon-ist, *n* [Seccession and -ist] One who advocates or engages in a secession  
**seclude**, sē'klūd', *v* *t* pret & *pp* *secluded*, *sē'klūd'*, *pp* *secluding*, *sē'klūd'-ing* [L *secludo*, *seclusum*, I shut off or apart — *se*, apart, and *claudio*, I shut] To shut up apart, to separate, as from company or society and keep apart, *left* to withdraw into solitude  
**secluded**, sē'klūd'-ed, *a* Separated from others, living in retirement, retired, sequestered — *secludedly*, sē'klūd'-ed-lī, *adv* In a secluded manner  
**seclusion**, sē'klū'zhon, *n* [SECLUDE] Act of secluding or the state of being secluded, separation from others, retired mode of life, retirement, privacy  
**seclusive**, sē'klū'siv, *a* Tending to seclude or keep in retirement  
**second**, sē'kund, *a* [Fr *second*, fr L *secundus* second, fr *sequor*, *secutus*, I follow] *SEQUENCE*] That immediately follows the first, next the first in order of place or time repeated again, next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank, inferior, other — *n* One who or that which comes next a first, a person who aids and abets or supports another especially one who attends another in a duel or encounter to act as his friend, the sixtieth part of a minute of time or that of a degree, being the second division next to the hour or degree; in music, the difference between

any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it, a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments, *pl* a coarse kind of flour — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *seconded*, *sē'kund-ed*, *pp* *seconding*, *sē'kund-ing* [Fr *second*, L *secundare*, fr *secundus*] To follow in the next place, to support, to lend aid to the attempt of, to assist, to promote, to encourage, to express approval of, as of a motion or proposal in an assembly, to join with in proposing some measure  
**secondarily**, sē'kund-a-ri-lī, *adv* In a secondary manner, secondly, in the second place  
**secondariness**, sē'kund-a-ri-nes, *n* The state of being secondary  
**secondary**, sē'kund-a-ri, *a* [L *secundarius* fr *secundus* second (q v)] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance, not primary, subordinate — Secondary education, education of a higher class than what is primary or elementary So also Secondary School — Secondary planet, a moon or satellite — Secondary strata, Secondary rocks, Secondary formation, in *geol* the mesozoic strata — *n*, *pl* *secondaries*, sē'kund-a-ri-z One who acts in subordination to another, a term for the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing, a secondary planet  
**second-best**, sē'kund-best, *a* Next to the best, of second kind or quality  
**second-class**, sē'kund-klas, *a* Of second or inferior rank or quality intermediate  
**second-cousin**, sē'kund-kū-zn, *n* The son or daughter of a cousin german  
**seconded**, sē'kund-er, *a* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, or what he affirms or what he moves or proposes  
**second-floor**, sē'kund-flōr, *n* A floor of a coarser quality, seconds  
**second-hand**, sē'kund-hand, *a* Received from or sold by another person not the original possessor or producer, for sale a second time, not new, that has been used by another, dealing in second hand goods — *a* Possession recovered from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner  
**secondly**, sē'kund-lī, *adv* In the second place  
**second-rate**, sē'kund-rāt, *n* The second order in size, dignity, or value — *a* Of the second order or class, second in size, rank, quality, or value  
**seconds-hand**, sē'kundz-hand, *n* The hand of a watch that indicates seconds  
**second-sight**, sē'kund-sit, *n* The power of seeing things future or distant, claimed by some of the Highlanders of Scotland, prophetic vision  
**secrecy**, sē'kre-si, *n* [Secret and -cy] The state or character of being secret or hidden, concealment from the observation of others, secret mode of proceeding, privacy, a state of being hid from view, solitude, retirement  
**seclusion**, sē'klū'shon, *n* [SECLUDE] The act or habit of keeping secrets  
**secret**, sē'kret, *a* [Fr *secret*, fr L *secretus*, secret, concealed, *secretum*, a secret, *pp* of *secreo*, I set apart — *se*, apart, and *cerno* I sift, I distinguish, as in concern, discern (q v)] Apart from the notice or knowledge of all persons except those concerned, hidden, concealed, occult, latent, secluded, retired, private, removed from sight, unseen, not apparent, not revealed, not proper to be seen — *n* Something studiously hidden or concealed, something that is not to be revealed or divulged, a thing not discovered or explained, a mystery — In secret, in privacy or secrecy privately  
**secretarial**, sē'krē-tā-ri-al, *a* Pertaining to a secretary  
**secretarian**, sē'krē-tā-ri-ān, *n* [Secretary and -ate] The position of a secretary, the business of a secretary  
**secretary**, sē'krē-tā-ri, *n*, *pl* *secretaries*, sē'krē-tā-ri-z [Fr *secretarius* L *secretarius*, fr *secretus*, secret] *SECRET*] A person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, or the like, according to instruc-









as if (*seem* to hear or see) — It seems, it would appear, it appears, it is said. — It seems to me = I think.

**seemër, sëm'er, n** One who seems

**seemingly, sëm'ing-lî, adv** Appearing, ostensible, apparent, specious — *n* Appearance, show, semblance, false appearance

**seemingly, sëm'ing-lî, adv** Apparently; as it would appear, ostensibly

**seemliness, sëm'lî-nes, n** Quality of being seemly, propriety, decency

**seemly, sëm'lî, a** [Same as *Icel* *sémillir*, *Dan* *sømmelig*, *seemly*, *fr* *sæmër*, *fri*, *seemly* *SSEM*] Suted to the object, occasion, purpose or character, becoming suitable

**seer, sêr, n** [That is *se-er*] One who sees, one who sees into futurity, a prophet, a person who foresees future events.

**seership, sêr'ship, n** The office or quality of a seer

**see-saw, sê'sä, n** [A reduplication of *saw*, the motion somewhat resembling the act of sawing] A play in which two children, one sitting on each end of a piece of timber balanced on some support, move alternately up and down, a motion or action resembling or suggesting that in *see-saw* — *a*. Moving up and down or to and fro — *v i* and *t*

**pret & p pret-see-sad, sê'säd, pr see-saw-ing, sê'sä'ing, v** To move as in the game *see-saw* whether literally or figuratively

**seethe, sêth, t & p pret & p seethed, sêth'd, pr seething** O *Fris* *siacha*, *Icel* *sjótha*, *Sw* *sjudä*, *Dan* *syddet*, *G* *siden*, to boil. *Akin* *söd, süds* *Sudden* is the old *pj* To boil or cook by boiling, to soak, to steep in liquor — *v i*. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot

**seggar, sêg'är, n** [Prov *E* *saggard*, *saggar*, contr for *safeguard*] A case of fireclay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baked in the kiln

**segment, sê-g'ment, n** [*L* *segmentum fr* *seco*, *I* *cil*, *SECTOR*] A part cut off, a part cut out from a geometrical figure by a line or plane, as the part of a circle contained by an arc and its chord, one of the natural parts or divisions of a body (as an orange)

**segmental, sê-g'men-täl, a** Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment

**segmentation, sê-g'men-tä-shun, n** A division into segments, a dividing or state of being divided into segments

**segregate, sê-grê-gät, t & p pret & p segregated, sê-grê-gät-ed, pr segregating, sê-grê-gät-ing** [*L* *segreo*, I *seuder* or set apart—*sear*, apart, and *greg*, *gregis*, a flock or herd. *GREGARIOUS*] To set apart, separate, or divide into distinct parts

**segregation, sê-grê-gä'tshun, n** [*Fr* *segrégation*] The act of segregating, separation from others, separation

**seguidilla, sê-gü-dil'lä, n** [*Sp* *seguidilla fr* *siguir* *L* *sequi* to follow *BEQUI*] A lively Spanish tune and dance

**seignior, sêig'nêr, sêig'är, n** [*Fr* *seigneur*, *Lat* *senior*, *senior*, *fr* *senior*, *Latin*, the wife of a respectable address, equivalent to Sir, Mr gentleman, *fr* *L* *senior*, *elder brother*] A lord or great man, the lord or feudal superior of a fief or manor — Grand Seignior, the Sultan of Turkey

**seigniorage, sêig'nêr-aj, n** [*Fr* *seigneurie* and *-age*] Something claimed by the seignior or superior as his prerogative, the profit made by a government from issuing coins at a rate somewhat above their intrinsic value, a royalty or share of profit

**seigniorial, sêig'nô'r-i-al, a** **seigniorial, sêig'nô'r-i-al, n** Pertaining to a seignior or lord of a manor; manorial

**seignory, sêig'nô'r-y, n** [*Fr* *seigneurie*, *Lat* *seniorship*, power or authority as sovereign lord]

**seine, sên, sên-sün, n** [*Fr* *seine*, *fr* *L* *agnus* *fr* *Gr* *σῆμα*, a seine or fishing-net] A large net for catching fish — *v t*. Ret and *p* *see-sand, sênd* or *sänd* *pr sein* *in*, *casting or sanding* To catch with a *seine*



[illegible][illegible][illegible]



**self-seeking**, self-s'ek-ing, *a* Seeking one's own interest or happiness, selfish.

**self-styled**, self-s'tild, *a* Called or styled by one's self, called by a title assumed without warrant.

**self-sufficiency**, self-suf-fi'shen-si, *n* State or character of being self-sufficient, excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

**self-sufficient**, self-suf-fi'shent, *a* Having too much confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments, conceited, assuming, overbearing.

**self-taught**, self-t'at, *a* Taught by one's self educated without a teacher.

**self-will**, self-w'il, *n* One's own will, determination to have one's own way, willfulness, obstinacy.

**self-willed**, self-w'ild, *a* Governed by one's own will, bent on taking one's own course of action, wilful, obstinate.

**sell**, sel, *v* pret & pp *sold*, sold, ppr *selling*, *v* [A. Sax. *sellan*, *sullian*, to give, to deliver up to sell. O Sax. *sellian* O Frs. *sell*, L. G. *sell*, Icel. *selja*, Sw. *selja*, Dan. *selge*, to sell, to deliver, Goth. *saljan*, to offer in sacrifice, akin *sale*] To give or deliver in exchange for some equivalent, to exchange for money, to vend, to take a bribe for, to yield or give for a consideration, to betray.—To sell one's life dearly, to cause great loss to those who take one's life.—*v* 1. To practise selling, to be sold, to bring a price or purchasers.—To sell out, to sell one's commission in the army, to dispose of all one's stock or shares.

**seller**, sel'er, *n* The person who sells, a vender.

**selvage**, selvage, sel'vej, sel'vāj, *n* [From *self* and *edge* lit. an edge formed of the stuff itself, comp. D. *selfegge*, G. *selbende*, lit. self-edge, self-end.] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads, a woven border, or border of close work on a fabric, the list.

**selvaged**, selvaged, sel'vejd, sel'vājd, *v* Having a selvage.

**selves**, selvz, *pl* of *self*.

**semaphore**, se-ma-for, *n* [Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *phero*, I bear.] An apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance, usually a pole or high structure supporting a movable arm.

**semaphoric**, se-ma-for'ik, *a* Relating to semaphores, telegraphic.

**sematology**, se-ma-to-lō-jī, *n* [Gr. *sema*, *sema*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs, the science of language as expressed by signs.

**semblance**, sem'blans, *n* [Fr. *semblance*, fr. *sembler*, ppr of *sembler*, to seem, fr. L. *simulare*, *simulare*, to make like, fr. *similis*, like. SMILAR.] Similitude, resemblance, likeness, a form or figure representing something image appearance.

**semicircumlocution**, se-mi-s'ir-cu-lō-jī, *n* [Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs, the science of language as expressed by signs.

**semiotic**, se-mi-ō'tik, *n* [Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs, the science of language as expressed by signs.

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ference, any body in the form of a half-circle.

**semicircular**, se-mi-ser'kū-lar, *a* Having the form of a semicircle.

**semicolon**, se'mi-kō-lon, *n* [Prefix *semi*, and colon.] Half a colon, the point [;] marking a greater distinction of sense than a comma, but less than a colon.

**semicolumnar**, se'mi-kō-lum'ner, *a* Like a half column, flat on the one side and round on the other.

**semi-detached**, se'mi-dē-tach't, *a* Partly separate, joining on to another house, but the two detached from other buildings.

**semi-diameter**, se'mi-di-ām'et-er, *n* Half the diameter; the radius of a circle or sphere.

**semi-diurnal**, se'mi-di-ér'nal, *a* Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day, continuing half a day.

**semi-dome**, se'mi-dōm, *n* A roof or structure forming the half of a dome as cut vertically.

**semi-lignous**, se-mi-lg'nō-us, *a* Partially lignous or woody, woody at the base and herbaceous at the top.

**semi-lunar**, se-mi-lū'ner, *a* [L. *semi*, half, and *luna*, the moon.] Resembling in form a half-moon, crescentic.

**semi-metallic**, se'mi-met'al'ik, *a* Partially metallic in character.

**semi-mute**, se'mi-mūt, *a* and *n* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has almost lost also the faculty of speech.

**semita**, se'mi-nal, *a* [Fr. *semita* L. *semita* fr. *semen*, *semen*, seed fr. *semo*, I sow.] Pertaining to seed or to the elements of reproduction, contained in seed germinal, rudimental.

**seminarist**, se'min-a-ris't, *n* [See next.] A member of a seminary an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

**seminary**, se'min-a-ri, *n* [Fr. *seminaire*, L. *seminarium*, a seed plot a nursery, *seminarius*, pertaining to seed, fr. *semen*, seed. SEMINAL.] A place of education, a school, academy, college, university, or similar institution, an institution for educating men for the priesthood.—A Seminal belonging to seed, trained or educated in a foreign seminary said of a Roman Catholic priest.

**semination**, se-min-i'shon, *n* [L. *seminatio* fr. *seminare* to sow, fr. *semen*, seed. SEMINAL.] Act of sowing, the natural dispersion of seeds.

**seminiferous**, se-mi-ni'fer-us, *a* [L. *semen*, *semen*, seed, and *fero*, I produce.] Seed bearing, producing seed.

**semi-official**, se'mi-of'i'shal, *a* Resting partly on official authority.

**semiology**, se-mi-ō'grā-fī, *n* SEMIOGRAPHY.—**semiology**, se-mi-ō'grā-fī, *n* SEMIOLOGY.—**semiotics**, se-mi-ō'ik, *n* SEMIOTICS.

**semi-palmate**, se-mi-pal'māt, *a* Having the feet webbed partly down the toes.

**semiquaver**, se'mi-kwā-ver, *n* [Prefix *semi*, and *quater*.] A note in music of half the duration of the quaver, the sixteenth of the semibreve.

**semite**, sem'it, *n* [From *sem* or *shem*, eldest son of Noah.] A descendant of Shem, one of the Semitic race, a Shemite.

**semitic**, sem'it'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Semites Hebrew.—Semitic or Shemitic languages, the family of languages comprising Hebrew, Chaldean, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Aethiopian.

**semitone**, se'mi-tōn, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *tone*.] Half a tone in music, an interval as between *mi* and *fa*, in the scale which is only half that between *fa* and *sol*.

**semiotic**, se-mi-tō'ik, *a* Pertaining to a semitone.

**semi-transparent**, se-mi-trans-pā-rent, *a* Half or imperfectly transparent.

**semi-vocal**, se'mi-vō-kal, *a* Half-vocal, pertaining to a semi-vowel, imperfectly vocal.

**semi-vowel**, se'mi-vou-el, *n* A half vowel, a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, as *i*, *r*, *m*.

**semola**, se'mo-la, *n* [It.] Same as *Semolina*.

**semolina**, **semolino**, se-mō-lī'na, se-mō-lī'no, *n* [It. *semolino*, fr. *semola* bran.] The large hard grains of flour, separated from the fine flour or made separately, and much used for puddings.

**semper-verent**, sem-per-vent, *a* [L. *semper*, always and *verens*, afraid, flourish-ing.] Always green, evergreen.

**sempternal**, sem-p'ternal, *a* [Fr. *sempternal*, fr. L. *sempternus*—*semper*, ever, and *eternus*, eternal. ETERNAL.] Everlasting, eternal in futurity, endless, having beginning but no end.

**sempstress**, semp'stress, *n* [A. Sax. *seamstresse*, a sempstress, with term *-ess* and inserted p. SEAM.] A woman who lives by needlework, a seamstress.

**senary**, s'e-nā-ri, *a* [L. *senarius*, fr. *seni*, six each, fr. *ter*, six.] Of six, belonging to six, containing six.

**senate**, se'nāt, *n* [Fr. *senat*, fr. L. *senatus*, the senate, fr. *senex*, old, aged, cog. with Goth. *sinens* Gr. *senos*, Skr. *sanas*, Ir. and Gael. *sean*, W. *hen*, old. *Senile* *senior* *vir*, are, of like origin.] An elected body of elderly citizens in ancient Rome having supreme legislative power, the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as the United States, any similar body, the governing body of a university.

**senate-house**, se'nāt-hous, *n* A house in which a senate meets, a place of public council.

**senator**, se'nāt-or, *n* [L.] A member of a senate, a judge or magistrate.

**senatorial**, se'nāt-ō-ri-al, *a* Pertaining to a senate or a senator.

**senatorially**, se'nāt-ō-ri-al-ly, *adv* In a senatorial manner.

**senatus**, se-nāt-us, *n* [See SENATE.] A senate, a governing body in certain universities.

**send**, send, *v* pret & pp *sent*, sent, ppr *sending*, sending [A. Sax. *sendan*—O Sax. *sendian* O Frs. *senda*, Icel. *senda*, Dan. *sende* Sw. *senda* D. *senden*, G. *senden*, Goth. *sendjan*, to send, caus. of an old lost verb meaning to go.] To cause to go, pass, or be carried to some place, to impel or propel, to despatch, as on an errand or message, to cause to be conveyed to transmit to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act, to cause to come, fall, or happen to, to make befall, to inflict, to cause to be, to drive.—To send forth or out, to give, put, or bring forth, to emit.—*v* 1. To despatch an agent, a messenger, or message for some purpose.

**sendal**, se'n-dal, *n* [O Fr. *sendal* *endal*, *endal*, L. *endatium* fr. Gr. *endion*, a fine Indian cloth, fr. *Smukhi*, the river Indus.] A light thin silk stuff formerly used for robes.

**sender**, send'er, *n* One who sends.

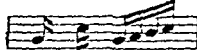
**seneca**, sen'eg-nā, sen'e-kā, sen'e-kā, *n* [From the Seneca Indians.] A drug consisting of the root of a plant (*Polypodium Seneca*) of the United States, used in cough mixtures.

**senescence**, se-nēs'ens, *n* [L. *senex* I grow old, fr. *senex*, old. SENATE.] The state of growing old.—**senescent**, se-nēs'ent, *a* [L. *senescens*, ppr of *senescere*.] Beginning to grow old.

**seneschal**, se-nē'shal, *n* [O Fr. *seneschal*, L. *senescalus* L.L. *senescalus* lit. 'old servant', fr. an old German *adl*, cog. with L. *senex*, old (seen in *senate*), and *scal*, *scail*, a servant (seen also in *marshal*).] An officer in the house of princes and dignitaries, superintending feast and ceremonies &c., a kind of steward or major domo.

**seneschalship**, se-nē'shal-ship, *n* The office of a seneschal.

**senile**, se'n'il, *a* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, *senex*, old, aged. SENATE.] Pertaining to old age, proceeding from age, character-



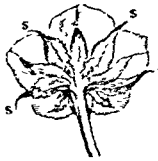
Semiquavers







**señtry-box**, sen'tri-bòks, *n* A box or small shed to shelter a sentinel at his post  
**sepal**, se'pal or sep'al, *n* [Fr *sepal*, an invented term to correspond to *petal*, a petal.] In bot the leaf of a calyx, one of the separate divisions of a calyx



se. Sepals

**sepaline**, sep'al-in, *a* [SEPAL.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a sepal  
**sepaloid**, sep'al-oid, *a* [Sepal and -oid] Like a sepal  
**sepalous**, sep'al-us, *a* Relating to or having sepals

**separability**, se'pa-ra-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being separable  
**separable**, se'pa-ra-bl, *a* [Fr *separable*, *l* separabilis, fr *separo* I separate SEPARATE.] That may be separated, capable of separation

**separableness**, se'pa-ra-bl-ness, *n* The quality of being separable, divisibility  
**separably**, se'pa-ra-bl, *adv* In a separable manner

**separate**, se'pa-rat, *t* pret & pp separated, se'pa-rat-ed, *pp* separating, se'pa-rat-ing [L *separo*, *separatus*—se, apart, and *paro*, I put, set, or place PARE. *Sei* is a doublet of this.] To put or set apart, to part, to disunite, to disjoin, to disconnect to detach to dissociate, to divide, to sever, as by an intervening space, to lie between—*v* I. To go apart, to withdraw from each other, to cleave or split, to come apart—*a*. [L *separatus*, pp of *separo*] Parted or divided from the rest, being parted from another or others, standing apart, disunited detached, unconnected, distinct, different, individual

**separately**, se'pa-rat-i, *adv* In a separate or unconnected state, apart, distinct, singly—**separateness**, se'pa-rat-ness, *n* State of being separate

**separation**, se'pa-ra'shon, *n* [Fr *separation*, L *separatio* SEPARATE.] Act of separating or state of being separate, disunion, disconnection, disjunction, disunion of married persons, a sort of incomplete divorce

**separatism**, se'pa-rat-izm, *n* [Separate and -ism] Disposition to separate or withdraw from others, dissent

**separatist**, se'pa-rat-ist, *n* [Separate and -ist] One who advocates or upholds separation, one who withdraws or separates himself from others, especially from an established church, a dissenter, a seceder

**separator**, se'pa-rat-er, *n* One who or that which separates, some kind of contrivance for separating one thing from another, as cream from milk, &c

**separatory**, se'pa-ra-tory, *a* Tending to separate, causing or used in separation

**sepiol**, se'pi-a, *n* [Gr *sepio*, the cuttlefish or squid.] The cuttlefish, a brown pigment prepared from the black juice of the cuttlefish, and used in drawing—**sepiol**, se'pi-a, *a* Pertaining to sepiol, executed in sepiol

**sepoi**, se'poi, *n* [Per *sepoi*, a soldier] A name given in India to the native soldiers in the British service

**sept**, sept, *n* [Probably a corruption of *sest*, suggested by L *septim*, an inclosure] A clan, a race or family, used particularly of Celtic races or families in Ireland

**septia**, sep'ti-a, *n* of *septim*  
**september**, sep'tem-ber, *n* [L *septembris*, fr *septem*, seven] Originally the seventh month of the year, reckoning from March, but now the ninth, having 30 days

**septenary**, sep'ten-ari *a* [Fr *septennarius*, fr *septem*, seven each fr *septem*, seven] Consisting of seven, proceeding by sevens, lasting seven years

**septennial**, sep'ten-m'al, *a* [L *septennius*

fr *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year] Lasting or continuing seven years, happening or returning once every seven years

**septennially**, sep'ten-m'al-l, *adv* [See prec] Once in seven years

**septic**, sep'tette sep'tet, *n* [L *septem*, seven] A musical composition for seven voices or instruments

**septic**, sep'tic, sep'tik, sep'tul, *a*, *a* [Gr *sepio*, putrid, fr *sepio*, I putrefy] Promoting or causing putrefaction—*a* A substance causing putrefaction

**septicæmia**, sep-ti-si-mi-a, *n* [Gr *sepio*, putrefying, fr *sepio*, I putrefy, and *haima*, blood.] Blood poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter

**septifid**, sep-ti-si'dai, *a* [L *septum*, a partition, and *caedo* I cut or divide SECTUM.] In bot dividing or dehiscing at the septa or partitions

**septiferous**, sep-ti-fer-us, *a* [L *septum*, an inclosure, and *fero* I bear] Bearing septa, containing septa

**septilateral**, sep-ti-lat-er-al, *a* [L *septem*, seven and *latus*, lateris a side] Having seven sides

**septillion**, sep-ti-lion, *n* [From L *septem*, seven, and *terminatio*, ending, a million] A million raised to the seventh power; otherwise the eighth power of a thousand

**septisyllable**, sep-ti-sil-a-bl, *n* [L *septem*, seven, and *syllable*] A word of seven syllables

**septuagenarian**, sep-tu-a-jen-a'ri-an, *n* [L *septuagenarius*, fr *septuaginti*, seventy each, fr *septuaginta*, seventy, fr *septem*, seven, and *with E* seven] A person seventy years of age

**septuagenary**, sep-tu-a-jen-a-ri, *a* [See prec.] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years—*a* A septuagenarian

**Septuagesima**, sep-tu-a-jes-i-ma, *n* [L *septuagesimus*, seventieth fr *septuaginta*, seventy. See above.] The third Sunday before Lent, being about seventy days before Easter

**septuagesimal**, sep-tu-a-jes-i-mal, *a* [See prec.] Consisting of seventy

**Septuaginta**, sep-tu-a-jin-ta, *n* [L *septuaginta*, seventy fr *septem*, seven] A Greek version of the Old Testament, finished about 200 B C, so called because traditionally said to be the work of seventy interpreters

**septum**, sep'tum, *n*, pl *septa*, sep'ta, [L a partition, fr *sepio*] Inclosure, fr *sepio*, a fence

A partition, a wall separating cavities, especially in animals or plants

**sepalchral**, se'pal-cher-al, *a* [L *sepolchralis*] Pertaining to a sepulchre, to burial, or to tombs, hence, deep in utterance, grave, hollow as a voice

**sepulchre**, se'pul-ker, *n* [L *sepulchrum*, more correctly *sepulcrum*, a grave or tomb, fr *sepelio*, sepulture, I bury] A tomb, a cave, vault or structure for interment—*t* pret & pp *sepulchring*, se'pul-fer-d, ppr *sepulchring*, se'pul-kr-ing, to entomb, to bury

**sepulture**, se'pul-tur, *n* [L *sepultura*, a burying, fr *sepelio*, I bury. See prec.] Burial, interment, entombment

**sequeñous**, se'kwens, *a* [L *sequax*, sequax, fr *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE.] Following logically consistent consecutive

**sequel**, se'kwel, *n* [Fr *sequelle*, L *sequela*, fr *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE.] That which follows and forms a continuation, a succeeding part, that which results, result, event

**sequela**, se'kwel-a, *n*, pl *sequelæ*, se-

kwel [L, fr *sequor*, I follow. See prec.] Something that is consequent on disease, a morbid affection which follows another

**sequence**, se'kwens, *n* [Fr *sequence*, L *sequentia*, fr L *sequens*, *sequens* ppr of *sequor*, *sequens*, I follow (seen also in *equal*, *sequenter*, *prosequere*, *exsequer*, *consequent*, *consecutiv*, *second*, *ensue*, *pursue*, &c.), root same as in *see*] A following or coming after, succession, order of succession, arrangement, an observed instance of uniformity in following, a series of things following in a certain order, a regular alternate succession of similar chords in music, a set of cards immediately following each other in order of their value

**sequent**, se'kwent, *a* [L *sequens*, *sequens* See prec.] Following, succeeding, following by logical consequence

**sequenter**, se'kwes'ter, *t* pret & pp *sequestered*, se'kwes'ter-d, ppr *sequestering*, se'kwes'ter-ing, fr *sequester*, L *sequestrare*, fr L *sequester*, a mediator, a depository, a trustee, fr *sequor*, I follow SEQUENCE.] To set apart or separate from other things, *refl* to retire or withdraw into obscurity or seclusion, in *law*, to separate from the owner for a time, to set apart, as the income or property of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied, to appropriate

**sequestered**, se'kwes'ter-d, *p* *a* Secluded, retired, private, in retirement

**sequestrate**, se'kwes'trat, *t* pret & pp *sequestrated*, se'kwes'trat-ed, ppr *sequestrating*, se'kwes'trat-ing SEQUESTER.] To sequester, to set apart for the purpose of being divided among creditors

**sequestration**, se'kwes'tra'shon, *n* [L *sequestratio* SEQUESTER.] Act of sequestering, state of being sequestered, separated, or set aside, separation, the separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand, in *Scots law*, the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a court, for behoof of the creditors

**sequester**, se'kwes'ter, *n* One who sequesters or sequestrates, one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed

**sequin**, se'kw-in, *n* [Fr *sequin* fr *It* *zecchino*, fr *zecca*, the mint, fr *Ar* *zikkah*, *zikkah*, a stamp a die] An old Venetian gold coin in value about 9½ d sterling

**Sequoia**, se'kwoi-a, *n* [From *Sequoyah*, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet] The *Wellingtonia* genus of trees

**seraglio**, se'ra-lyo, *n* [It *seraglio*, partly fr *Turk* *serai*, *serai*, a palace, partly fr *It* *serare*, to shut up, fr L *sera* L *sera*, a bar] The palace of the Turkish sultan at Constantinople, the harem of the sultan, a harem, a place for keeping wives or concubines

**seral**, se'ri, *n* [Per *serai*, a palace a court.] In Eastern countries a place for the accommodation of travellers, a caravansary

**seraph**, se'raf, *n*, pl *seraphs* or *seraphim*, se'raf-im [Heb *seraphim*, seraphs, fr *seraph*, to burn to be eminent or noble] An angel of the highest rank or order

**seraphic**, se'raf-ik, *a* [Heb *seraphim*, seraphs, fr *seraph*, to burn to be eminent or noble] An angel of the highest rank or order

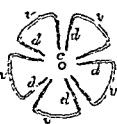
**seraphical**, se'raf-ik-al, *a* [Heb *seraphim*, seraphs, fr *seraph*, to burn to be eminent or noble] An angel of the highest rank or order

**seraphically**, se'raf-ik-al-l, *adv* In the manner of a seraph angelically

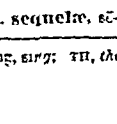
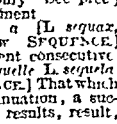
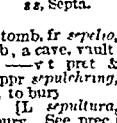
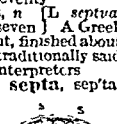
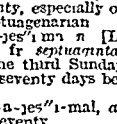
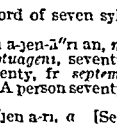
**seraphim**, se'raf-im, *n* [Heb *seraphim*, seraphs, fr *seraph*, to burn to be eminent or noble] An angel of the highest rank or order

**seraskier**, se'ras-ki-er, *n* [Per *serasker*—*ser* seri, head, chief, and *asker*, an army] A Turkish general of high rank, a commander-in-chief and minister at war—*seraskier*, se'ras-ki-er, *n* The office of a seraskier

**Serb**, serb, *n* [Native form] A native or inhabitant of Serbia, the language of Serbia



Septifid Dehiscence, a valve of Dissepiments, a

















respectable, wearing much worn clothes, mean despicable, paltry, stungy  
**shabby-genteel**, shab'-jen tel, a Shabby but having some appearance of gentility  
**shabrak**, shab'rak, n [G *schabrac*, fr *chabraqe*, fr Hung *csabrag*, Turk *shabrak*] The saddle-cloth of a cavalry officer

**shackle**, shak'l, n [A Sax *scracu*, *scracu*, a shackle or fetter, probably originally a loose dangling fastening, fr *scracu*, *scracu*, to shake, shake, a kind of link or loop for fastening, a fetter, handcuff, or the like to restrain the use of one's limbs, a manacle, a gyve, *fig* that which obstructs or embarrasses free action — v t pret & pp *shackled*, *shack'led*, pp *shackling*, *shak'ling* To bind or confine with shackles, to fetter, *fig* to confine or hamper so as to prevent free action

**shad**, shad, n and pl [A Sax *scadd*, *G scade*, *a shad*] A fish of the herring family which ascends rivers to spawn  
**shaddock**, shad'ok, n [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies] A tropical tree and its fruit (the latter very large), a species of orange, a native of Eastern Asia

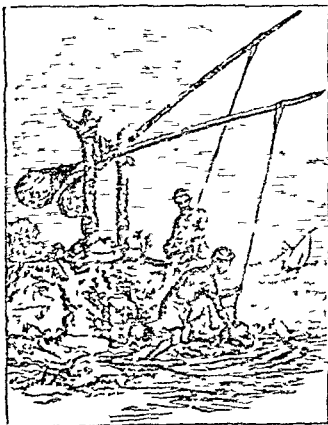
**shade**, shad, n [A Sax *scad*, *scadu*, shade a short form of *shadow* **SHADOW**] Obscurity, dimness, or gloom, caused by the interception of rays of light, place darkened by trees, &c, intercepting light, obscure retreat, twilight dimness, something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c, a screen, a cover that confines the light of a lamp, a cover for the eyes, the dark or darker part of a picture, degree or gradation of light or brightness, a scarcely perceptible degree or amount, a shadow (poet), the soul after its separation from the body, a spirit, a ghost, hence the shades, the abode of spirits *Hades* — v t pret & pp *shaded*, *shad'ed*, pp *shading*, *shad'ing* To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays, to overspread with darkness, to obscure, to shelter from the sun's light, to screen, to cover from injury, to protect, to paint in obscure colours, to darken, to mark with gradations of colour

**shadily**, shad'i ly, adv In a shady manner, umbrageously

**shadiness**, shad'i nes, n State of being shady, umbrageousness

**shading**, shad'ing, n Act or process of making shade, the light and shade represented in a picture

**shadoof**, sha-doo', n [Ar] An oriental



Raising water by Shadoofs

contrivance for raising water, consisting of a long pole working on a post and weighted

at one end, the other end having a bucket or jar attached

**shadow**, sha'do, a [A Sax *scadu*, a shadow, *scad*, a shade = O Sax *scado*, Goth *scadus*, D *schaduw*, O HG *scato*, G *schatten*, fr a root *sla*, seen in *bskr chad*, to cover, comp Gr *slotos*, darkness] The figure of a body projected on a surface by the interception of light, shade within defined limits position or situation so as to be screened from light, shade, obscurity, the dark part of a picture, what resembles a shadow, an inseparable companion, an imperfect and faint representation, adumbration, anything unsubstantial or unreal, a spirit, a ghost, a shade, type, mystical representation, protection, shelter, favour, the shelter, protection, or security afforded by some one — v t pret & pp *shadowed*, *sha'do'*, pp *shadowing*, *sha'do'ing* To overspread with a shade or shadow, to shade, to cloud, to darken, to cool, to conceal, to hide, to screen, to protect, to screen from danger, to shroud, to mark with slight gradations of colour or light, to paint in obscure colours, to represent faintly or imperfectly, to represent typically, to follow closely, to attend on like a shadow

**shadowiness**, sha'do'-nes, n State of being shadowy or unsubstantial

**shadowless**, sha'do'-les, a Having no shadow

**shadowy**, sha'do'-y, a [*Shadow* and -y] Full of shadow or shade, shady, dark, gloomy, faintly representative, typical, unsubstantial, unreal, dimly seen, obscure, dim

**shady**, shad'i a [*Shade* and -y] Abounding in shade or shades, overspread with shade, sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat, affording shade, umbrageous, *fig* not very honest, of dubious morality (colloq)

**shaft**, shaft, n [A Sax *scraft*, a dart, arrow, spear, pole = Icel *skjaf*, Dan and Sw *skjaf*, D *schaf*, *schacht*, G *schaf*, perhaps lit thing shaped or smoothed by *shaving*, fr A Sax *scayan*, to shave, but comp L *scapus*, a shaft, Gr *skaptron*, *skaptron*, a staff, a sceptre] The long part of a spear or arrow, an arrow, something like an arrow or spear along cylindrical or columnar piece, the body of a column between the base and the capital, part of a chimney rising above the roof, the spire of steeple, &c, the stem of a feather or quill, the shaft or pole of a carriage, the handle of certain tools or instruments a kind of large axle, as of a fly wheel or the screw or piddles of a steamer

**shaft**, shaft, n [From G *schacht*, the shaft of a mine, perhaps really the same as prec] A narrow deep pit in the earth communicating with a coal or other mine

**shafted**, shaft'ed, a Having a shaft or shafts

**shafting**, shaft'ing, n A system of shafts through which motion is communicated in machinery

**shag**, shag, n [A Sax *scacga* coarse hair; akin to Icel *skagg*, Sw *slagg*, Dan *slora*, a beard, Icel *slaga*, to stand out, *slagi*, a promontory Etymol. unknown] Coarse hair or nap, rough woolly hair, cloth having a long, coarse nap, tobacco leaves shredded for smoking — v t pret & pp *shagged*, *shag'ed*, pp *shagging*, *shag'ing* To make rough or shaggy

**shaginess**, shag'i nes, n State of being shaggy

**shaggy**, shag'i a [*Shag* and -y] Covered with shag, rough with long hair or wool, or anything similar, as scrub or brushwood, rough, rugged

**shag-haired**, shag'haird, a Having shaggy hair

**shagreen**, sha-grin', n [Fr *chagrin*, Venetian *agrin*, fr Turk *saqr*, Per *saqiri* shagreen *Chagrin* is the same word.] A kind of leather with a granulated surface prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, asses, shags, &c

**shah**, shah, n [Per, a king, a prince (hence *cheah*, *cheel*)] A title given by Europeans to the monarch of Persia properly designated *Padishah*, a chieftain or prince

**shake**, shak, v t pret *shook*, shuk, pp *shaken*, shak'n, pp *shaking*, shak'ing [A Sax *scacan*, *scacan*, pret *scoc*, pp *scacen*, to shake = O Sax *slahan* Icel and Sw *slafa*, Dan *slage*, to shake, allied to D *schollen*, to shake, comp also G *schau* *shu*, to swing **SHOCK**] To cause to move with quick vibrations, to move rapidly one way and the other, to agitate, to make to totter, to quiver, shiver, or tremble, to remove or cast by a violent motion, to move from firmness, to weaken the stability of, to threaten to overthrow, to cause to waver or doubt, to impair the resolution of, to depress the courage of, to trill — To shake hands, to clasp hands mutually, as two persons at meeting or parting, or to ratify an agreement — v i To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion, to tremble, to shiver, to quake to quiver, to shudder, to totter — n A waving or rapid motion one way and the other, a tremor, a shock, agitation, trembling or shivering, a motion of hands clasped, a trill in music, or a rapid repetition of two notes, one a degree above the other, a fissure or crack in timber — No great shakes, lit no great windfall hence, nothing extraordinary of little value [Colloq]

**shake-down**, shak'down, n A temporary substitute for a bed formed on the floor

**shaken**, shak'n, a Agitated, weakened, having the constitution or health impaired, cracked or split

**shaker**, shak'er, n A person or thing that shakes or agitates, a member of a religious sect so called popularly from the agitations or movements forming part of their ceremonial

**shakiness**, shak'i nes, n State or quality of being shaky

**shako**, shako, n [Fr *schako*, fr Hung *csako*, a shako] A kind of stiff military cap with a peak in front

**Shakspearean**, shak-sper'-an, a [Spelled in different ways, like the poet's name.] Relating to or like Shakspeare — n A Shakspearean scholar

**shaky**, shak'i, a [*Shake* and -y] Apt to shake or tremble, unsteady, loosely put together, ready to come to pieces, feeble, not to be depended on, having cracks, as timber

**shale**, shal, n [A form of *scale* as applied to rock, directly fr G *schale*, a shell, a thin layer **SCALE**] A shell or husk, a fine-grained rock, a species of schist or schistous clay, a clay rock having a slaty structure

**shall**, shal, verb auxiliary, pret *should* shud. The only other inflections are 2nd sing pres *shalt*, and 2nd sing pret *shouldst* or *shouldst* [A Sax *scall*, I shall, have to ought (pl *sculon*) pret *scollde* *scollde*, inf *sculan* = O Sax *slat*, Icel and Dan *slat*, Sw *slall* D *sal*, G *coll* literal meaning seen in Goth *slutan* to owe to have to pay, cog L *solvus*, guilt, lit what has to be atoned for] In the first persons singular and plural it forms part of the future tense (=am to be to), will being used in the other persons, in the second and third persons it implies caution or authority on the part of the speaker — *Should* is not used to express simple past futurity unless in the indirect speech, it is commonly used to express present as well as past duty or obligation, or to express a merely hypothetical case or contingent future event, and is often used in a modest way to soften a statement [I should thank so] *Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers

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**shallow**, shal'oon, n [Origin doubtful] A kind of twilled cloth made from Angola goat's hair

**shalloon**, shal'oon, n [O Fr *challons*, fr *chalons*, in France] A light woollen stuff

**shallop**, shal'op, n [Fr *chaloupe* = It *caluppa* sp of *calupa* probably same word as *shoop*] A small light vessel or boat — a word of no definite application



[illegible][illegible]

**shaper** shayp' n (newhook tsh h  
shap)  
**share** [el] shair, s [A.Sax *sceard* (D and  
LG *schar* d G *scharf* f scarrn, to cut  
o abea SHARK, SHEAR), A pot of f  
men of an earthen vessel a pitcher a f  
the wng-case of a bee l  
an e yrum  
**share** and **lorne**, shaird'börn a Borna, ng  
y to hard or really wing-cares (hak)  
**shar** [el] shair, el c Having shares (h  
h rld w-cases  
**share** sh s [A.Sax *scen* s a portion,  
to share, to divide on a hearing s to cut  
sk n kard shar s h har shori  
S S ax.] A port on o part of a w  
a statal bel quant y to port on  
a part be towelo con ributed one of p  
part o portions hak go to make up a fend  
o property ord by a sumbe in com-  
na, a part & part & part & part  
during ad ng (from the *com*) o  
do de nahares o parts o part amo g  
two o more, to apportion on te joye a  
take w ho bers o part rate in —v.  
To have a part to g ions a portion to be  
a share  
**share** shar s [A.Sax s a share (D  
anic Naa f share scortn to cut See p c)  
A ploughshare—wh chase  
**share** i roker shairbröke n A dealer  
be shares and secur s of joint oc-  
compa e and he  
**share** [el] shair, hōc e One who  
shares o own a share s shares in a jo  
tund o property  
**share** [el] shair, h n A list gi ng the  
rices of shares of railways, banks, &  
**share** shar s n One who has a pa-  
rticipatio  
**shark** [Origin un rian comp  
D shā shā kōn a steady f Shā f



White Shark Carch. cf. *galeorhinus*

[illegible]



in mus to mark with a sharp —adv Sharply, exactly, rapidly, to the moment, not a minute behind  
**sharp-cut**, sharp'kut, *a* Cut or shaped sharply and clearly, well defined, clear, distinct in outline  
**sharpen**, sharp'n, *v t* pret & pp sharpened sharp'nd, pp sharpening, sharp'ning [From sharp and -en] To make sharp or sharper, to give a keener edge or point to, to whet, to make more keen, acute, eager, active, intense, &c., to make more eager for any gratification, in mus to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch —*v i* To grow or become sharp  
**sharper**, sharp'er, *n* One who lives by sharp practices, a tricky fellow, a cheat  
**sharp-ground**, sharp'ground, *a* Ground or whetted till sharp, sharpened  
**sharply**, sharp'ly, *adv* In a sharp or keen manner, severely, rigorously acrimoniously, keenly, violently, acutely, wittily, abruptly, steeply  
**sharpness**, sharp'nes, *n* The state or quality of being sharp, keenness of edge or point, pungency, acrimony, acidity, severity, painfulness, acuteness, quickness of sense, perception, or understanding, bitterness or intensity, keenness in business  
**sharp-set**, sharp'set, *a* Eager in appetite, affected by keen hunger  
**sharp-shooter**, sharp'shōt'er, *n* A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness  
**sharp-sighted**, sharp'sit'ed, *a* Having quick sight, having acute discernment  
**sharp-visaged**, sharp'vī-zāj'd, *a* Having a sharp or thin face  
**sharp-witted**, sharp'wit'ed, *a* Having the wits or mental faculties acute  
**shaster**, sha'stra, shas't'er, shas't'ra, *n* [Skr *sha'stra*] A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus  
**shatter**, shat'er, *v t* pret & pp shattered, shat'er'd, ppr shattering, shat'er'ing [A softened form of scatter, to shatter is to smelt into pieces, that scatter or fly apart] To break at once into many pieces, to dash or drive into splinters, to break up violently, to overthrow, derange, disorder, destroy —*v l* To be broken into fragments —*n* A fragment of many into which anything is broken  
**shatter-brained**, shat'er-brā'nd, *a* Scatter-brained  
**shattered**, shat'er'd, *a* Easily shattered, brittle, loose of texture  
**shave**, shāv, *v t* pret shaved, shāv'd, pp shaved sometimes shaten shā'vd, shā'vn, ppr shaving, shāv'ing [A Sax *scēafan*, to shave, scrape, smooth = Icel *skafa*, Dan *slare*, Sw *skafra*, Goth *skalan*, D *schalen*, G *schaben*, same root as Gr *slapō*, I dig, L *scabo*, I scrape] To cut or pare off from a surface, especially to cut off closely with a razor to make bare by cutting the hair from with a razor or similar instrument, to cut the hair from the skin of a face with a razor, to pare closely, to cut off thin slices from, to skim along the surface of or near it, to sweep along, to strip, to oppress by extortion, to fleece —*v t* To cut off the beard close to the skin with a razor —*a* Cutting off of the beard, a thin slice or shaving, the act of passing so as almost to graze or touch, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape [colloq]  
**shave-grass**, shāv'grās, *n* One of the plants called horsetail used for polishing  
**shav'ing**, shāv'ing, *n* [Share and -ing] A man shaved a monk or friar in contempt  
**shaver**, shāv'er, *n* One who shaves, a barber one who is close in bargains, one who fleeces a fellow a chap a wag  
**shaving**, shāv'ing, *n* Act of one who shaves, a thin slice pared off, a thin slice of wood planed or shaved off  
**shav**, shā, *n* [A Sax *scēga*, a grove = Dan *slor*, Icel *slögr*, Sw *slög*, a wood or grove] A grove or thicket a small wood  
**shaw**, shā, *n* [Fr *chule*, fr Ar and Pers *shāl*, a shawl] An article of dress, usually square or oblong, used mostly by

females as a loose covering for the shoulders —*v t* pret & pp shaw'd, shald, ppr shaw'ing, shāl'ing To cover with a shawl  
**shawm**, shālm, shām, *n* [O Fr *chalemel*, Fr *chaturneau* a dim fr L *calamus*, a reed, a reed pipe] An old wind-instrument similar in form to the clarinet  
**she**, shē, *pron*, possessive, dative, and objective, her, pl they, their, them [A Sax *sed*, the, that, the nom fem of the def art *se* = G *se*, D *sy*, L G *se*, Icel *þa*, Goth *þa*, cog fr *hē*, Skt *ya*] The feminine pronoun of the third person, occasionally used as a noun, used also as a prefix denoting of the female sex (she bear, she-cat)  
**shea**, shē'a, *n* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, called also *Butter-tree* (which see)  
**sheaf**, shēf, *n*, pl sheaves, shēz, [A Sax *scēaf*, a sheaf = L G *sf* of *schof*, D *schöf*, Icel *skaf*, G *schaub*, fr stem of *shere*, lit a mass made by shoving] A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other plants bound together, a bundle of stalks or straw, any similar bundle or collection —*v t* pret & pp sheared, shērd, ppr shearing, shēr'ing To make into sheaves —*v i* To make sheaves  
**sheafy**, shē'fī, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of sheaves  
**shealing**, sheal, shē'ling, shēl, *n* [Probably fr Icel *sfjöl*, a shelter, or *sfjyl*, a shed] A hut for shepherds or for fishermen, &c., a shed for sheltering sheep during the night Written also *Sheeling*, *Sheel*  
**shear**, shēr, *v t* pret sheared or shere, shērd, shōr, pp sheared or shere, shērd, shōrn, ppr shearing, shēr'ing [A Sax *sceran*, to shear, to cut = O Frs *clera*, D *schieren*, Icel *slera*, Sw *slära*, Dan *slære*, G *scheren*, to shear, perhaps fr a root which appears without the initial *s* in Gr *leiren*, Skt *lar*, to cut, L *curtus*, short, curt Akim share *shard*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, &c.] To cut or clip with shears, to cut or clip the wool from to cut the nap from, to separate by shears, to cut or clip from a surface, fig to strip or deprive, to fleece —*v l* To cut as by shears, to cut with a sweeping motion  
**shearer**, shēr'er, *n* One who shears  
**shearing**, shēr'ing, *n* Act of using shears, act of clipping or cutting, the result of the operation of clipping  
**shearling**, shēr'ing, *n* [Shear and -ing] A sheep that has been but once sheared  
**shears**, shēr, *n* pl [From the verb to shear (q v)] An instrument consisting of two blades with bevel edges that meet together and cut cloth or other substances between them, anything in the form of blades of shears, as an apparatus for raising heavy weights See *SHEERS*  
**shear-steel**, shēr'stēl, *n* [From its value for shears, knives, &c.] Steel prepared from bars of common steel, heated, beaten together, and drawn out  
**shear-water**, shēr'wā'ter, *n* The name of manne birds of the petrel family, which skim over the waves  
**sheath**, shēth, *n* [A Sax *scæth* *scōth* = D *schede*, L G *schēde*, Dan *slide*, Sw *slida*, Icel *sléithr* (pl), G *schēte*, a sheath akin to *shed*, A Sax *scēdan*, to divide] A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument, a scabbard, any similar sort of covering, a membrane investing a stem, as in grasses, the wing-case of an insect  
**sheathe**, shēth, *v t* pret & pp sheathed, shēth'd, ppr sheathing, shēth'ing [From the noun *sheath* like *breath*, *breath*, &c.] To put into a sheath or scabbard, to inclose or cover with a sheath or case, to cover or line, to protect by a casing or covering, as of copper (to sheathe a ship)  
**sheathed**, shēth'd, *a* Put in or covered with a sheath, having a sheath, covered with sheathing  
**sheathing**, shēth'ing, *n* Act of one who sheathes, that which sheathes, covers, or lines, the covering of metal to protect a ship's bottom

**sheath-knife**, shēth'nlf, *n* A knife worn in a sheath, as by sailors  
**sheath-winged**, shēth'wīng'd, *a* Having cases for covering the wings, coleopterous  
**sheathy**, shēth'ī, *a* [Sheath and -y] Forming a sheath or case  
**sheave**, shēv, *n* [Same as *shire*] A small grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works, the wheel of a pulley  
**shebeen**, shē-bēn', *n* [Of Irish origin] An unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold —**shebeener**, shē-bēn'er, *n* One who keeps a shebeen  
**shed**, shēd, *v t* pret & pp shed, shed, ppr shedding, shēd'ing [A Sax *scēddan*, *scēddan*, to separate, to disperse = O Sax *slēhan*, O Frs *slētha*, D and G *scheden*, Goth *slādan*, to part, to separate, cog with L *scendo*, I cut (whence *mission*, *rescind*, &c.), Gr *schizo*, I cleave *Sheath* is allied.] To cast or throw off, as a natural covering or growth to emit, give out, or diffuse, to cause to flow off, as rain from a roof, to let or cause to flow out, to let fall in drops, to spill —*v l* To let fall seed, a covering, or envelope, &c. —*n* A parting of the streams of a district, a watershed, the opening between the threads in a loom through which the shuttle passes  
**shed**, shēd, *n* [Perhaps originally a sloping roof or penthouse to shed off the rain See *prec*] A penthouse, a lean-to roof, a poor house or hovel, a hut, a large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c  
**shedder**, shēd'er, *n* One who sheds  
**sheen**, shēn, *a* [A Sax *scēne*, bright, beautiful = O Frs *scīne*, Dan *sljon*, Sw *slon*, G *schon*, beautiful, fr root of *show*] Bright, shining, glittering, showy [Poet.] —*n* Brightness, splendour  
**sheeny**, shē'nī, *a* [Sheen and -y] Bright, shining; fair  
**sheep**, shēp, *sing* and *pl* [A Sax *scēpp*, *scēp*, *sing* and *pl* = O Frs *slēp* O Sax *scēp*, L G and D *schāp*, G *schaf*, a sheep]

Broad tailed Sheep (*Ovis laticauda*)

A ruminant animal of great use to man both for its wool and its flesh, a silly, stupid, or timid fellow (used contemptuously), leather prepared from sheep-skin —*Sheep's eye*, an amorous or wistful glance  
**sheep-cot**, **sheep-cote**, shēp'kot, shēp'kōt, *n* A small inclosure for sheep, a pen  
**sheep-dog**, shēp'dog, *n* A dog for tending sheep, especially a collie  
**sheepfold**, shēp'fōld, *n* A fold or pen in which sheep are collected or confined  
**sheephook**, shēp'hōk, *n* A shepherd's crook  
**sheepsish**, shēp'ish, *a* Like a sheep, foolish, bashful, over-modest or diffident  
**sheepsilly**, shēp'silī, *adv* In a sheepish manner, bashfully  
**sheepsiness**, shēp'shēnes, *n* Quality of being sheepish, excessive bashfulness  
**sheep-louse**, shēp'lous, *n* A parasite troublesome to sheep  
**sheep-run**, shēp'run, *n* A large tract of grazing country for pasturing sheep  
**sheep-shearer**, shēp'shēr'er, *n* One who shears sheep  
**sheep-shearing**, shēp'shēr'ing, *n* Act







**Icel** *skjoldr*, Dan *skjold*, Sw *sköld*, G *schild*, akin *shelter* } A broad piece of defensive armour, generally carried on the arm, a kind of large buckler, anything that protects or defends, a movable screen, defence, shelter, protection, the person who defends or protects, an escutcheon with a coat of arms — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shielded*, *shield'ed*, *pp* *shielding*, *shield'ing* To cover, as with a shield, to defend, to protect, to secure from danger, assault, or injury

**shield-fern**, *shild'fern*, *n* A common name for a genus of ferns, from the form of the indusium

**shieldless**, *shild'les*, *a* Destitute of a shield or of protection

**shieling**, *shiel'ing*, *n* **SHEALING**

**shift** *shift*, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shifted*, *shift'ed*, *pp* *shifting*, *shift'ing* [A Sax *scifan*, to divide, to drive away = D *schiften*, Dan *skifte*, Icel *skipta* (= *skifta*), to divide, change, shift, akin to *shift*, *shear*, or perhaps to *shore*] To change, to change place or position, to change direction, to pass into a different form, state, or the like, to vary, to change clothes, particularly the underclothing or linen, to resort to expedients, to contrive or manage, to practise indirect methods. — *v* *t* To move away, to remove or transfer, to transfer from one place or position to another, to change, to alter, to change, as clothes, to substitute other clothes for, to dress in fresh clothes. — *n* A change, a turning from one thing to another, an expedient tried in difficulty, one thing tried when another fails, a resource or contrivance, a mean refuge, an artifice, an evasion, a woman's under garment, a chemise, a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals, the working time of a squad or relay of men, the spell of work, a complete change of four notes by changing the position of the left hand in violin playing — To make shift, to contrive, to find expedients

**shifter**, *shif'ter*, *n* One who or that which shifts, a trickster

**shiftless**, *shif'tles*, *a* Destitute of shifts or expedients, not resorting to successful expedients, wanting in energy or effort, incapable of making way in the world

**shiftlessly**, *shif'tles-ly*, *adv* In a shiftless manner

**shifty**, *shif'ty*, *a* [Shift and -y] Full of shifts, fertile in expedients, fertile in evasion, given to tricks and artifices, tricky

**shillelagh**, *shil'-el-agh*, *n* [From *Shilllagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for its oaks] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel

**shilling**, *shil'-ing*, *n* [A Sax *scilling*, *scilling* = O Fris *O Sax* Dan and Sw *skilling*, Goth *skillinga*, G *schilling*, perhaps akin to Icel and Sw *skilla*, Dan *skille*, to divide or to G *schelle*, a small bell O H.G. *scellan*, to ring to sound] An English silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound

**shilly-shally**, *shil'-shal-ly*, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shilly-shallied*, *shil'-shal-id*, *pp* *shilly-shall'ing*, *shil'-shal-ing* [A reduplication of *shilly* ? and equal to *shall I* or *shall I not*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner, to hesitate — *n* Foolish trifling, irresolution

**shilly-shilly**, *shil'-shil-ly*, *a* Same as *shilly*

**shimmer**, *shim'er*, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shimmered*, *shim'er-ed*, *pp* *shimmering*, *shim'er-ing* [A Sax *scimernan*, to shimmer (= D *schimmern*, Dan *skimre*, G *schimmern*) freq of *scimian*, to gleam, fr *scima*, a gleam, *scima*, a glimmer, same root as *shine*] To emit a faint or tremulous light, to gleam, to glisten — *n* A tremulous gleam or glistening

**shin**, *shin*, *n* [A Sax *scinu*, *scino* the shin = D *schien*, the shin, Dan *skinn*, the shin, G *schien*, a splint of wood, *schien* = the shin-bone, from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint] The fore-part of

the leg, between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg. — *v* *t* and *t* pret & *pp* *shinned*, *shin'd*, *pp* *shinning*, *shin'ing* To clumb (a tree) by means of the hands and legs alone, to swarm

**shin-bone**, *shin'-bon*, *n* The bone of the shin, the tibia

**shine**, *shin*, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shone*, *shon*, *pp* *shining*, *shin'ing* [A Sax *scinan*, to shine = O Sax *scinan*, O Fris *elina* D *schynen*, Icel *skína*, Sw *skina*, Dan *skinne*, Goth *skinan*, G *schinen*, to shine, same root as in *shen*, *shimmer*, *sheer*] To emit rays of light, to give out a steady brilliant light, to beam, to gleam, to glitter, to be brilliant, to be lively and animated, to be glossy or bright, to be splendid, to be beautiful, to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished, to give light, real or figurative — *v* *t* To cause or make to shine — *n* Brightness, splendour; lustre, gloss, fair weather

**shiner**, *shin'er*, *n* One who or that which shines

**shingle**, *shing'l*, *n* [Corrupted from older *shindle*, which, like G *schindel*, was borrowed from L *scindula*, a shingle, fr L *scindio*, I split, as in *rescind*, *scissile*, &c.] A thin piece of wood with parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, used in covering roofs instead of slates or tiles

**shingled**, *shing'-gl'd*, *p* *a* Covered with shingles

**shingler**, *shing'-ler*, *n* One who shingles

**shingle-roofed**, *shing'l rōft*, *a* Having a roof covered with shingles

**shingles**, *shing'-gl*, *n* [From L *cingulum*, a girdle, fr *cingo* I gird] An eruptive disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle

**shingling**, *shing'-gl'ing*, *n* A covering of shingles, a process in inducing iron from the cast to the malleable state

**shingly**, *shing'-gli*, *a* Abounding with shingle or gravel

**shining**, *shin'-ing*, *p* *a* Bright, splendid, radiant, illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous

**shint**, *shin'ti*, *n* [Gael. *sintean*, a skip, a bound] A name for the game hockey

**shiny**, *shin'y*, *a* [Shine and -y] Bright, lustrous, glossy, brilliant, marked by sunshine, clear, unclouded

**ship**, *ship*, *n* [A Sax *scip*, a ship = LG *schipp* D *schip* Icel and Goth *skip* Dan *skib*, Sw *skipp*, O H.G. *scif*, G *schiff* (whence Fr *escuf*, E *ship*), connections doubtful] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation, a general term for vessels or marine craft of all kinds except boats sometimes restricted to a three masted, square rigged vessel

**ship'ing**, *ship'-ing*, *p* *a* Bright, splendid, radiant, illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous

**shipt**, *shipt*, *p* *a* Bright, splendid, radiant, illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous

**shipt**, *shipt*, *p* *a* Bright, splendid, radiant, illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous

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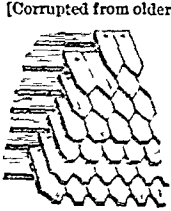
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**shipt**, *shipt*, *p* *a* Bright, splendid, radiant, illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous



Shingles

who procures insurance or performs other business for ships

**ship-builder**, *ship'-bild'er*, *n* One who builds ships, a naval architect, a shipwright

**ship-building**, *ship'-bild-ing*, *n* The art of constructing vessels for navigation

**ship-canal**, *ship'-la-nal*, *n* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass, a canal for sea going vessels

**ship-captain**, *ship'-kap-tin*, *n* The commander, captain, or master of a ship

**ship-carpenter**, *ship'-kar-pen-ter*, *n* A shipwright, a carpenter that works at ship-building

**ship-chandler**, *ship'-chand-ler*, *n* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other stores for ships

**ship-letter**, *ship'-let'er*, *n* A letter sent by a common ship and not by mail

**ship-master**, *ship'-mas-ter*, *n* The master, captain, or commander of a ship

**shipmate**, *ship'-mat*, *n* One who serves in the same ship, a fellow sailor

**shipment**, *ship'-ment*, *n* The act of putting goods on board of a ship, goods shipped or put on board

**ship-mure**, *ship'-mu-re*, *n* An ancient tax in England, levied for providing and furnishing ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I after having been long dormant

**ship-owner**, *ship'-ōn-er*, *n* A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein

**shippen**, *ship'-pen*, *n* [O E *schippen*, *schippen*, A Sax *scippen*, akin to *ship*] A house or shed for cattle or sheep;

**shipper**, *ship'-er*, *n* One who ships, one who sends goods on board a ship for transportation

**shipping**, *ship'-ing*, *n* Ships in general, ships collectively, aggregate tonnage

**ship-railway**, *ship'-rāi-wā*, *n* A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another

**ship-shape**, *ship'-shāp*, *a* Having a sea-manne trim, hence, neat and trim, well arranged

**ship-steward**, *ship'-stew-ard*, *n* A person appointed to look after the repairs, equipment, stores, &c., of a ship while in port

**ship-worm**, *ship'-werm*, *n* The teredo, a mollusc destructive to ships and submarine woodwork

**shipwreck**, *ship'-rek*, *n* The wreck, destruction, or loss of a ship, destruction, miscarriage, ruin, failure — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shipwrecked*, *ship'-rek't*, *pp* *shipwreck'ing*, *ship'-rek-ing* To make to suffer shipwreck, to wreck to cast away, to ruin

**shipwright**, *ship'-rit*, *n* A builder of ships or other vessels, a ship-carpenter

**ship-yard**, *ship'-yārd*, *n* A yard or place in which ships are constructed

**shire**, *shir* (but *shir* in county names), *n* [A Sax *scire*, a shire or county, district, a division, fr *schira*, *sciran*, to shear, to divide SHIRE, SHIRAZ] A name for the larger administrative or political divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to county

**shirk**, *shirk*, *v* *t* and *i* pret & *pp* *shirked*, *shirk'ed*, *pp* *shirking*, *shirk'-ing* [Probably a form of *shirk*] To avoid or get clear of unfairly or meanly, to seek to avoid the performance of duty

**shirker**, *shirk'er*, *n* One who shirks

**shirt**, *shert*, *n* [From Icel *skirta*, Sw *skjorta*, Dan *skjorte*, a shirt, lit. a garment shortened SNIPT SHIRT is really the same word] A loose under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys — *v* *t* pret & *pp* *shirtd*, *shirt'ed*, *pp* *shirting*, *shirt'-ing* To clothe with a shirt to put a shirt on

**shirting**, *shert'-ing*, *n* Cloth for shirts

**shital-tree**, *shit'-ta-trē*, *n* [Heb *shittah* pl *shittim*] A species of acacia

**shittim-wood**, *shit'-tim-wūd*, *n* The hard and durable wood of the shital tree

**shive**, *shiv*, *n* [Also *sheave* same as Icel *skifa*, a slice, Dan. *skiver*, LG *schiver*, D







abridge, to lessen, to curtail, to contract, to reduce or diminish in extent or amount, to confine, to restrain, to deprive — *v* i  
To become short or shorter, to contract

**short-hand**, short'hand, *n* A shorter mode of writing than is usually employed, with the use of special characters, stenography, brachygraphy

**short-handed**, short'hand-ed, *a* Not having the usual or necessary number of hands or assistants

**short-horn**, short'hörn, *n* One of a breed of cattle with very short horns

**short-lived**, short'liv'd, *a* Not living or lasting long, being of short continuance

**shortly**, short'h, *adv* In a short manner, quickly, soon, in a little time, in few words, briefly

**shortness**, short'nes, *n* State or quality of being short, briefness, brevity, conciseness, curtness, deficiency

**short-rib**, short'rib, *n* A rib shorter than the others, one of the lower ribs, a false rib

**short-sighted**, short'sit-ed, *n* Near-sighted, myopic, wanting foresight, not able to see far intellectually

**short-sightedness**, short'sit-ed nes, *n* Defective vision in which things are seen clearly only at a very short distance, near-sightedness, myopia, defective intellectual sight or vision

**short-winded**, short'wind-ed, *a* Affected with shortness of breath

**shot**, shot, *n* [From shoot (which see) = *A. Sax. ge-scoot*, an arrow, *D. schot*, *Wel. slot*, *Sw. skott*] Act of shooting, discharge of a firearm, a projectile, a missile fired from a gun, a ball or bullet, a cannon ball, or such balls collectively a pellet of lead used for killing birds and other small animals in collective sense often called distinctively *small shot*, the flight of a missile or projectile, or the distance through which it passes, range or reach, a fisherman one who practices shooting, a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time, the number of fish caught in one haul — *v* t pret & pp *shot* *shot'*, *pp* *shotting*, *shot'ing* To load with shot

**shot**, shot, *p* *a* Having a changeable colour, like that produced with a warp of one colour and a weft of another, chatoyant, hence, interwoven interspersed

**shot**, shot, *n* [A softened form of *scot* (which see)] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning, share of expenses, as of a tavern bill

**shot-belt**, shot'belt, *n* A leathern belt or long pouch for shot worn by sportsmen

**shot-cartridge**, shot'kar trij, *n* A cartridge containing small shot

**shot-gun**, shot'gun, *n* A smooth bored gun for firing small shot, a fowling-piece

**shot-pouch**, shot'pouch, *n* A pouch for small shot, a shot-belt

**shot-proof**, shot'pruf, *a* Proof against shot, incapable of being damaged by shot

**shotten**, shot'n, *n* [An old pp of *shoot*] Having ejected the spawn [Shal]

**shot-tower**, shot'tou er, *n* A tower for making small shot with drops of melted lead falling from a height

**should**, shud, the pret of *shall*

**shoulder**, shöl'der, *n* [Formerly *shulder*, *sholter*, *Sc. shoulter*, *Ir. shulder*, *O. Fris. shulder*, *Dan. skulder*, *Sw. skuldra*, *D. schouder*, *G. schulter*, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade orig. unknown] The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore-leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body, this joint and all the connected parts, the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market, something like or likened to the human shoulder, a projection from the body of a thing, figuratively, support strength sustaining power, *pl* the upper part of the back — *Shoulder-of-mutton* ruff, a triangular ruff set on a boat's mast — The cold shoulder See *COLD* — *Shoulder to shoulder*, with united action and mutual support — *v* t pret & pp *shouldered*, *shöl'derd*, *pp* *shouldering*, *shöl'der'ing* To push or thrust

with the shoulder, to push with violence, to take upon the shoulder — *v* i To push forward, to force one's way, as through a crowd

**shoulder-belt**, shöl'der belt, *n* A belt that passes across the shoulder

**shoulder-blade**, shöl'der-bläd, *n* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, the scapula

**shoulder-bone**, shöl'der-bön, *n* The shoulder-blade

**shouldered**, shöl'derd, *a* Having shoulders of this or that kind

**shoulder-knot**, shöl'der knot, *n* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace on the shoulder, an epaulette

**shoulder-strap**, shöl'der strap, *n* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support dress or as a badge of distinction

**shout**, shout, *v* t pret & pp *shouted*, *shout'*, *pp* *shouting*, *shout'ing* To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy or exultation, or to attract attention — *v* t To utter with a shout — *n* A loud burst of voice or voices, a vehement and sudden outcry expressing applause, joy, triumph, &c

**shouter**, shout'er, *n* One who shouts

**shove**, shuv, *v* t pret & pp *shoved*, *shuv'*, *pp* *shoving*, *shuv'ing* [A. Sax. *scofan*, to shove, also *scufan* = *O. Fris. shifa*, *Ice. scifa*, *D. schieven*, *Goth. shuban*, *G. schieben*, to shove, *cos. Skr. shubh*, to push, *Akan. shoveli*, *scuffle*] To thrust or push forward, to propel, to push forward by sliding along a surface, to press against, to jostle — *v* i To push or drive forward, to urge a course — *n* Act of shoving, a push

**shovel**, shu'vel, *n* [A. Sax. *scot* (for *scufan*), to shove, *pp* *scufen*] = *D. schoffel*, *Dan. skovel*, *Sw. skovel*, *G. schaufel*, a shovel *SHOVE*] An instrument consisting of a broad shallow scoop or blade with a handle, used for lifting earth or other loose substances — *v* t pret & pp *shovelled*, *shu'veld*, *pp* *shovelling*, *shu'vel'ing* To take up and remove or throw with a shovel to carry or throw as with a shovel

**shovel-board**, shu'vel-board, *n* A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board or table

**shovelful**, shu'vel-ful, *n* As much as a shovel will hold

**shovel-hat**, shu'vel-hat, *n* A clergyman's hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front

**shoveller**, shu'vel'er, *n* One who shovels, a species of duck with a bill very broad at the point

**show**, shü, *v* t pret *showed*, *shöd*, *pp* *shown* or *showed*, *shön*, *shöd*, *pp* *showing*, *shö'ing* [Also written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewen* A. Sax. *scadian*, to behold, to show = *O. Sax. scaunon*, *D. schouwen*, *Dan. shue*, *G. schauen*, *Goth. scatan*, supposed to be from same root as *L. carco* I take care, *cautus*, *E. cautious*, an original initial having been lost in these.] To exhibit, present, or display to the sight or view of others, to let be seen, to make to know to cause to understand, to make known, to teach, instruct or inform to prove, to manifest, to point out, as a guide, to bestow, confer, afford (mercy, &c.), to disclose, to make known to reveal, to explain or expound — *To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner — *To show up*, to usher or conduct up a star, to hold up to ridicule or contempt. — *v* i To appear, to look, to be in appearance, to seem — *To show off*, to make a show, to display ones self — *n* The act of showing or exhibiting, exhibition, manifestation, what is presented to sight or view, appearance, whether true or false, semblance, outward aspect assumed, mere appearance, pretence, pretext, ostentatious display, parade, pomp a sight or spectacle, a pageant; an exhibition, something that the public are desired to come and inspect, things exhibited for money — *A show of hands*, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating votes or opinions in a meeting

**show-bread**, shew-bread, shö'bred,

*n* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary

**shower**, shö'ur, *n* One who shows or exhibits

**shower**, shö'ur, *n* [A. Sax. *scur*, a shower of rain, arrows, &c. = *Ice. slur* *Sw. skur*, *D. schoer*, *L. G. schuur*, *Goth. sk'ura*, *O. H. G. scur*, *G. schauer*, a shower, a storm, &c., perhaps same root as *slur*] A fall of rain, sleet, snow, or hail, of short duration, a fall of things in close succession, a copious supply bestowed, liberal distribution — *v* t pret & pp *showered*, *shou'erd*, *pp* *showering*, *shou'er'ing* To water with a shower to send down copiously, to bestow liberally, to distribute or scatter in abundance — *v* i To rain in showers

**shower-bath**, shou'er-bath, *n* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above

**showiness**, shou'er-ness, *n* State of being showy

**showery**, shou'er, *a* Raining in showers, abounding with frequent falls of rain

**showily**, shö'li, *adv* In a showy manner, with parade, ostentatiously, gaudily

**showiness**, shö'li-ness, *n* State of being showy, parade, gaudiness

**showing**, shö'ing, *n* A presentation to view, representation in words, line of argument taken

**showman**, shö'man, *n* One who exhibits a show, the owner of a travelling show

**show-room**, shö'rm, *n* A room in which a show is exhibited an apartment where goods or samples are displayed to attract purchasers

**showy**, shö'y, *a* [Show and -y] Making a great show, ostentatious, brilliant or splendid, gorgeous, gaudy

**shrapnel**, shrap'nel, *n* [After General Shrapnel, the inventor] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point

**shred**, shred, *v* t pret & pp *shred* or *shred'*, *shred*, *shred'*, *pp* *shredding*, *shred'ing* [A. Sax. *scradian*, to shred, *Ir. scradie*, a shred, a piece torn off, a *scrad* akin to *O. Fris. s'leda*, *D. Schroden*, *O. H. G. scrotan*, *G. schroten*, to cut, clip, &c. *Shroud* is akin] To cut or tear into small pieces particularly narrow and long pieces — *a* Long, narrow piece cut off, as of cloth, a fragment, a tatter

**shreddy**, shred'y, *a* Consisting of shreds or fragments

**shrew**, shro, *n* [O. E. *shreice*, wicked, a wicked person, whence *obol* *shreice* to curse, to (be) *shreice*, whence *shred*, *Ir. A. Sax. scraena*, the shrew mouse, lit. perhaps a biting or venomous creature, akin to *shred*] A peevish, ill tempered woman, a scold, a termagant, a shrew mouse

**shrewd**, shrod, *a* [A. pp. *fr* old *shreice*, to curse, *shreice*, an evil person *SHREW*] Malicious or mischievous, keen or biting, cunning, astute, sagacious, discerning, showing discernment, sharp

**shrewdly**, shrod'h, *adv* In a shrewd manner sagaciously, astutely

**shrewdness**, shrod'nes, *n* Quality of being shrewd, sagacity, astuteness, cunning

**shrewish**, shro'ish, *a* Having the qualities of a shrew, peevish, ill-tempered, vixenish — *shrewishly*, shro'ish'h, *adv* In a shrewish manner — *shrewishness*, shro'ish-nes, *n* The qualities of being shrewish

**shrew-mole**, shro mül, *n* An insectivorous animal of North America which burrows like a mole

**shrew-mouse**, shro'mous, *n* [Suffra] A small insectivorous animal with a lengthened muzzle, generally resembling a mouse (but the true mice are rodents), and once thought venomous

**shriek**, shriek, *v* t pret & pp *shrieked*, *shriek'*, *pp* *shrieking*, *shriek'ing* [Same as *screech*, *Sw. skria*, to vociferate, *Ice. skriä*, to twitter an imitative word.] To







by a succeeding consonant — *n* The act of closing, close, a shutter  
**shutter**, shut'ter, *n* A person who or that which shuts, a movable covering for a window or aperture  
**shuttle**, shut'l, *n* [A Sax *scytel*, a shuttle, fr *scetan*, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving. SHOOT, SHUT.] An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the wool in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp, the sliding thread holder of a sewing machine  
**shuttle-cock**, shut'l-kok, *n* [Shuttle, and cock, corrupted fr *corl*] A cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore in play, also, the play — *v* *t* To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cock  
**shy**, shi, *a* [Same as Dan *shy*, shy, skatish, G *schien*, shy, timid, akin to OE *schiech*, A Sax *scēoh*, Sc *eliche*, Sw *slugg*, shy. *Eschre* is akin.] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity, readily frightened, timid, sensitively timid retiring, reserved, not familiar, coy, avoiding freedom of intercourse, cautious, wary, careful to avoid committing one's self, suspicious — *v* *t* pret & pp *shied*, shid, *pp* *shying*, shing. To fly, or start away, to start suddenly aside, as a horse. To start suddenly aside as a horse  
**shy**, shi, *v* *t* pret & pp *shied*, shid, *pp* *shying*, shing. [Probably akin to *elie*, meaning lit. to throw obliquely, perhaps to *shy* (a).] To throw, to pitch, to fling or toss. [Colloq.]  
**shyly**, shily, shi'ly, *adv* In a shy or timid manner, not familiarly, diffidently  
**shyness**, shiness, shi'nes, *n* Quality or state of being shy, fear of near approach or of familiarity, reserve, coyness  
**si**, si, *n* In music, a name given to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale  
**si-alagogne**, si-alagogne, si-a'lo-gog, si-a'fo-gog, *n* [Gr *sialon*, saliva, and *agogos*, leading.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge  
**si-mang**, si-a-mang *n* [Malay.] A quadrumanous animal, a kind of gibbon  
**Siamese**, si-a-mi-z', *n* *sing* and *pl* A native or natives of Siam, the language of Siam  
**sibilance**, sibilancy, si-bi-lans, si-bi-lans, *n* [Sibilant and -cy.] The quality of being sibilant, a hissing sound as of *sibilant*, si-bi-lant, *a* [L *sibilans*, *pp* of *sibilare*, I hiss.] Hissing, making a hissing sound. — *n* A letter uttered with a hissing of the voice, as a and z  
**sibilate**, si-bi-lat, *v* *t* pret & pp *sibilated*, si-bi-lat-ed *pp* *sibilating*, si-bi-lat-ing. [L *sibilare*, sibilatum, I hiss, perhaps imitative of hissing.] To pronounce with a hissing sound  
**sibilation**, si-bi-la'shon, *n* The act of sibilating or hissing, a hissing sound, a hiss  
**sibilatory**, sibilous, si-bi-la-to-ry, si-bi-lus, *a* Hissing, having a hissing sound  
**sibyl**, si-bul, *n* [Fr *sibylle*, L *sibylla*, fr Gr *sibylla*, a sibyl origin doubtful.] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit, hence, a prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch  
**sibylline**, si-bul-lin, *a* [L *sibyllinus* See *pre*.] Pertaining to the sibyls, uttered or composed by sibyls, like the productions of sibyls prophetic  
**sic**, sik, *adv* [L *sic*, so, thus.] Thus, or it is so. *n* Word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets, intended to note that the quotation is literally exact, though there is something peculiar about it  
**siccate**, si-kat, *v* *t* pret & pp *siccated*, si-kat-ed, *pp* *siccating*, si-kat-ing. [L *siccare*, siccatum, I dry, fr *siccus* dry.] To dry  
**siccation**, si-kat'shon, *n* The act or process of drying  
**siccative**, si-kat-iv, *a* [Siccate and -iv.] Drying, causing to dry — *n* That which promotes the process of drying

**siccity**, si-k'i-ti, *n* [L *siccitas*, fr *siccus*, dry.] Dryness, aridity  
**sic**, sis, *n* [Fr *six*, six, fr L *sex*, six. SIX.] The number six at dice  
**sickle**, sik, *a* [A Sax *seol*, sick, ill=O Sax *seol*, O Fris *seol*, Goth *seula*, L G *seel*, sick. D *seel*, I feel *quik*, G *seich*, sick.] Affected with disease of any kind, not in health, not well, ill, indisposed, distempered, languishing, affected with nausea, inclined to vomit, disgusted, tired or weary (followed by *of*), pertaining to or set apart for those who are sick  
**sick-bay**, si-k'bā, *n* A place in a ship partitioned off for invalids  
**sick-bed**, si-k'bed, *n* A bed to which one is confined by sickness  
**sicken**, si-k'n, *v* *t* pret & pp *sickened*, si-k'n-ed, *pp* *sickening*, si-k'n-ing. [Sick and -en.] To make sick, to diseased, to make queamish, to disgust, to inspire loathing in — *v* *t* To become sick, to fall into disease, to be filled to disgust, to be disgusted or nauseated, to languish  
**sickening**, si-k'n-ing, *a* Making sick, disgusting, loathsome  
**sickish**, si-k'ish, *a* Somewhat sick inclined to be sick nauseating — **sickishly**, si-k'ish-ly, *adv* In a sickish manner  
**sickle**, si-k'l, *n* [A Sax *seel*, *seol*, a sickle = D *seel*, G *seich*, Dan *sejel*, a sickle, a dim form fr root of *scythe*, or borrowed fr L *secula* a sickle, fr *secare*, to cut (whence *section*, &c).] An instrument for cutting grain, used with one hand, a reaping-hook  
**sickleman**, si-k'l-man, *n* One that uses a sickle, a reaper  
**sickness**, si-k'i-ness, *n* State or character of being sickly  
**sick-list**, si-k'list, *n* A list containing the names of the sick  
**sickly**, si-k'ly, *a* Affected with sickness, not healthy, somewhat affected with disease ailing, infirm, weakly, feeble, languid, faint, producing disease extensively, not salubrious, marked with sickness, appearing as if sick. — *adv* In a sick manner or condition  
**sickness**, si-k'nes, *n* State of being sick, disease ill-health, malady, illness, nausea, a peculiar state of the stomach causing or tending to cause vomiting  
**sick-room**, si-k'room, *n* The apartment where one lies ill  
**sicle**, sid, *n* [A Sax *side*, a side=O Sax *side*, O Fris *side*, D *side*, L G *side*, Dan *side*, Icel *side*, G *seite*, a side, akin to A. Sax *sid*, long, wide, Icel *sidr*, long, perhaps same root as L *status*, side (q v)] The broad or long surface of a solid body as distinguished from the end, which is of less extent, part spoken of as contrasted with top, bottom, back, or front, exterior line considered in length, the margin, edge, border, the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder, the part of persons on the right hand or the left right or left half of the body, the part between the top and bottom, the slope of a hill or mountain, one of two principal surfaces opposed to each other, part whichever way directed quarter in any direction, any party or interest opposed to another, line of descent traced through one parent any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure, also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid. — *a* Lateral, being on the side, being from the side or toward the side, oblique, indirect — *v* *t* pret & pp *sided*, si-ded, *pp* *siding*, si-ding. To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another party, to engage in a faction often followed by *with*  
**side-arms**, si-d'armz, *n* *pl* Arms carried by the side as sword, bayonet, &c  
**sideboard**, si-d'bord, *n* Lat side table a piece of furniture, consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold drinking utensils, &c  
**sided**, si-ded, *a* Having a side or sides used in composition (many-sided)  
**side-dish**, si-d'ish, *n* A subordinate dish

at table, a dish placed at the side instead of at the top or bottom  
**side-light**, si-d'lit, *n* A light at a side, light admitted into a building, &c, laterally, a window in the wall of a building, information thrown indirectly upon a subject  
**sidelong**, si-d'long, *adv* [Side, and term lower, *slong*, as in headlong, darkling.] Laterally, obliquely, in the direction of the side — *a* Lateral, oblique, not directly in front  
**sider**, si-d'er, *n* One that takes a side or joins a party  
**sidereal**, si-d'er-ē-al, *a* [L *sidereus*, stary, fr *sidus*, sideris, a star (seen also in *consider*)] Pertaining to a star or stars, containing stars, stary, measured by the apparent motion of the stars — **Sidereal day**, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars, being 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4 2/3 seconds — **Sidereal year**, the exact period of one revolution of the earth round the sun, containing 365 1/4 sidereal days  
**sidelite**, si-d'er-ite, *n* [Gr *sidēritēs*, fr *sidēros*, iron.] An ore of iron, native spathic iron ore  
**sidography**, si-d'er-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, steel or iron, and *graphō*, I engrave.] The art or practice of engraving on steel  
**sidologic**, si-d'er-ō-lō-jī, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, iron, and *lōgōs*, a discourse.] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron  
**sidescopie**, si-d'er-ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, iron, and *skōpō*, I view.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles  
**sidestat**, si-d'er-ō-stat, *n* [L *sidus*, sideris, a star, and Gr *statos*, placed.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars, a kind of heliostat  
**side-saddle**, si-d'sad-l, *n* A saddle for a woman, in which the feet are both on one side  
**sideman**, si-d'zman, *n* An assistant to the churchwarden  
**side-walk**, si-d'wak, *n* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road, a footway  
**sideways**, si-d'wāz, *adv* SIDEWISE  
**side-wind**, si-d'wind, *n* A wind blowing laterally, *fig* an indirect influence or means  
**sidewick**, si-d'wik, *n* [Side, and wick, manner.] Toward one side, laterally, on one side  
**siding**, si-d'ing, *n* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting  
**side**, si-d, *v* *t* pret & pp *sided*, si-d'id; *pp* *siding*, si-d'id-ing. [I rom *side*; comp *handle*, *heel*.] To go or move side foremost, to move to one side  
**siere**, si-j, *n* [Fr *siere*, fr hypothetical L *sedum*, *sedium*, fr L *sedes*, I sit. SI-BATE.] The regular attack of a fortified place with the object of gaining possession of it, investment of a fortified place by an army, and the attack of it by the necessary military operations, any continued endeavor to gain possession  
**siere-trail**, si-j'tri-al, *n* The artillery, carriages, ammunition &c, carried with an army for attacking fortified places  
**sienna**, si-en'na, *n* An earth of a fine yellow colour, from Sienna in Italy, used as a pigment  
**sierra**, si-er-ra, *n* [Sp, fr L *serra*, a saw.] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges  
**siesta**, si-es'ta, *n* [Sp, fr L *sexta* (horn), the sixth hour, noon.] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day  
**sieve**, si-v, *n* [A Sax *siu*, a sieve=LG *siere*, D *siere*, G *sieb*, connections doubtful. Hence *sift*.] A vessel or utensil for separating the smaller particles of any loose substance from the larger  
**sift**, si-ft, *v* *t* pret & pp *sifted*, si-ft-ed, *pp* *sifting*, si-ft-ing. [A Sax *siu*, to sift. *Sieve*, a sieve LG *siere*, D *siere*, to sift. *Sieve*, to operate on by a sieve, to separate the finer particles of a substance from the coarser by a sieve, to part or treat, as by a sieve,







sion of his excessive economy in regard to the finances.] A profile portrait filled in with a black or dark colour, the inner parts being sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour, design in profile, figure made by shadow

**silica**, *sil'ka*, *sil'eks*, *n* [*L. silicea*, *sil'icea*, *a flint*] Oxide of silicon, a characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, rock-crystal, quartz, and flint being nearly pure silica

**silicate**, *sil'kät*, *n* [*Silica* and *-ate*] A compound of silica with certain bases, as alumina, lime, magnesia, &c.

**siliceous**, **silicious**, *sil'ish'us*, *a* [*L. siliceus*, *fr. silicea*, *fint*] Pertaining to silica, containing it, or partaking of its nature

**silicic**, *sil'ik*, *a* Pertaining to silica

**silicification**, *sil'is'fi k'ä'shon*, *n* [See next] Petrification, conversion into stone by siliceous matter

**silicified**, *sil'is'fi t' pret & pp silicified*, *sil'is'fi-tid*, *ppr silicifying*, *sil'is'fi-ing* [From *silicea* and *fy*] To convert into or petrify by silica — *v t* To become impregnated with silica

**silicle**, **silicula**, **silicule**, *sil'ikl*, *si lik'ü la*, *sil'ikul*, *n* [*L. silicula*, *dum of silica*, *a pod*] A kind of seed vessel differing from a siliclea in being as broad as it is long, or broader

**silicon**, **silicium**, *sil'ikon*, *si lis'üm*, *n* [From *L. silicea*, *silica*, *a flint*] The non metallic element of which silica is the oxide, the chief constituent of flint

**silique**, *sil'kwa*, *n*, *pl siliquee*, *sil'ikwé* [*L. siliqua*, *a pod*]

Also a very small weight] The long pod or seed vessel of such cruciferous plants as wall flower, a weight for gold or precious stones, a carat

**siliquee**, *sil'lek*, *n*

A silique

**siliquiform**, *sil'ikw'form*, *a* Having the form of a silique

**siliquose**, **siliqueous**, *sil'ikwös*, *sil'ikwus* *a* Invol bearing silique

**silik silk**, *n* [*A. Sax. seolice*, *silk*, *for seolice*, *fr. L. sericum*, *Gr. serikon*, *silk*, *lit*]

Same stuff from *Seres*, the Greek name of the Chinese

*Serge* is a doublet.] The fine soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars, particularly by the larva of the insect called silk worm (which see) cloth made of silk, a garment made of this cloth. — *a* Pertaining to silk, consisting of silk, silken. — *To take silk*, to attain the rank of queen's counsel

**silk-cotton**, *sil'köt*, *n* A silky fibre surrounding the seeds of tropical American and Indian trees

**silkens**, *sil'kn*, *a* [*Silk* and *-en*=*A. Sax. seolice*] Made of silk, like silk, soft to the touch, silky

**silkiness**, *sil'kines*, *n* State or quality of being silky, softness and smoothness to the feel

**silk-mercere**, *sil'kmer ser*, *n* A dealer in silks

**silk-mill**, *sil'kmi*, *n* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk, or for manufacturing silk

**silk-thrower**, **silk-throwster**, *sil'k-thrö-er*, *sil'k-thrös-ter*, *n* One who throws or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving

**silk-weaver**, *sil'kwe-er*, *n* One who weaves silk stuffs

**silk-worm**, *sil'kwer'm*, *n* A worm which produces silk, the larva of various moths which spin a silken cocoon or case for the inclosure of the chrysalis

**silk'y**, *sil'ik*, *a* Made of silk, consisting of silk, like silk soft and smooth to the touch

**sill**, *sil*, *n* [*A. Sax. sylt*, *syll*, *base*, *sill*=*Icel. svill*, *svill*, *Sw. sylt*, *svill*, *O. D. sulle*, *L. G. sull*, *G. schwell*, *sill*, perhaps from same root as *L. solen*, *a sole*] A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests, the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window, the threshold, the floor of a gallery or passage in a mine

**sillabub**, *sil'ä bub*, *n* [Etym uncertain] A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd

**Sillery**, *sil'er-i*, *n* [From *Sillery*, not far from Rheims in France] A non sparkling champagne wine of an esteemed kind

**silly**, *sil'h*, *adj* In a silly manner, foolishly

**silliness**, *sil'nes*, *n* State or quality of being silly, foolishness, folly

**silly**, *sil'h*, *a* [*O. E. seely*, *A. Sax. seelig*, *prosperous*, *blest*=*Icel. seiligr*, *G. selig*, *happy*, *fr. A. Sax. seil*, *Icel. seil*, *O. H. G. seil*, *Goth. seils*, *good*, *happy*, *cog. Gr. holos*, *Skr. sarra*, *a hole*] Simplex, guileless, in

offensive, harmless, artless, weak in intellect, witless senseless, foolish, characterized by weakness or folly, unwise, indiscreet

**silo**, *sil'ö*, *n* [*Sp. silo*, *fr. L. silus*, *Gr. siros*, *a pit for grain*] The pit in which green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage

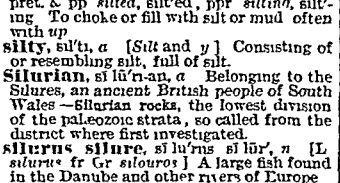
**ENSILAGE** — *v t* *pret & pp silord*, *sil'öd*, *ppr siloring*, *sil'ö-ing* To put into a silo

**silt**, *silt*, *n* [From *Prov. E. sile*, *to filter or strain*=*L. G. silen*, *G. silen*, *Sw. sila*, *to filter*, *akan* *A. Sax. seon*, *Icel. sila*, *to filter*] A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water — *v t* *pret & pp silted*, *sil'ted*, *ppr silting*, *sil'ting* To choke or fill with silt or mud often with up

**silty**, *sil'ti*, *a* [*Silt* and *y*] Consisting of or resembling silt, full of silt

**Silurian**, *sil'ür'an*, *a* Belonging to the Silures, an ancient British people of South Wales — Silurian rocks, the lowest division of the paleozoic strata, so called from the district where first investigated

**silurus**, **silure**, *sil'ürus*, *sil'ür*, *n* [*L. silurus*, *fr. Gr. silurus*] A large fish found in the Danube and other rivers of Europe



*Sil' Silurus (Silurus glanis)*



*Sil' Silvan, sil'va, sil'van, a SYLVAN*

**silver**, *sil'er*, *n* [*A. Sax. seolfor*, *seolfor*, *seolfor*, *silver*=*L. G. silver*, *D. silber*, *Icel. silfr*, *Sw. silfver*, *G. silber*, *Goth. silubr*, *cog. Rus. srebro*, *arrebro*, *Lith. sidabras*, *Lett. sidrabs*=*silver* Root doubtful] A precious metal of a white colour, very malleable ductile, and tenacious, much used for coin, plate, jewellery, &c. money, coin or plate made of silver, something resembling or likened to silver — *a* Made of silver white like silver, of a pale lustre, silvery — *v t* *pret & pp silvered*, *sil'verd*, *ppr silvering*, *sil'vering* To cover superficially with a coat of silver, to cover with tinfol amalgamated with quicksilver, to adorn with silvery sheen or lustre, to make smooth and bright, to make hoar, to tinge with grey

**silver-beater**, *sil'ver bät-er*, *n* One who beats silver into thin leaf or foil

**silver-fir**, *sil'ver fir*, *n* A species of tall European fir, so called from two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves

**silver-fish**, *sil'ver fish*, *n* A fish of a white

colour with silvery lines, a variety of gold fish

**silver-fox**, *sil'ver foks*, *n* An arctic variety of fox with a valuable black fur intermingled with long white or silvery hairs

**silver-glance**, *sil'ver glans*, *n* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver

**silver-grain**, *sil'ver grän*, *n* The medullary rays in timber

**silver-gray**, *sil'ver grä*, *a* Of a colour resembling silver

**silvering**, *sil'ver ing*, *n* The art or operation of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam resin bluing silver, the silver or an amalgam thus laid on

**silverize**, *sil'ver iz*, *v t* *pret & pp silver-iz'd*, *sil'ver izd*, *ppr silverizing*, *sil'ver iz ing* To coat or cover with silver

**silvery**, *sil'ver h*, *adv* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like a silver

**silvern**, *sil'vern*, *a* Made of silver, silver

**silver-plated**, *sil'ver plät-ed*, *a* Covered with a thin coating of silver

**silversmith**, *sil'ver smith*, *n* One whose occupation is to work in silver

**silver-stick**, *sil'ver stik*, *n* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty

**silver-tongued**, *sil'ver tungs*, *a* Having a smooth tongue or speech

**silvery**, *sil'ver i*, *a* [*Silver* and *-y*] Like silver, having the appearance of silver, of a mild white lustre, besprinkled or covered with silver; soft and clear as the sound of a silver bell

**silmar**, *si mar*, *n* Same as *Cymar*

**simian**, **simulus**, *si'm'an*, *si'm'us*, *a* [*L. simia*, *an ape*, *fr. simia*, *flat-headed*] Pertaining to apes or monkeys, ape like

**similar**, *si'm'ler*, *a* [*Fr. similaire* *fr. a hypothetical L. L. similis*, *fr. L. similis*, like, akin to *simul*, together, *fr. root of E. same* Assimilate, assemble, dissemble resemble, simulate, &c., are akin *SAME*] Like, resembling, having a like form or appearance, having like qualities, in geometry, having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude — *a* That which is similar, something that resembles something else

**similarity**, *si mi la'ri ti*, *n* [*Similar* and *-ity*=*Fr. similitude*] State of being similar; likeness, resemblance

**similarly**, *si mi ler'li* *a* In a similar or like manner, with resemblance

**simile**, *si'm'le*, *n* [*L. a thing that is like*, *root of similes*, like *STRAL*] A figure of speech consisting in a comparison of two things which however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance, a poetic or imaginative comparison

**similitude**, *si mil'i tüd*, *n* [*Fr. similitude*, *L. similitudo*, *fr. similes*, like *SMIL-LAR*] Likeness, resemblance; similarity; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance, comparison, simile, a representation, a facsimile

**simoniac** See *SIMON*

**similar**, *sim'ler*, *a* [*Fr. similaire*, *fr. a hypothetical L. L. similis*, like, akin to *simul*, together, *fr. root of E. same* Assimilate, assemble, dissemble resemble, simulate, &c., are akin *SAME*] Like, resembling, having a like form or appearance, having like qualities, in geometry, having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude — *a* That which is similar, something that resembles something else

**simoniac**, *si mō'n'ak*, *n* [*Fr. simoniacus*, *simonia*] One guilty of simony

**simoniacal**, *si mō'n'ak* *a* Pertaining to involving, or consisting of simony guilty of simony — *simoniacally*, *si mō'n'ak* *adv* In a simoniacal manner

**simony**, *si'mō-ni*, *n* [*Fr. simonie*, *L. L. simonia* *fr. Simon* Magus who professed money to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, the presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward

**simoom**, *si mōm*, *n* [From *Ar. samum*,







That is single, unique, belonging to one, expressing one person or thing, not plural or dual, without precedent, unexampled, remarkable, eminent, unusual, rare, out of the usual course, peculiar, strange, odd. — *n*. The singular number, a word in this number

**singularly**, sing'gū-lā'rī, *adv*. In a singular manner or degree, peculiarly, remarkably, unusually, oddly, strangely, so as to express one, or the singular number

**singularly**, sing'gū-lā'rī, *adv*. In a singular manner or degree, peculiarly, remarkably, unusually, oddly, strangely, so as to express one, or the singular number

**sinister**, sī'nīs-ter, *a*. [L *sinister*, lit. left, on the left hand, hence unlucky, bad origin doubtful.] On the left hand or left side, left, as opposed to right, evil, bad, ill intentioned, baleful, harmful, malign, unkind, unpropitious. — **sinisterly**, sī'nīs-ter-lī, *adv*. In a sinister manner

**sinistral**, sī'nīs-tral, *a*. [L *sinister*, left. **SINISTER**] Belonging to the left hand or left side, sinistrous

**sinistrally**, sī'nīs-tral-lī, *adv*. [See prec.] Toward the left, on the left hand

**sinistrous**, sī'nīs-trōs, *a*. [L *sinistrosus*, fr. *sinister*, left, and *torus*, turned.] Directed to the left, turning or twisting to the left, as the stems of plants

**sinistrous**, sī'nīs-trōs, *a*. Sinistral, sinistral, being on the left side, inclined to the left

**sink**, sīngk, *v*. pret *sank* or *sunk*, sangk, sunk, *pp* sunk, suŋk, *pp* sunk, suŋk, *ing* [A Sax. *sincan* (pret *sanc*, *pp* *sincen*), to sink = O Sax *sinfan*, D *sinfen*, L *G* and *G* *sinken*, Dan *synke*, Sw *synka*, Goth *siggiŋ* van, to sink, with A Sax *sincan*, &c., as corresponding causals, akin to A Sax *slēpan*, to sink, same root as sit.] To fall or descend in a medium of less specific gravity, to fall by the force of gravity, to go to the bottom, to subside, to enter or penetrate into any body, to fall as from want of bodily strength, to take a lower position to the eye, to decline below the horizon, to be directed down, to become or seem hollow, to be overwhelmed or depressed, to enter the mind and be impressed, to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c. to fall off in value, to decay, to droop, to settle down, to lower in tone, to decrease and become less deep, to subside — *v*. To cause to descend below the surface, to immerse, to submerge, to cause to fall or drop to make by digging or delving, to depress, to degrade, to bring low, to ruin, to crush, to put or leave out of consideration, to lose thought of, to suppress or keep from speaking of, to invest more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme — *n*. A receptacle for receiving liquid filth, a sewer, a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c., any place where iniquity is gathered, a place where a stream disappears

**sinker**, sīngk-er, *n*. One who or that which sinks, a weight on some body, as a fish line or a net, to sink it

**sinking**, sīngk-īng, *p*. *a*. Causing to sink, giving a feeling of depression — **Sinking fund**. See FUND

**sinless**, sīn-less, *a*. Free from sin, pure, perfect, innocent

**sinlessly**, sīn-less-lī, *adv*. In a sinless manner innocently

**sinlessness**, sīn-less-ness, *n*. State or quality of being sinless

**sinner**, sīn-er, *n*. One who sins or commits sin, a transgressor of the divine law, any transgressor, an offender, a criminal

**sin-offering**, sīn-ōf-fer-īng, *n*. A sacrifice for sin, something offered as an expiation for sin

**sinologist**, sīn-ō-lō-jist, *n*. A sinologue

**sinologue**, sīn-ō-lō-ŋ, *n*. [Fr *sinologue*, fr. Gr *Sina*, China, *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one versed

in Chinese — **sinology**, sīn-ō-lō-ŋ, *n*. The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.

**sinopie**, sīn-ō-plī, *n*. [Fr *sinople*, L *sinopis*, fr. Gr *sinōpis*, fr. *sinōpis*, a town on the Black Sea.] A kind of red clay or earth used as a pigment

**sinter**, sīn-ter, *n*. [Gr *enter*] Stony matter precipitated by springs

**sinuate**, sīn-ō-āt, *v*. pret & *pp* *sinuated*, sīn-ō-āt-ed, *pp* *sinuating*, sīn-ō-āt-īng [L *sinuo*, *sinuatus*, fr. *sinus*, a curve, a bending, *Sinus*] To bend, wind, or curve, to bend in and out — *a*. Winding, sinuous, having a wavy margin

**situation**, sīn-ō-sī-shōn, *n*. [See prec.] A winding or bending in and out

**sinuosity**, sīn-ō-sī-tī, *n*. pl. **sinuosities**, sīn-ō-sī-tī-z. [Fr *sinuosité*. See next.] Quality of being sinuous, a bending or curving in and out, a bend in such a series, a wave line

**sinuous**, sīn-ō-us, *a*. [Fr *sinueux*, fr. L *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus*, a bend. **SINUS**] Bending or curving in and out, of a winding, serpentine, or undulating form, crooked

**sinuously**, sīn-ō-us-lī, *adv*. In a sinuous manner, windingly, crookedly

**sinus**, sīn-ō-us, *a*. [Fr *sinus*, fr. L *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus*, a bend. **SINUS**] Bend, curve, bay, &c.] A curved opening or indentation, a bending, inward, a bay, a recess or opening into the land, a cavity in animal bodies or parts, a cavity containing pus, a fistula

**sinus**, sīn-ō-us, *a*. [L, a fold, lap, or bosom, bend, curve, bay, &c.] A curved opening or indentation, a bending, inward, a bay, a recess or opening into the land, a cavity in animal bodies or parts, a cavity containing pus, a fistula

**Sinox**, sīn-ō-ōs, *n*. *ing* and *pl*. A race of Indians in North America

**sip**, sīp, *v*. pret & *pp* *sipped*, sīp-t, *pp* *sipped*, sīp-īng [A lighter form of *sip* = D and L *G* *sippen*, to sip. **SIP**] To take or suck into the mouth in small quantities, to drink or imbibe in small quantities to draw into the mouth, to suck up, to drink out of — *v*. To drink a small quantity, to take a fluid with the lips — *n*. A small quantity of liquid taken with the lips

**siphon**, sī-fōn, *n*. [Gr *siphōn*, a reed, any tube.] A bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for the purpose of drawing off liquids as from a cask, &c., the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the air exhausted from the tube, whereupon the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise and flow over, a tube in certain molluscs conveying water to or from the gills

**siphonage**, sī-fōn-ā-ŋ, *n*. [Siphon and *age*] The action or operation of a siphon

**siphonal**, sī-fōn-āl, *a*. Pertaining to a siphon

**siphon-bottle**, sī-fōn-bōt-lī, *n*. A bottle for aerated waters, which are discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas within

**siphonic**, sī-fōn-īk, *a*. Pertaining to a siphon

**siphonostoma**, sī-fō-nō-stō-m'a, *n*. [Gr *siphōn*, tube, *stoma*, mouth.] Having a tubular mouth, having a tube or siphon conveying water to the gills, as certain molluscs

**siphuncle**, sī-fūng-lī, *n*. [L *siphunculus*, dim fr *siphon*] A tube passing through the chambers of the nautilus and kindred animals

**sippet**, sīp-et, *n*. [A dim form from *sip* or *sop*] A small sip, a little bit of something eatable, a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth, &c.

**sir**, sēr, *n*. [Fr *sire* fr. L *senior*, an elder or elderly person. **SENIOR**] A word of respect used in speaking or writing to men, a general title by which a speaker addresses a man or male person, the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to

the Christian name, a title formerly given to clergymen

**sirdar**, sēr-dār, *n*. [Hind *sar-dār*] A chieftain, captain, or head-man in Hindustan

**sire**, sēr, *n*. [A form of *sir* (q v)] A respectful word of address to a king or other sovereign prince, a father, a progenitor, the male parent of an animal, particularly used of a horse

**siren**, sēr-en, *n*. [L *siren*, fr. Gr *seirēn*, a siren] A name of certain sea-nymphs of Greek mythology who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them, an alluring or enticing woman, a woman dangerous from her fascinations, an amphibian inhabiting the southern parts of the United States, called also *mud-eel*, an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog-signal. — *a*. Pertaining to a siren, bewitching, fascinating

**Sirenia**, sēr-nī-a, *n* pl. [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or sirens] An order of marine herbivorous mammals comprising the manatee and dugong

**Sirenian**, sēr-nī-an, *a*, and *n*. Belonging to, or one of, the Sirenia

**Sirius**, sēr-us, *n*. [Gr *Seirios*, fr. *seirios*, hot, scorching] A large and bright star called also the Dog-star (which see)

**sirloln**, sēr-lōn, *n*. [Formerly *surloln*, fr. Fr *surlone*, surlonge, a sirloln — *sur*, over, upon, and *logne* longe a loin LOIN] The upper part of a loin of beef, a loin of beef

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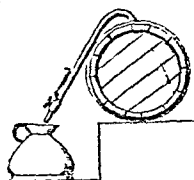
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**slub**, slub, *n* [Perhaps akin to *slab* (n.)] A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery, a rove  
**slubber**, slubber, *vt* [A form of *slabber*, *stobber*] To slubber, to soil, to do lazily or carelessly  
**sludge**, sluy, *n* [Also *slutch*, *slush*, *sluch*, forms corresponding to L.G. *slud*, D. *slut*, *styl*, dirt, mire, allied to E. *steel*] Mud, mire, soft mud.—**sludgy**, sluyt, *a* Mury, slushy  
**slue**, slo, *vt* pret & pp *slued*, *slo*d, *pp* *slung*, *slung* [Perhaps fr. Icel. *slua*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *i*] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship)  
**slug**, slug, *n* [Same as O.E. *slugge*, slow, sluggish, akin to *slack* or *slouch*] As the name of an animal it may correspond to D. *slak*, *slak*, a snail] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow, a sluggard, the name of shell less snails injurious to plants  
**slug**, slug, *n* [Probably akin to *slay* comp. Prov. E. *slay*, to strike heavily] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun  
**sluggard**, slug'ard, *n* [From *slug*, and the suffix -ard] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive, a drone — A Sluggish, lazy  
**sluggish**, slug'ish, *a* Like or pertaining to a slug or slugard, lazy, slothful, habitually or naturally indolent, inert, not quick, having little motion  
**sluggishly**, slug'ish-ly, *adv* In a sluggish manner, slothfully, lazily, drowsily, idly, slowly  
**sluggishness**, slug'ish-ness, *n* Quality of being sluggish, indolence, inertness, slowness  
**sluice**, slo, *n* [Same as D. *sluys*, *sluis*, Dan. *sluse*, G. *schleuse*, fr. O.Fr. *eschuse*, Fr. *écluse*, fr. L.L. *exclusa*, fr. L. *excludo*, *excludere*, I shut out, I exclude. EXCLUDE.] A flood gate, a contrivance to open and shut and so control the flow of water in a river, dam, &c., a water-way with a gate by which the flow of water is controlled, a trough in which gold is separated from sand and gravel, any vent for water, that through which anything flows — *vt* pret & pp *sluiced*, *slo*st, *ppr* *sluicing*, *slo*s'ing To let in a copious flow of water on, to wet or to saturate abundantly, to scour out or cleanse by means of sluices  
**sluicy**, slo'si, *a* [Sluice and -y] Falling in streams, copious in its flow  
**slum**, slum, *n* [Perhaps akin to *slump*, comp. Dan. *slam*, mire, mud.] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city, a low neighbourhood — *vt* pret & pp *slummed*, *slum*d, *ppr* *slumming*, *slum*'ing To visit slums from benevolent motives  
**slumber**, slum'ber, *vt* pret & pp *slumbered*, *slum'ber*d, *ppr* *slumbering*, *slum'ber*'ing [A.Sax. *slumern*, fr. *sluma*, *slumber* = Dan. *slumre* D. *slumeren*, G. *schlummern*, to slumber, akin Goth. *slavanan*, to be silent. As to insertion of *h*, comp. *number*, *humble*] To sleep lightly, to doze or drowse, to sleep, to be in a state of sloth, inertness, supineness, or inactivity — *n* Light sleep, sleep not deep or sound, sleep, repose  
**slumberer**, slum'ber-er, *n* One who slumbers  
**slumberless**, slum'ber-less, *a* Without slumber, sleepless  
**slumberous**, slum'ber-ous, *a* Inviting or causing sleep, soporific  
**slump**, slump, *vt* pret & pp *slumped*, *slump*'d, *ppr* *slumping*, *slump*'ing [Comp. Dan. *slump*, to stumble or light upon, from *slump* chance, hazard] To walk with sinking feet, to sink in walking, as in snow  
**slump**, slump, *n* [Same as Dan. & Sw. *slump*, D. *slomp*, a lot, a heap, Sw. *slumpa*, to buy things in block.] The whole number taken in one lot, gross amount — *vt* pret & pp *slumped*, *slump*'d, *ppr* *slumping*, *slump*'ing To throw together into a single lot or mass  
**sling**, slung, pret & pp of *sling*

**slunk**, slung, pret & pp of *slink*  
**slur**, slur, *vt* pret & pp *slurred*, *slurd*, *ppr* *slurring*, *slur*'ing [Comp. Prov. L. *slur*, *slor*, mud, Icel. *slor*, filth, D. *slorren*, to do carelessly L.G. *sluren* to be lazy, N. *slöre*, to sull] To soil, to sully, to disparage, to traduce, to pass lightly, to pass lightly over, to say little of, to pronounce in a careless indistinct manner, in *mus* to perform in a smooth, gliding style, to run (notes) into each other — *n* A slight reproach or disgrace a stain or stigma, an innuendo, in *mus* the blending of two or more notes a curved mark indicating this  
**slush**, slush, *n* [A form of *sludge*] Sludge or soft mud, wet, half melted snow, a greasy mixture for lubrication or other purpose  
**slushy**, slush'i, *a* [Slush and -y] Consisting of slush consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water, resembling slush  
**slut**, slut, *n* [Same as Dan. *slutte*, *slatte*, D. *slodde*, Prov. G. *schlute*, a slut, comp. Dan. *slat*, loose, flabby, Icel. *slota*, to be lazy] A woman who is slovenly or negligent of cleanliness, tidiness, and dress, the correlative of *stolen*, a slattern, a name of slight contempt for a woman  
**sluttery**, slut'e-ri, *n* [Slut and -ery] The qualities of a slut, sluttishness  
**sluttish**, slut'ish, *a* [Slut and -ish] Pertaining to a slut, not neat or cleanly, untidy, disorderly  
**sluttishly**, slut'ish-ly, *adv* In a sluttish manner, dirtily, negligently  
**sluttishness**, slut'ish-ness, *n* The qualities or practice of being sluttish  
**slly**, sly, *a* [Formerly *slie*, *slie*, fr. Icel. *slagr*, sly, akin L.G. *slout*, D. *sluc* Dan. *slu*, *slug*, G. *schlau*, sly. Hence sleight] Meantly artful, cunning crafty, wily, insidiously, underhand, marked by artful secrecy, arch, knowing, shrewd  
**slyly**, sly'ly, *adv* In a sly manner, with artful secrecy, cunningly, craftily, archly  
**slyness**, sly'ness, sly'ness, *n* The quality of being sly, artful secrecy, cunning, craftiness, archness  
**smack**, smak, *vt* pret & pp *smacked*, *smakt*, *ppr* *smacking*, *smak*'ing [A.Sax. *smacian*, *smaccan*, to taste, fr. *smac*, *smack*, taste = D. *smack*, Dan. *smak*, G. *geschmack*, taste, whence also D. *smalen*, Dan. *smage*, G. *schmecken*, to taste] To have a taste or flavour to taste, to partake in quality or character, to savour — *n* A slight taste or flavour, savour a slight or superficial knowledge, tincture, a smattering  
**smack**, smak, *vt* pret & pp *smacked*, *smakt*, *ppr* *smacking*, *smak*'ing [Same as D. and L.G. *smalen*] To smack the lips to kiss, Sw. *smacka*, to smack, *smacka*, to hit, Dan. *smalle*, to bang, imitative of the sound made] To make a sharp noise with the lips, to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips — *vt* To kiss with a sharp noise, to make a sharp noise with the lips, to slap to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm — *n* A loud kiss, a sharp noise, as of a whip a smart blow, a slap — *adv* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap  
**smack**, smak, *n* [Same as D. and L.G. *smal*, Dan. *smalle*, G. *schmal*, a smack] A kind of large sloop, a vessel used in the fishing trade, often with a well for keeping fish alive  
**smacking**, smak'ing, *a* [SMACK.] Making a sharp brisk sound, *brisk*, *snappy*  
**small**, smal, *a* [A.Sax. *smol*, thin slender, smaller O.Sax. L.G. D. Dan. Sw. and O.H.G. *smal*, G. *schmal*, Goth. *smal*, akin Dan. *smal*, Icel. *smal*(r), root doubtful] blunder minute, little in quantity, not great, little in degree, petty; being of little moment, weight, or importance, of little genius or ability, short, containing little, little in amount, having little strength, weak, feeble soft, not loud, characterized by littleness of mind or character narrow minded, ungenerous, mean — The small hours, the early hours of morning — *n* The small or slender

der part of a thing, *pl* small-clothes, breeches  
**smallage**, smal'aj, *n* [Small, and Fr. *ache*, smallage, fr. L. *apum*, parsley] A name for celery  
**small-arm**, smal'arm, *n* *pl* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols &c., as distinguished from cannon or ordnance  
**small-beer**, smal'ber, *n* A species of weak beer  
**small-clothes**, smal'li'oths, *n* *pl* Breeches or trousers, smalls  
**small-coal**, smal'köl, *n* Coals not in lumps or large pieces  
**small-craft**, smal'kraft, *n* A vessel, or vessels in general of a small size  
**small-hand**, smal'hand, *n* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large-hand  
**smallish**, smal'ish, *a* Somewhat small  
**smallness**, smal'ness, *n* The state or quality of being small in any sense, littleness of size, quantity, degree, or value  
**small-pica**, smal'pika, *n* A size of type between longprimer and pica  
**small-pox**, smal'poks, *n* A dangerous contagious disease characterized by fever and a pustular eruption on the skin, to some extent warded off by vaccination  
**small**, smalt, *n* [It. *smalto*, fr. O.H.G. *smal-tan*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt] Common glass tinged with a fine deep blue by cobalt, and when reduced to an impalpable powder employed as a pigment  
**smart**, smart, *n* [A.Sax. *smertian*, to smart, to feel pain = D. *smarten*, Dan. *smerte*, Sw. *smarta*, G. *schmerzen*, to smart, D. *smart*, *smert* Dan. *smerte*, G. *schmerz*, pain, ache, cog with L. *mordeo*, I bite (whence *morsel*)] A quick, keen, lively pain, a pricking local pain, severe or pungent pain of mind, pungent grief — *a* Pungent, pricking, causing a keen local pain, keen, severe, poignant quick, vigorous, sharp, brisk, acute and pertinent witty shrewd vivacious lively, trim, spruce, well dressed — *vt* pret & pp *smarted*, *smart*'ed, *ppr* *smarting*, *smart*'ing To feel a lively, pungent pain, to be acutely painful, to feel a pungent pain of mind, to suffer mental pain, to be punished, to suffer penalties on account of anything  
**smarten**, smart'en, *vt* pret & pp *smartened*, *smart*'ed, *ppr* *smartening*, *smart*'ing [Smart and -en] To make smart, to render brisk, bright, or lively  
**smartly**, smart'ly, *adv* In a smart manner, with keen pain, keenly, briskly, sharply, wittily, vigorously, sprucely  
**smart-money**, smart'mu-ni, *n* Money paid by a person to get out of some unpleasant engagement or painful situation  
**smartness**, smart'ness, *n* The quality of being smart, acuteness, quickness, liveliness, briskness, vivacity, spruceness  
**smash**, smash, *vt* pret & pp *smashed*, *smash*'t, *ppr* *smashing*, *smash*'ing [Perhaps formed from *mask* through the influence of *smite*, or perhaps akin to *smack*] To break in pieces by violence, to dash to pieces, to crush into pieces — *vt* To go to pieces, to go to wreck and ruin — *n* A breaking to pieces, ruin, bankruptcy  
**smasher**, smash'er, *n* One who or that which smashes  
**smatter**, smat'er, *vt* pret & pp *smattered*, *smat*'er, *ppr* *smattering*, *smat*'er'ing [Perhaps for *smael*, fr. *smack*, a taste, a savour SMACK.] To have a slight superficial knowledge, to talk superficially or ignorantly  
**smattering**, smat'er'ing, *a* [SMATTER.] A slight superficial knowledge  
**smattering**, smat'er'ing, *n* [Formerly *smat'er'ing*] A slight superficial knowledge  
**smear**, smer, *vt* pret & pp *smear*'d, *ppr* *smearing*, *smear*'ing [A.Sax. *smearian*, fr. *smern*, *smern*, grease = D. *smern*, Icel. *smeyran* G. *schmieren*, to smear, D. *smier*, Icel. *smjör*, G. *schmier*, grease, perhaps cog with Ir. *smir*, marrow, Gr. *myron*, ointment.] To overspread with grease or







to smutch smudge] A spot or stain, a spot made with soot or other dirty substance, the foul matter itself, a disease in grain often producing a dirty black powder, obscene language — *v t* pret & *pp* smutched, smutched, *ppr* smutting, smutting To stain or mark with smut, to dirty, to blacken, to tarnish, to taint with smut or mildew — *v t* To gather smut, to be converted into smut

**smut-ball**, smut'bal, *n* A fungoid disease analogous to smut, also, the fungus producing it

**smutch**, smutch, *v t* pret & *pp* smutched, smutched, *ppr* smutting, smutting [Akin to smut=Smutch, Dan smut, *schmutz*, filth, dirt. A Smudge is another form. Smutch] To blacken with smoke or soot, to smudge — *n* A foul spot, a smudge

**smuttily**, smut'ti-l, *adv* In a smutty manner, foully with obscene language

**smuttiness**, smut'ti-ness, *n* State or quality of being smutty, obscenity of language

**smutty** smut'ti, *a* Soiled with smut, affected with mildew or smut, obscene

**snack**, snak, *n* (Older form of *snatch*, *h* a 'snatch' or morsel hastily taken. **SNATCH**) A portion of food that can be eaten hastily, a slight, hasty repast, a bite, a share

**snaffle**, snaf'l, *n* [Comp D *snare*], a snout or animal's muzzle] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth without a curb — *v t* pret & *pp* snaffled, snaffled, *ppr* snaffling snaf'ling To bridle, to manage with a snaffle or bridle

**snaffle-bit**, snaf'l bit, *n* A plain, slender bit having a joint in the middle

**snag**, snag, *n* (Same as *ice*, *snag*, a small stake or peg, *N snag*, a point of land.) A short projecting stump, a short broken branch, a shoot, the tine of a deer's antler, a tree in a river dangerous to vessels

**snaggy**, snag'i, *a* [Snag and -y] Full of snags

**snail**, snail, *n* [A Sax *snac*, contr *fr* *snegol*, *snail*, a snail = L G *snagel*, *ice*, *snigil*, *Dan* *snegl*, *dom* forms *fr* root of *snail*, *snail*, the name signifying creeping animal.] A small, slow-moving air breathing mollusc with a spiral shell, a slug or allied mollusc, a slow-moving person, a sluggard, a drone

**snake**, snak, *n* [A Sax *snaca*, a serpent, *fr* *snacan*, to crawl = *ice*, *snail*, *fr* *sw*, *snol*, *Dan* *snog* Akin *ice*, *snail*, the name meaning lit creeping animal.] A name given to any creeping, and often to the common non-toxic British snake

**snake-bird**, snak'berd, *n* The darter **DARTER**

**snake-root**, snak'rót, *n* The popular name of various American plants reputed to be remedies for snake bites

**snake-stone**, snak'stón, *n* An amulette a stone popularly believed to cure snake bites

**snake-weed**, snak'wéd, *n* The plant bistort

**snake-wood**, snak'wud, *n* A name of several trees of the East Indies

**snakish**, snak'ish, *a* Having the qualities of a snake

**snaky**, snak'i, *a* Pertaining to a snake resembling a snake serpentine cunning, insinuating, deceitful infested with snakes

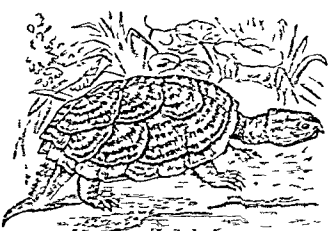
**snap**, snap *v t* pret & *pp* snapped, snapt *ppr* snapping, snapping [Same as L G and D *snappen*, *Dan* *snapp*, *sw* *snappen*, G *snappen*, to snap, perhaps of imitative origin. Snap is a lighter form, and snipe is connected, probably also *neb*] To bite or seize suddenly, as with the teeth, to snatch suddenly, to break upon or interrupt suddenly with sharp angry words (often with up), to crack, to make a sharp sound, to shut with a sharp sound, to break short. — *v t* To make a sudden effort to bite; to try to part with the teeth, to break short, to part asunder suddenly, to break without bending, to give a sharp cracking sound, such as

that of the hammer of a firearm, to utter sharp, angry words — *n* An attempt to seize or bite, a quick eager bite, a seizure or catch, a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance, a sharp noise a crack of a whip, a spring, catch, or small lock or fastening, pithiness, vigour — A cold snap, a sudden but brief time of cold weather

**snappedragon**, snap'dra-gon, *n* The antirrhinum, a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy

**snapper**, snap'er, *n* One who snaps

**snapping-turtle**, snapping-ter tl, *n* A



Snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)

large freshwater tortoise of the United States so named from snapping at things.

**snappish**, snap'ish, *a* Apt to snap, apt to speak angrily or tartly, sharp in tone or manner, peevish, tart, crabbed

**snappishly**, snap'ish-l, *adv* In a snappish manner, angrily, tartly

**snappishness**, snap'ish-ness, *n* Quality of being snappish

**snap-shot**, snap'shot, *n* A hasty shot at a moving animal, a photograph taken hastily with a hand camera

**snare**, snár, *n* [A Sax *snear*, a snare, a noose = *ice*, and *sw* *snara*, *Dan* *snare*, a snare D *snara*, a string, *fr* a root meaning to twist, seen also in *la nervus*, a nerve. Perhaps connected with *narrow* (q v)] A string or line with a noose for catching animals, particularly birds, a gun, a springe anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble — *v t* pret & *pp* snared, snáred, *ppr* snaring, snáring To catch with a snare, to ensnare, to entangle, to bring into unexpected evil

**snarer**, snár'er, *n* One who snares

**snarl**, snarl, *v t* pret & *pp* snarled, snarled, *ppr* snarling, snárling [A *freq* *fr* *snare*] To entangle, to involve in knots — *n* A knot, a complication, an embarrassing difficulty

**snarlier**, snarl'er, *n* One who snarls

**snarling**, snarl'ing, *g a* Given to snarl, growling snappish peevish

**snary**, snarl, *a* [Snare and -y] Tending to ensnare, entangling insidious

**snatch**, snatch, *v t* pret & *pp* snatched, snatched, *ppr* snatching, snácht'ing [Softened form of O and *Pro* *fr* *snatch*, to snatch D and L G *snailen*, *snad en*, to snatch probably a parallel form of *snap*] To seize hastily or abruptly, to seize without permission or ceremony, to seize and carry away — *v t* To make a grasp, to attempt to seize suddenly — *n* A hasty catch, a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly, a short fit of vigorous action, a short fit or turn, a small portion or fragment, a hasty repast, a snack

**snatcher**, snatch'er, *n* One who snatches

**snack**, snak, *v t* pret & *pp* snatched, snatched, *ppr* snatching, snácht'ing [A Sax *snacan* to creep, to sneak = *Dan* *snig*, to creep, akin

*Sw* *snai/a*, *ice* *sní/a*, to hanker **SSNAKE**] To creep or steal privately, to go furtively or in a stealthy manner, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen, to crouch, to truckle, to show servility — *n* A mean fellow, a contemptible, cowardly creature, one who is guilty of underhand work

**sneaking**, sneak'ing, *g a* Pertaining to a sneak, mean, servile, clandestine, underhand, not openly shown or admitted

**sneakily**, sneak'ing-l, *adv* In a sneaking manner, meanly

**sneaky**, snek'i, *a* Pertaining to a sneak, mean underhand

**sneer**, sneer, *v t* pret & *pp* sneered, sne'd, *ppr* sneering, snéar'ing [Same as *Dan* *snære*, to snarl, akin to *snarl*—which see]

To show contempt by a particular cast of countenance to insinuate contempt, to grin, to jeer, to show derision, to speak derisively — *v t* To treat with sneers, to utter with a sneer — *n* A look or grin of contempt, a turning up of the nose, a look of derision or ridicule, a scoff, a jeer, an indirect expression of scorn

**sneerer**, snéar'er, *n* One who sneers

**sneeringly**, snéar'ing-l, *adv* With a sneer or sneers

**sneeze**, snez, *v t* pret & *pp* sneezed, sne'zd, *ppr* sneezing, snézing [Same as *neez* with a reflex, or modified *fr* A Sax *snécan*, D *sniesen*, to sneeze, *ice* *snýsa*, *sw* *snýsa*, *Dan* *snýsa*] To emit air through the nose audibly and by a kind of involuntary convulsive effort, caused usually by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose — *n* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, by one who sneezes

**sneezing**, snézing, *n* Act of one who sneezes, stertutation

**snick**, snik, *v t* pret & *pp* snicked, snikt, *ppr* snicking, snéking [Same as *ice* and D *snick*, to cut or work with a knife, comp D *snik*, a chisel] To cut, to clip, to snip

**sniff**, snif, *v t* pret & *pp* sniffed, snift, *ppr* sniffing, snéifing [A lighter form of *snuff* **SNUFF**] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as expressive of scorn, to snuff

**snigger**, snig'er, *v t* pret & *pp* sniggered, snig'erd, *ppr* sniggering, snéig'ing [Also *snicker*, perhaps of imitative origin] To giggle, to laugh in a suppressed manner

**snipe**, snip, *v t* pret & *pp* snipped, snipt, *ppr* snipping, snéip'ing [Closely allied to *snap*, and same as D and L G *snuppen*, G *schuppen*, *schnyfen*, to snip] To cut off at a stroke with shears or scissors, to clip, to shred, to form or make by snipping — *n* A single cut with shears or scissors, a neat cut off, a small shred, a tailor, in contempt

**snipe**, snip, *n* [Same as *ice*, *snipa*, a snipe, D *snipe*, L G *snippe*, *Dan* *snippe*, G *snipfe*, a snipe, akin to *snap*] A grallatorial bird frequenting wet places, with a long straight bill, a fool, a blockhead, a simpleton

**snipper**, snip'er, *n* One who snips or clips

**snippet**, snip'et, *n* [Dim of *snip*, a part] A small part or share

**snivel**, snivel, *v t* pret & *pp* snivelled, sniv'eld, *ppr* snivelling, snéivel'ing [From A Sax *snifol*, snit, mucus, akin *sniff*, *snuff*] To run at the nose, to cry as children with snuffling, to whimper — *n* Whimpering, tearfulness, maudlin or hypocritical sentiment

**sniveller**, snivel'er, *n* One who snivels, one who manifests weakness by weeping

**snivelling**, snéivel'ing, *g a* Apt to snivel or whine, fearful weakly sentimental

**snivelly**, snivel'i, *a* [Snivel and -y] Running at the nose, pitiful, whimpering

**snob**, snob, *n* [Origin unknown] A cant name for a showman one who pretends to be something superior to what he is, a vulgar person who apes gentility, a would be gentleman or aristocrat

**snobbery**, snob'ber-i, *n* The quality of being snobbish

**snobbish**, snob'ish, *a* Belonging to or resembling a snob making claims or pretensions to gentility







mon to several plants used in place of soap, being capable of raising a lather

**soapy**, *sôp'i*, *a* [Resembling soap, having the qualities of soap, smeared with soap, saponaceous, unctuous]

**soar**, *sôr*, *v*, *pret* & *pp* *soared*, *sôrd*, *ppr* *soaring*, *sô'ring* [Fr *essorer*, fr *L* *exaurare*, to take to the air, as a bird—*L* *ex*, out, and *aurea*, a breeze] To rise into the air, to rise or fly aloft, to mount upon the wing, to rise high, to mount, to tower in thought or imagination, to be sublime, as the poet or the orator, to rise high in ambition or heroism — *n* A towering flight, a lofty ascent

**sob**, *sob*, *v*, *pret* & *pp* *sobbed*, *sôbd*, *ppr* *sobbing*, *sô'bîng* [Of imitative origin, akin to *a* *Sax* *sôðan*, to sigh, *G* *seufzen* to sigh, *F* *sough* To sigh with a sudden convulsive motion, to weep with convulsive catchings of the breath to make a similar sound. — *n* A convulsive catching of the breath in weeping, a convulsive act of respiration in sorrow

**sober**, *sô'ber*, *a* [Fr *sobre*=*It* *Sp* and *Pg* *sobrio*, fr *L* *sobrius*, sober, not drunken, fr *se*, apart, and *ebrius*, drunk, whence *ebriety*] Free from drunkenness, practising temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors having habits of temperance temperate, abstemious, not drunk not wild, systematic, or heated with passion having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason, calm, cool, collected, staid, *serious*, grave, not bright or gay in appearance, dull-looking — *v*, *t*, *pret* & *pp* *sobered*, *sô'berd*, *ppr* *sobering*, *sô'ber'ing* To make sober, to cure of intoxication, to make temperate, calm, or solemn — *v* *i* To become sober, staid, or sedate often with *down*

**sobel** *is*, *sô'ber* *it*, *adv* In a sober manner temperately, coolly, calmly, gravely, seriously

**sober-minded**, *sô'ber* *mind-ed*, *a* Having a calm and temperate disposition

**soberness**, *sô'ber-ness*, *n* The state or quality of being sober, sobriety, temperance, calmness, seriousness

**sobriety**, *sô-brî'e-ti*, *n* [Fr *sobriété*, *L* *sobrietas*, fr *sobrius*, sober (q v i)] State or quality of being sober or temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors, temperance, abstinence, moderation, sobriety, reasonableness, calmness, coolness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness, solemnity

**sobriquet**, *sô-brî'kê*, *n* [Fr] A nickname, a fanciful appellation

**soceage**, *sô'ceage*, *sô'k'aj*, *n* [L *L* *sociagium*, socage, fr *A* *Sax* *soc*, jurisdiction, akin to *saic*, *seel*] A tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate service

**sociability**, *sô'shi-a-bil'i-ti*, *n* [Fr *sociabilité*] Quality of being sociable

**sociable**, *sô'shi-a-bl*, *a* [Fr *sociable*, *L* *sociabilis*, fr *socio*, I associate or unite, fr *socius* a companion, fr the root of *L* *sequor*, I follow, whence *sequence* *sequel*, *consequence*, &c *SEQUENCE*] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse ready to join the company of others, fond of companions, inclined to mix in society, companionable, conversable, social — *n* An open carriage with seats facing each other, a tricycle for carrying two persons, a couch or seat with a curved S shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other

**sociableness**, *sô'shi-a-bl-ness*, *n* Quality of being sociable sociability

**sociably**, *sô'shi-a-bl*, *adv* In a sociable manner with readily, inter-course or companionship conversably, familiarly

**sociat**, *sô'shal*, *a* [Fr *sociat*, *L* *sociatus*, fr *socius*, a companion *SOCIABLE*] Pertaining to society, relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse, sociable, friendly, consisting in union or mutual converse, growing naturally in large groups or masses, living in communities, as ants, bees, or other animals—Social science, the science dealing

with all that relates to man's existence and well being as a member of an organized community, sociology

**sociationalism**, *sô'shal-izm*, *n* [Social and -ism] Any theory of social organization aiming at the abolition of individual action, and the setting up of co-operative action, a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement, collectivism

**socialist**, *sô'shal-ist*, *n* [Social and -ist] One who advocates socialism, a collectivist

**sociastistic**, *sô'shal-is'tik*, *a* Pertaining to socialism

**sociality**, *sô'shal'i-ti*, *n* [Fr *societate*, *L* *societatis*] Quality of being social sociableness, sociability, fellowship

**sociatize**, *sô'shal-iz*, *v*, *t*, *pret* & *pp* *sociatized*, *sô'shal-izd*, *ppr* *sociatizing*, *sô'shal-iz'ing* [Social and -ize] To render social, to regulate according to socialism

**sociatly**, *sô'shal* *ly*, *adv* In a social manner or way, in regard to social position or standing in society

**sociatness**, *sô'shal-ness*, *n* Quality of being social sociability

**society**, *sô'si'e-ti*, *n*, *pl* *societies*, *sô'si'e-tiz* [Fr *société*, *L* *societas*, fr *socius*, a partner, a comrade *SOCIABLE*] Fellowship companionship, company, any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, a fraternity, a body of persons united for some object, literary, scientific, political, religious, &c., an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness, the persons collectively who live in any place or at any period, viewed in regard to their manners and customs and civilization generally, those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances, those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually, those who take the lead in matters of social life

**Socinian**, *sô-sin'an*, *a* [From the Italians Lelius and Faustus Socinus, of Sienna, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century] Pertaining to Lelius or Faustus Socinus or their religious doctrines — *n* A follower of Socinus — **Socinianism**, *sô-sin'an* *izm*, *n* The tenets of the Socinians, who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, and the atonement, &c

**sociology**, *sô-si-ô-lô-jî*, *n* [Fr *sociologie*, *sô'shi-ô-lô-jî*, *ik* *a* Pertaining to sociology]

**sociologist**, *sô'shi-ô-lô-jîst*, *n* [Sociology and -ist] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology

**sociology**, *sô'shi-ô-lô-jî*, *n* [L *socius*, a companion, and *G* *logos*, discourse *SOCIABLE*] The science which investigates the laws that regulate human society, treating of the structure of society, its development, the progress of civilization, &c *sociolence*

**soc**, *sok*, *n* [A *Sax* *soc*, fr *L* *soccus*, a kind of light shoe, especially worn by comic actors] The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy, hence, comedy, as opposed to the *tragedy* in which, figuratively, stands for tragedy, a knitted worn a covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking

**socket**, *sok'et*, *n* [A *dim* of *soc*] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise, a hollow which receives and holds something else, as the tube in which a candle is set

**socle**, *sô'kl*, *n* [Fr *socle*, *L* *socculus*, *dim* of *soccus* *SOCK*] In arch a plain, low pedestal, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall

**Socratic**, *sô-kra'tik*, *a* Pertaining to Socrates the Grecian sage, or to his manner of teaching reaching conclusions by means of question and answer — **Socratically**, *sô-kra'tik* *al*, *adv* In the Socratic method

**sod**, *sod*, *n* [Same as *L* *G* and *O* *D* *sode*, *D* *zode*, a *sod*, probably connected with verb to *erethe*, *pn* *sodden* akin *eride*] That layer of earth on the surface which is covered with grass, a piece lifted from that surface, turf, sward, piece of turf

**sodn**, *sô'da*, *n* [Sp *Pg* and *It* *sola*, glass-

vort, banila] The protoxide of the metal sodium, in common language applied to the alkali carbonate of sodium used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt — *Baking* soda, bicarbonate of soda — *Caustic* soda, hydrate of sodium, having a corrosive effect on animal substances

**sodn-ash**, *sô'da-ash*, *n* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder

**sodality**, *sô'da-ti*, *n* [L *sodalitas*, fr *sodalis*, a companion] A fellowship or fraternity

**soda-water**, *sô'da-wa'ter*, *n* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced

**sodden**, *sô'dn*, *pp* of *seethe* Boiled; seethed, soaked and softened, thoroughly saturated, not well baked, doughy

**soddy**, *sô'di*, *a* [Sod and -y] Turfy, consisting of *sod*, covered with *sod*

**sodium**, *sô'di-um*, *n* [Named from its oxide *soda*] A soft light silvery metal existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetable and animal organisms

**Sodomite**, *sô'dm-it*, *n* One guilty of sodomy

**sodomy**, *sô'dm-i*, *n* [The sin attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom] A carnal copulation against nature

**soddyer**, *sô'd-er*, *a* A word compounded of *so* and *dyer*, generally used in composition in *whosoever*, *whateoever*, &c, from which it is sometimes separated

**sôfa**, *sô'fa*, *n*, *pl* *sôfas*, *sô'faz* [Fr *It* *Sp* *sôfa*, fr Turkish and Ar *sôffa*, a bench, a couch] A long seat with a stuffed bottom, back, and ends

**sôffit**, *sô'fit*, *n* [Fr *sôffite*, *It* *sôffita*, fr *L* *sub*, under, and *figo* I fix.] The lower surface of an arch or of an architrave, the under part of an overhanging cornice, &c

**sôffit**, *sô'fit*, *a* [A *Sax* *sôffe*, *sô't*=*O* *Sax* *sôft*, *G* *sôft*, *soft*, perhaps fr root of *Goth* *saman*, to please] Easily yielding to pressure, not hard, yielding, smooth to the touch, delicate, easily yielding to persuasion or motives, impressible, pliant, compliant, facile, weak, mild, gentle, susceptible of tender feeling, effeminate, smooth or melodious to the ear, not loud, rough, or harsh, flowing, not strong or glaring, as light or colouring pleasant to the senses, as the air, quiet and refreshing (as sleep), readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft* water), pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound—Soft goods, textile goods; the wares of a draper or haberdasher—Soft soap, a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form—*adv* Softly, gently, quietly — *interj* Be soft, hold stop, not so fast

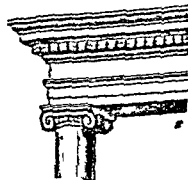
**sôfin**, *sô'fin*, *n* [Turk] In Turkey, a person studying for the church, the law, the army, or the state, a student of the Koran

**sôften**, *sô'fn*, *v*, *t*, *pret* & *pp* *sôfterd*, *sô'fnd* *ppr* *sôftening*, *sô'fn'ing* [Soft and -en] To make soft or more soft, to make less hard, to mollify, to make less fierce or implacable, to make less harsh or severe, to palliate, to allay, to tone down, to make less glaring, to make tender or effeminate, to make less harsh or grating — *v* *i* To become soft or less hard, to become less harsh or cruel, to relent, to become milder

**sôfterer**, *sô'fn-er*, *n* One who or that which softens or palliates

**sôftening**, *sô'fn'ing*, *n* Act of making or becoming, more soft or softer — *sôftening* of the brain, an affection of the brain in which it becomes pulpy or pasty, often causing death

**sôft-headed**, *sôft-head-ed*, *a* Having a soft head, of weak intellect



s, Soffit of Architrave



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anxious, uneasy **SOLICIT** | Anxious, very desirous, as to obtain something, concerned, apprehensive, disturbed, restless

**solicitously**, sô-lis'it-us-lî, *adv* In a solicitous manner; anxiously, with care and concern.

**solicitude**, sô-lis'itûd, *n* [Fr *solicitude*, *L. sollicitudo* **SOLICIT**] The state of being solicitous, uneasiness of mind, carefulness, concern, anxiety

**solid**, sol'id, *a* [Fr *solide*, fr *L. solidus*, solid, firm, compact, fr same root perhaps as *solidus*, whole (whence the *sol* in *solicit*, *solenn*), *salvus*, safe (*E safe*)] Resisting pressure or bending, compact, dense, such as to exclude other bodies from the space occupied by itself, impenetrable, not liquid or gaseous, not hollow, full of matter, not having interstices or apertures having length, breadth, and thickness, cubic strong, sound, substantial not frivolous, fallacious, or the like, real, valid, financially sound or safe — *n* A compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a *liquid* or *gas*, a body that naturally retains the same shape, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness

**solidarity**, sô-li-dar'itî, *n* [Fr *solidarité*, fr *solide*, solid.] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general.

**solidifiable**, sô-li-dî-fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being solidified.

**solidification**, sô-li-dî-fi-kâ'shon, *n* Act or process of solidifying, a making or becoming solid, state of liquid or gaseous bodies when passing to a solid state

**solidify**, sô-li-dî-fi, *v* *pret* & *pp* solidified, sô-li-dî-fîd, *ppr* solidifying, sô-li-dî-fîng [Fr *solidifier*, fr *L. solidus*, solid, and *facio*, I make] To make solid or compact, to cause to change from a liquid or a gas to a solid. — *v* *t* To become solid or compact

**solidity**, sô-li-dî-tî, *n* [Fr *solidité*, *L. soliditas*] State or quality of being solid compactness, density, firmness, moral firmness, as opposed to what is weak or fallacious, strength, soundness, validity, certainty, truth, reality, weight, the solid or cubic contents of a body

**solidly**, sol'id lî, *adv* In a solid manner, firmly, compactly, on firm grounds

**solidness**, sol'id-nîs, *n* Quality of being solid, solidity, firmness, compactness, soundness, strength, truth, validity

**solidungulate**, solidungular, sô-lid-ung-gû-lî, *a* [Fr *solidungula*, *L. solidus*, solid, ungula, a hoof] Having the hoofs solid or undivided, not cloven, pertaining to the whole-footed mammals, as the horse, ass, zebra

**Solidungulate Foot** of the — *n* An animal Foot, showing the single with solid hoofs

**soliloquy**, sô-lî-gwî-z, *v* *pret* & *pp* soliloquized, sô-lî-gwî-zîd, *ppr* soliloquizing, sô-lî-gwî-zîng [Soliloquy and *-ize*] To utter a soliloquy

**soliloquy**, sô-lî-gwî-z, *n*, *pl* soliloquies, sô-lî-gwî-zîz [Fr *soliloquium*, fr *L. solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak, *SOL*, *LOQU*, *LOQUI*] A speaking or talking to one's self, a discourse of a person alone, and not addressed to another, a written composition supposed to proceed from some person speaking

**soliped**, sô-lî-pîd, *n* [*L. solus*, single, and *pēs*, a foot.] An animal whose hoof is not cloven, a solidungulate

**soliloquists**, sô-lî-gwî-zîs, *a* [*L. solus*, the sun, and *sequor*, I follow] Following the course of the sun

**solitaire**, sô-lî-târ, *n* [Fr *solitaire*, fr *L. solitarius* solitary, **SOLITARY**] A solitary, an article of jewelry in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person played

with cards or otherwise, a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct

**solitarily**, sô-lî-târ-lî, *adv* In a solitary manner in solitude, alone

**solitariness**, sô-lî-târ-nîs, *n* State of being solitary or alone, solitude, loneliness, state of not being frequented

**solitary**, sô-lî-târ-lî, *a* [Fr *solitaire*, *L. solitarius*, fr *solus*, alone, only, single **SOLE**] Being alone, living alone, not having company, lonely, retired, remote from society, not much frequented or visited, destitute of occupants, passed without company, shared by no companions, single, sole, only — *n* One who lives alone or in solitude, a hermit, a recluse

**solitude**, sô-lî-tûd, *n* [Fr *solitude*, *L. solitudo*, fr *solus*, alone, solitary] A state of being alone, loneliness, a lonely life, remoteness from society, want of company or inhabitants, a lonely place, a desert

**solimnization**, solimnization, sol-mî-zâ'shon, *n* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*] In music the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch, solfege

**solus**, sol'us, *n* [*L. solus*, Eng *pl. solos*, sol'iz, [*L. fr L. solus*, alone, sole, single] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice — **solist**, sô-lîst, *n* [*Solo* and *-ist*] A solo singer or performer

**solstice**, sol'stis, *n* [Fr *solstice*, fr *L. solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, and *sto*, I stand, **SOLAR**, **STATE**] The time when the sun seems to stand still, the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution arrives at the point furthest north or furthest south of the equator, and begins to turn back, namely at midsummer and midwinter, or 21st June and 22nd December, either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these dates

**solstitial**, sol-stî'shîl, *a* [*L. solstitialis*, fr *solstitium*, solstice] Pertaining to a solstice, happening at a solstice

**solubility**, sô-lî-bî-lî-tî, *n* [Fr *solubilité*, *L. solubilitas*] Quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid

**soluble**, sô-lî-bl, *a* [Fr *soluble*, *L. solubilis*, fr *solvo*, *solutum*, I loose, loosen, dissolve **SOLVE**] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid, dissolvable, capable of being solved, as a mathematical problem, capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c

**solubleness**, sô-lî-bl-nîs, *n* The state or character of being soluble, solubility

**solus**, sol'us, *a* [*L.*] Alone chiefly used in dramatic directions and the like

**solution**, sô-lî'shon, *n* [Fr *solution*, *L. solutio*, fr *solvo*, *solutum*, I melt or dissolve **SOLVE**] A dissolving or state of being dissolved, the reduction of a solid body to a liquid state by means of another liquid, as water; the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid, the liquid thus produced, the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid, the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining, explanation, answer to a problem, the method of resolving a problem, the termination or the crisis of a disease — *n* Solution of continuity, a breach or rupture in a material substance

**solvability**, sol-a-bî-lî-tî, *n* State of being soluble, solubility

**solvable**, sol-a-bl, *a* That may be solved, soluble

**solvo**, solv, *v* *pret* & *pp* solved, solvd, *ppr* solving, solving [*L. solvo*, *solutum*, I loosen, release, *solvo* perhaps for *se-luo*, fr *se*, apart, and *luo*, I loosen, *solvo* is seen also in *absolve*, *desolve*, *resolve*, *soluble*, *dissolve*, *resolute*, &c] To explain or clear up, to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; to unravel; to resolve, to unravel to operate upon by calculation, so as to bring out the required result, to work out

**solventy**, sol'ten-î, *n* [*Solvent* and *-ity*] State of being solvent, ability to pay all debts

**solvent**, sol'ten, *a* [*L. solvens*, *solvens*, *ppr* of *solvo* **SOLVE**] Having the power of dissolving, able to pay all just debts; sufficient to pay all just debts — *n* A fluid that dissolves or renders liquid any substance, or in which solution is effected, a menstruum

**solver**, sol'ver, *n* One who solves or explains

**somatic**, somat'ic, sô-mat'ik, sô-mat'ik *a* [*Gr* *σμάτιος*, fr *σῶμα*, *σῶματος*, the body] Corporeal, bodily, pertaining to a body

**somatist**, sô-mat'ist, *n* [*Somatic* and *-ist*] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, a materialist

**somatology**, sô-matô-lô-jî, *n* [*Gr* *σῶμα*, *σῶματος*, body, and *λογία*, doctrine] The doctrine of living bodies, that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties

**sombre**, som'ber, *a* [Fr *sombre*, *sombre* = *Sp* and *Pg* *sombra*, a shade, probably fr *L. sub*, under, and *umbra*, a shade **UMBRAGE**] Dark in hue or aspect, shady, dusky, gloomy, dismal, melancholy — *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* sombered, *ppr* sombering, somber'ing To make sombre, dark, or gloomy

**somberly**, som'ber lî, *adv* In a sombre manner, darkly, gloomily

**sombreness**, som'ber-nîs, *n* State or quality of being sombre, darkness, gloominess

**sombrero**, som brer'ô, *n* [*Sp*, fr *sombra*, a shade **SOMBRE**] A broad brimmed hat

**sombrous**, som'brus, *a* Sombre, gloomy

**some**, sum, *a* [*A* Sax *sum*, some, one, a certain, about, in regard to number = *O* Sax and *O* Eng *sum*, *Goth* *sum*, Icel *sumr*, Dan *some* (*pl*), some perhaps akin to *same*] A certain, a one, not definitely known or not specified, certain, a little, not much, indefinite and perhaps considerable, about or near, with words of number — *pron* An indefinite part, quantity, or number, certain individuals, those of one side or one party, in distinction from others

**somebody**, sum'bô-dî, *n* Some person, a person unknown or uncertain, a person undetermined, a person of consideration

**somehow**, sum'hôu, *adv* In some way not yet known, one way or another

**somerset**, som'set, *n* [*From* *O* Fr *sombresant*, *sombresant*, *It* *soprasalto*, lit an overleap, fr *L. supra*, and *salto*, a leap fr *salto*, I leap **SALTARE**] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head and lights upon his feet, a turn of the body in the air

**some-such**, sum'such, *a* Somewhat of that kind

**something**, sum'thing, *n* A thing indeterminate, a thing or event unknown, indeterminate, or not specified, a little, an indefinite quantity or degree, a person or thing of importance — *adv* In some degree or measure somewhat, rather

**sometime**, sum'tîm, *adv* At one time or other past or future, once formerly, hereafter, by and by — *adv* Having been formerly, later, time, willow

**sometimes**, sum'tîm, *adv* At some or certain times, at intervals, not always, now and then

**somewhat**, sum'whot, *n* Something, though uncertain what, more or less, a certain indefinite quantity or degree — *adv* In some degree or measure, rather, a little

**somewhere**, sum'whâr, *adv* In some place unknown or not specified, in one place or another, to some place, some-where

**somewhither**, sum'whîth-er, *adv* To some indeterminate place, somewhere

**someite**, sô-mî-tî, *n* [*Gr* *σῶμα*, a body] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal

**somnambulate**, som-nam'bu-lî-tî, *v* *pret* & *pp* somnambulated, som nam'bu-lî-tî-ed, *ppr* somnambulating, som nam'























**spectrum**, *spek'trum*, *n.* *pl.* *spectra*, *spek'tra* [*L. spectrum*, an appearance. **SPECTRE**] A specter, an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed or turned away from it, a specially-coloured band of light, showing prismatic colours and dark lines, produced when the light of the sun or other body, or the incandescent vapour of any substance, is subjected to analysis by being passed through a prism or spectroscopic, different kinds of light, and the incandescent vapour of different bodies, having each their characteristic spectrum.

**spectular**, *spek'ū-lar*, *a* [*Fr. speculaire*, *L. specularis*, *fr. speculum*, a mirror.] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror, having a smooth reflecting surface.

**speculate**, *spek'ū-lāt*, *v. t.* pret & pp *speculated*, *spek'ū-lāt* ppr *speculating*, *spek'ū-lāt-ing* [*L. speculor, speculatus*, I meditate or consider, *fr. specula*, a look-out, *fr. specio*, I see. **SPECTIS**] To meditate to theorize, to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations, to purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the view or expectation of selling the articles at a profit, to engage in risky financial or mercantile transactions.

**speculation**, *spek'ū-lā'shon* *n.* [*Fr. speculation*, *L. L. speculatio*] Act of speculating, a turning over in the mind of anything in its various aspects and relations, contemplation, intellectual examination, theorizing, mental scheme, theory, the laying out of money with a view to more than the usual success in trade, a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits.

**speculative**, *spek'ū-lāt-iv* *a* [*Fr. speculatif*, *L. L. speculativus*] Given to speculation, formed by speculation, theoretical, not verified by fact, experiment, or practice, pertaining to speculation in trade.

**speculatively**, *spek'ū-lāt-iv* *adv.* In a speculative manner, theoretically, in the way of speculation.

**speculator**, *spek'ū-lāt-er*, *n.* One who speculates, a speculator, one who speculates in business, one who incurs great financial risks in the hope of great gain.

**speculum**, *spek'ū-lum*, *n.* *pl.* *specula* or *speculums*, *spek'ū-lā*, *pl.* *spek'ū-lūmz* [*L. a mirror*, *fr. specio*, I look, I behold. **SPECIES**] A mirror or looking-glass, a metallic reflector, such as is used in reflecting telescopes, an instrument for examining certain organs of the body, an iridescent spot on a bird's wing.

**speed**, *sped*, *pret* & *pp* of *speed*.

**speck**, *spech*, *n.* [*A. Sax. specc*, *fr. earlier specc*, *speech*, *fr. speccan*, *speccan*, to speak. **SPECK**] The faculty of speaking, the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds, language, words as expressing ideas, a particular language, talk, conversation, act or opportunity of speaking to a person, what is spoken, what a person says, a saying, a formal discourse, oration, address, harangue.

**speech-day**, *spech'dā*, *n.* The periodical examination day of a public school.

**speechify**, *spech'-fī*, *v. t.* pret & pp *speechified*, *spech'-fīd*, ppr *speechifying*, *spech'-fī-ing* [*Speech* and *fy*] To make a speech, to harangue [Humorous or con- temptuous].

**speechless**, *spech'les*, *a* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech, dumb, mute, silent, not speaking for a time.

**speechlessness**, *spech'les-nes*, *n.* State of being speechless, muteness.

**speed**, *sped*, *n.* [*A. Sax. spēd*, success, prosperity, haste, *fr. spēdan* (O. H. G. *spōn*), to succeed=I *spēd*, I. G. *spēd*, success. The verb is *fr. the noun*=A. Sax. *spēda*, to prosper.] Success, good fortune, prosperity, rapidity, velocity, haste, impetuosity.—*v. t.* pret & pp *sped*, *sped*, ppr *speeding*, *sped-ing*. To make haste, to move with celerity, to have success, to prosper, to succeed, to have fortune, good or ill, to fare.—*v. t.* To despatch or send away in

haste, to hurry, to accelerate, to expedite, to help forward, to make prosperous, to cause to succeed, to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services.

**speedily**, *sped'-i*, *adv.* In a speedy manner, quickly, with haste, in a short time, soon.

**speediness**, *sped'-i-nes*, *n.* Quality of being speedy, quickness, haste, despatch.

**speedwell**, *sped'wel*, *n.* [From growing on roadsides, and, as it were, *speeding* travellers on their way.] The common name of British plants of the genus *Veronica*.

**speedy**, *sped'i*, *a* [*Speed* and *y*=A. Sax. *spēd*, prosper.] Having speed, quick, nimble, rapid in motion, quick in performance, not dilatory.

**spelean**, *spe-lē'an* *a* [*L. spelum*, *fr. Gr. spelaiōn* a cave.] Pertaining to a cave or caves, dwelling in a cave or caves.

**spell**, *spel*, *n.* [*A. Sax. spell*, a saying, tale, narrative, charm=Icel. *spall*, O. G. and O. Sax. *spēl*, Goth. *spill*, a tale. Hence the latter part of *gospel*.] An incantation, a charm consisting of some words of occult power, any charm, fascination or enchantment.

**spell**, *spel*, *v. t.* pret *spelled* or *spelt*, *speld*, *spelt*, ppr *spelling*, *spel-ing* [Apparently same as A. Sax. *spelian* to tell, declare, speak, *fr. spell*, a saying (see *prec.*)=I *spellen*, to spell.] To tell or write the letters of in proper succession, to write or print with the proper letters, to form by letters, to read, to read with labour or difficulty, to act as a spell upon.—*v. t.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing, to read.

**spell**, *spel*, *n.* [*A. Sax. spelian*, to supply the room of another, comp. D. *spel* G. *spiel*, play game.] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another, a turn or time of work, a single period of labour, a period, an interval of time, a while or season.

**spell-bound**, *spel'bound*, *a* Bound as by a spell or charm, fascinated.

**speller**, *spel-er*, *n.* One that spells, a spelling book.

**spelling**, *spel-ing*, *n.* Act of one who spells, orthography, the letters that form a word.

**spelling-book**, *spel-ing buk*, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

**spell**, *spelt*, *n.* [*A. Sax. spelt* L. G. and D. *spelt*, G. *spelt*, *spelt*, *fr. L. speltus*, *spelt*.] An O. G. and D. *spelt*, a kind of wheat.

**spelter**, *spel-ter*, *n.* [*G. spalter*, G. and D. *spalter*, *spelter*, zinc, akin *printer*.] A commercial name of zinc, commonly somewhat impure.

**spence**, *spens*, *n.* [*O. Tr. spense*, short for *dispende*, *fr. dispendere*, to dispend=dis, and *pendo*, I weigh. **SPEND**.] A buttry, a place where provisions are kept.

**spencer**, *spen-er*, *n.* A man's and woman's outer coat or jacket, named from an Earl Spencer, who first wore it.

**spend**, *spend*, *v. t.* pret & pp *spent* *spend*; ppr *spending*, *spend-ing* [*A. Sax. spendan*, borrowed (like G. *spendin*) *fr. L. expendo*, or *dispendo*, I expend, I dispende. **EXPEND**, **PENDANT**.] To lay out, as money, to part with in buying something, to consume, to waste, to squander, to confer or bestow, to pass, as time, to suffer to pass away, to exhaust of force to wear away to harass, to fatigue.—*v. t.* To make expense to spend money, to be dissipated or consumed.

**spender**, *spend-er*, *n.* One who spends, a prodigal.

**spendthrift**, *spend'thrift*, *n.* One who spends imprudently or prodigally, money which has been earned or saved by thrift; a prodigal, one who squanders his means, often as an adj.

**spent**, *spen*, *p. a* [*Pp* of *spend*.] Worn, exhausted, having deposited spawn, having nearly exhausted its force, as a cannon or rifle ball.

**sperm**, *spērma*, *n.* [*Fr. sperme*, *L. sperma*, *fr. Gr. sperma*, seed, *fr. spiro*, I sow.] The seminal fluid of animals.

**spermacei**, *spēr-ma-sē'u*, *n.* [*Lat. sperm* of whale, *fr. L. sperma*, sperm, and *ctus*, a whale.] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale (the sperm-whale or cachalot) common in the Pacific.

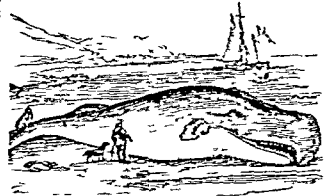
**spermatic**, *spēr-mat'ik*, *a* [*Fr. spermaticus*, *Gr. spermatis*, *fr. sperma*, seed. **SPEEM**.] Consisting of sperm or semen, pertaining to semen, seminal.

**spermatorrhœa**, *spēr-ma-tō-rē'a*, *n.* [*Gr. sperma*, spermato, seed, and *rhœa*, I flow.] Involuntary emission of semen.

**spermatozoon**, *spēr-ma-to-zō'on*, *n.* *pl.* *spermatozoa*, *spēr'-ma-to-zō'a* [*Gr. sperma*, spermato, seed, and *zōon*, a living being.] One of the microscopic bodies in the semen of animals, and essential to impregnation.

**sperm-oil**, *spēr-m'oil*, *n.* The oil of the spermacei whale.

**sperm-whale**, *spēr-m'whāl*, *n.* The spermacei whale or cachalot—which see.

Sperm whale *Physeter (macrocephalus)*

**spew**, *spū*, *v. t.* pret & pp *spewed*, *spūd*, ppr *spewing*, *spū-ing* [*A. Sax. spewan*, to spew=O. Sax. *spewan* O. Fris. *spia* D. *spouren*, *spuren*, G. *speien*, Icel. *spiga*, Dan and Sw. *spji*, Goth. *spewan*, to vomit, cog. L. *spuo*, I vomit. *Spit* is from same root.] To vomit, to cast up or eject from the stomach, to eject, to cast forth, to cast out with abhorrence.—*v. t.* To vomit, to purge, to discharge the contents of the stomach.

**sphacelus**, *sfa'sē-lus*, *n.* [*Gr. sphakelos*, *fr. sphazo*, I kill.] Gangrene, necrosis, death or caries of a bone.

**sphaisterium**, *sfa-nis-tē-rum* *n.* [*Gr. sphairistron*, *fr. sphairistis*, a ball player *fr. sphaira*, a ball. **SPHERE**.] An ancient building for playing at ball, a tennis-court.

**sphagnum**, *sfa'g-num*, *n.* [*Gr. sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses, moss of this kind in the mass.

**sphenogram**, *sfa'nū-gram*, *n.* [*Gr. sphēn*, *sphēnō*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A wedge-shaped cuneiform, or arrow-headed character.

**sphenography**, *sfa-nō-grā-fī*, *n.* [*Gr. sphēn*, *sphēnō*, a wedge, *graphō*, I write. See *prec.*] The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.

**sphenoid**, *sfa-nō'id*, *sfa-nō'id'al*, *a* [*Gr. sphēn*, a wedge and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a wedge, as a bone in the base of the skull.—*a*. A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone.

**spherical**, *sfa'r'ik* *a* [*Sphere* and *-al*.] Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies, rounded like a sphere.

**sphere**, *sfa'r*, *n.* [*Fr. sphere*, *L. sphaera*, *fr. Gr. sphaira* a ball, a globe, connections doubtful.] An orb, a ball, a globe, a globular body, a sun star, or planet, one of the globular hollow shells belonging to the solar system according to old astronomers, a



Sphagnum















**sponsion**, spon'shon, *n* [*L sponsio*, fr *spondere*, I promise] **Sponsor**, *n* A solemn promise or engagement, act of becoming surety, an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized

**sponsor**, spon'sor, *n* [*L sponsor*, a surety, fr *spondere*, I promise solemnly, akin to *Gr spondeo*, libation, *spondē* I make libation—solemn engagements being accompanied with libations] **Sponsee**, *n* A surety or guarantor, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, a godfather or godmother

**sponsorial**, spon'sō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a sponsor

**sponsorship**, spon'sor ship, *n* State of being a sponsor

**spon-tan-cy**, spon-tan-cy-ness, *n* [*Fr spon-tanéité*] The state or character of being spontaneous, self-originated activity, readiness

**spontaneous**, spon-tā'ne us, *a* [*L spon-taneus*, fr *spondere*, of one's own accord, willingly, freely] Being of one's own motion or free will, voluntary, self-originated, not arising through external influence, acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, growing or springing up naturally

**spontaneously**, spon-tā'ne us ly, *adv* In a spontaneous manner, of one's own accord, by its own force or energy, without alien or outside impulse

**spontoon**, spon-ton', *n* [*Fr sponton*, It *spontone*, *spuntone*, spontoon] A kind of official weapon formerly borne by officers of infantry, used for signalling, &c

**spook**, spok, *n* [*From D and I G spool*, *G spul* a ghost or apparition, connections doubtful] A ghost, an apparition, a ghostly or supernatural manifestation, what causes a place to be regarded as haunted

**spookish**, spō'k-ish, *a* Pertaining to spooks, of the nature of a spook, ghostly, haunted

**spool**, spol, *n* [*Same as D spool*, *Dan and Sw spole*, *G spule*, spool] A reel or small circle of wood, &c, used to wind thread or yarn on

**spoon**, spōn, *n* [*A Sax spōn*, a chip or splinter—*O Fris. spoon*, *Icel spōnn*, *spann*, *Dan and D spaan*, *G span*, a chip, a splinter, originally a chip of wood to help in eating, same as *span* in *span new*] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part, and a handle, used for taking up articles of food at table, something in the shape of a spoon, a foolish fellow or simpleton (colloq) — *v t* pret & pp *spooned*, *spond*, ppr *spooning*, *spoon'ing* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle

**spoon-bill**, spōn'bil, *n* A bird of the heron family, having a bill somewhat like a spoon at the end

**spoon-drift**, spōn'drift, *n* [*For spoom-drift*, *spume-drift*, *SPUME*] Fine spray from the tops of waves, spindrift

**spoonful**, spōn'ful, *n* As much as a spoon contains

**spoon-meal**, spōn'mēl, *n* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon liquid food

**spooney**, spōney, *n* [*Weak as a child fed on spoon meal*] Weak minded, weakly or foolishly food — *n* A silly fellow, a mimic (colloq)

**spoor**, spōr, *n* [*Borrowed fr D spoor*, a track, the same word as *A Sax Dm* and *Icel spor*, *G spur*, a track] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, slot or scent used originally by travellers in South Africa

**sporadic**, spō-rad'ik, *a* [*Gr sporadikos* fr *sporadē* dispersed, fr *sporē* I sow, I scatter] **Sporadic**, *n* Scattered occurring here and there in a scattered manner

**sporadically**, spō-rad'ik al, *adv* In a sporadic manner; here and there

**sporangium**, spō-ran'j-um, *n*, pl **sporangia**, spō-ran'j-ia [*Gr sporos* seed, and *angion* a vessel] The case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed

**spore**, spōr, *n* [*Gr sporos* seed, fr *sporē*, I sow whence also *sporadic*, *sporn*] The reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant,


a minute germ of certain animal organisms

**sporidium**, spō-rid'ī-um, *n*, pl **sporida**, spō-rid'ī-a [*Dim fr Gr sporos* seed] **Sporē**, *n* A name given to certain spores of fungi and lichens


**sporocyst**, spō-rō'st, *n* [*Gr sporos*, seed, *hystis*, a sac] A cyst containing spores or germs

**sporran**, spō-ran, spō'-ran, *n* [*Gael sporan*] The fur pouch belonging to the Highland dress, worn in front of the kilt

**sport**, spōrt, *n* [*An ab-brev of deport*, *DISPORT*] A pastime, diversion, or amusement, a game, a merry making, an out-of-door recreation that grown men in

dulge in, such as shooting, fishing, horse racing, &c, such amusements collectively, amusement, fun, or enjoyment experienced, jest, as opposed to earnest, de-  


reason, object of mockery, a plant or animal that differs greatly from the normal or natural condition or type, a monstrosity

— *v t* pret & pp *sported*, *sport'ed*, ppr *sporting*, *sport'ing* To divert used  


*ref*, to exhibit or wear in public (colloq) — *v t* To play, to frolic, to make merry to trifle, to practice the diversions of the field

**sportful**, spōrt'ful, *a* Full of sport, sportive, wholesome amusing

**sporting**, spōrt'ing, *a* Indulging in sport, belonging to or practising sport or sports, especially field sports, pugilism, &c

**sportive**, spōrt'iv, *a* [*Sport and tre*] Full of sport, indulging in sport, gay, playful, merry, frolicsome, jocular

**sportively**, spōrt'iv ly, *adv* In a sportive manner, gaily, merrily, playfully

**sportsman**, spōrt's-man, *n* One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field, one who engages in shooting fishing, &c

**sportsmanship**, spōrt's-man ship, *n* The practice of sportsmen

**sporule**, spōr'ul, *n* [*Dim of spore*] A small spore, a spore

**spot**, spot, *n* [*Same as D spat*, *Dan spætte*, a spot a speck, *Icel spotti*, *spottir*, a bit, a small piece, same root as *spit*, *spatter*, or fr *A Sax spōt*, a spot] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter, a place discoloured, a speck, a blot what soils, a stain on character or reputation, a blemish, a flaw, a small extent of place, a place, a site, a locality, any particular place, a part of a different colour from the ground on which it is, a dark place on the disc or face of the sun or of a planet — *v t* pret & pp *spotted*, *spot'ed*, ppr *spotting*, *spot'ing*

To make a spot or spots on, to discolour, to stain, to tarnish, as reputation, to mark with spots of colour different from the ground, to catch with the eye, to recognize (colloq)

**spotless**, spot'les, *a* Free from spots, free from stain or impurity, free from anything that sullies, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate

**spotlessly**, spot'les ly, *adv* In a spotless manner, purely, blankly

**spotlessness**, spot'les-ness, *n* Quality of being spotless

**spotted**, spot'ed, *p a* Marked with a spot or spots speckled

**spotty**, spot'y, *a* Full of spots, marked with discoloured places spotted

**sponsal**, spōn'sal, *a* [*From spouse*] Pertaining to espousal or marriage, nuptial, matrimonial, connubial

**spouse**, spōuz, *n* [*O Fr épouse*, *Fr épouse* fr *L sponsus*, *sponsa*, a man a woman betrothed, fr pp of *spondere*, I promise

solemnly, I engage] **Sponsor**, *n* One joined in wedlock, a married person, husband or wife

**spout**, spout, *n* [*Same as D spuit*, a spout, *sputen* to spout, perhaps akin to *spit* but comp *Sw spuita*, *sputa*, to spout, so that it may be equivalent to *spout*, with loss of *r* as in *spiral*] A pipe, nozzle, or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out, a conduit, a pipe for conducting water from a roof, a waterspout, a jet or gush of water — *v t* pret & pp *spouted*, *spout'ed*, ppr *spouting*, *spout'ing*

To pour out or discharge in a jet and with some force, to throw out through a spout, orifice, or pipe, to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator, to mouth — *v i* To issue in a gush or strong jet, to run as from a spout, to make a speech, especially in a pompous manner

**spouter**, spout'er, *n* One who spouts, one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner

**spout-hole**, spout'hul, *n* The spiracle or blow hole of a whale

**spoutless**, spout'les, *a* Having no spout

**sprain**, sprān, *v t* pret & pp *sprained*, *sprānd*, ppr *spraining*, *sprān'ing* [*From O Fr espandre*, to force out, to strain, fr *L exprimere*, *expressum*, to press out] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation — *n* A violent strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation

**sprang**, sprang, pret of *spring*

**sprat**, sprat, *n* [*Formerly also sprat*, fr *D and I G sprot*, *G sprotte*, *sprat*, allied to *spout*, in reference to the supposition that it was a young fish] A small fish of the herring family abundant on the British coasts and excellent as food

**sprawl**, sprawl, *v t* pret & pp *sprawled*, *sprawl'ed*, ppr *sprawling*, *sprawl'ing* [*Probably a contr word allied to sprache*, to scramble, *Icel sprauka*, to sprawl, or to *Dan sprælle*, to sprawl, *Sw sprattla*, to pal-pitate] To struggle or show convulsive motions, to stretch the body and limbs carelessly in a horizontal position, to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched, to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully, to straggle

**spray**, sprā, *n* [*Same as Dan sprag*, *Sw spragg*, a spray, akin to *sprio*] A twig a small shoot or branch of a tree, a collective body of small branches

**spray**, sprā, *n* [*Origin doubtful*, comp *A Sax spregan* (?), to pour, *D spreyen*, for *spredren*, to scatter, akin to *spread*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as driven by the wind, or produced by a waterfall, any liquid made to assume the form of fine drops — *v t* pret & pp *sprayed*, *sprād*, ppr *spraying*, *sprā'ing* To cause to take the form of spray, to treat with spray

**sprayer**, sprā'r, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of spray—in sense of either word

**spread**, spred, *v t* pret & pp *spread*, *spred* ppr *spreading*, *spred'ing* [*A Sax spredan* to extend—*L G spredn*, *D spredn*, *Dan spredn*, *G spreden*, to spread, to scatter] To stretch or expand to a broader surface, to open out, unfold, display to stretch out, to cover by extending something over, to overspread, to extend or shoot out, to publish, to disseminate, as news or fame, to cause to be more extensively known, to propagate, to cause to affect great numbers as an infection, to emit, to diffuse, to send forth, as emanations or effluvia, to disperse to scatter over a larger surface, to act and furnish with provisions — *v i* To extend itself, to stretch out, to shoot out widely, to be extended or stretched, to be propagated or made known more extensively, to be propagated from one to another to be diffused — *n* The act of spreading or state of being spread, extent compass expanse, diffusion, a meal or banquet of some pretensions (colloq)

**spread-eagle**, spred'ē-gl, *n* The figure of an eagle having the wings and legs ex-















office, a baton, a rod with a curved head as an official mark of a bishop, the long handle of an instrument or weapon, a graduated stick used in levelling, a light pole on which to hoist and display a flag at sea, the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed, a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions (in this and next sense pl always *staffs*), a number of persons, considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (a hospital *staff*, &c.)

**staff-officer**, staf'of-iser, *n* An officer upon the staff of an army or regiment

**staff-sergeant**, staf'ser-jant, *n* A sergeant of a superior class belonging to the staff of a regiment

**stag**, stag, *n* [Same as OE *stag*, a young horse, a cock-turkey, Sc *stagg*, a stallion, Icel *steggr*, a male animal fr stem of A Sax *stigan*, Icel *stiga*, G *steigen*, to mount, lit the mounter STAIR.] A male animal, especially the male red deer, the male of the hind, a hart

**stag-beetle**, stag'bē-tl, *n* One of the largest of British insects, the male of which has enormous horny toothed mandibles

**stage**, staj, *n* [O Fr *estage* (Fr *etage*), fr hypothetical L *stadium*, fr L *sto*, station, 1. a step (whence *stage*, *station*, &c.) STAIR.] An elevated floor or platform, as for an exhibition of something to public view, a scaffold, especially, the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, hence, the *stage*, the theatre, the dramatic profession, the drama a place where anything is publicly exhibited, place of action or performance, scene of an action or affair, a place of rest on a journey, as where a relay of horses is taken, a halting-place, the distance between two stopping-places on a road, a single step of a gradual process, degree of advance or progression, one of a number of successive steps or advances, point reached, a stage-coach — *v t* pret & pp *staged*, stajd, ppr *staging*, staj'ing To put upon the theatrical stage

**stage-coach**, staj'kōch, *n* A coach that runs by stages a coach that runs regularly between places for the conveyance of passengers

**stage-manager**, staj'man 3j er, *n* One who directly superintends the production and performance of a play

**stage-player**, staj'plā er, *n* An actor on the stage, one who represents characters on the stage

**stage-actor**, staj'er, *n* One that has long acted on the stage of life, a person of experience

**stage-struck**, staj'struk, *a* Seized by a passionate desire to become an actor

**stage-wagon**, staj'wag-on, *n* A wagon for conveying goods and passengers at regularly appointed times

**stage-whisper**, staj'whis per, *n* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theatre, meant to be heard by the audience, an aside

**stagger**, staj'aj, *a* [Stage and -y] Pertaining to the stage, theatrical, in a derogatory sense

**stagger**, staj'er, *v t* pret & pp *staggered*, staggerd, ppr *staggering*, stagger'ing [From older *stacer*, *staler*, to stagger, fr root of *stale*, comp to *stich*, fast=O D *staggeren*. Sc *stacher*, *stacker*, Icel *stalar*, to stagger.] To reel, to totter to sway helplessly to one side and the other, to begin to give way, to hesitate, to waver, to vacillate — *v t* To cause to doubt and waver to make to hesitate, to make less firm or confident, to strike as incredible, to amaze — *n* A sudden swaying or reeling of the body, as if the person were about to fall, pl a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness

**stag-hound**, stag'hound, *n* A large hound used in hunting the stag or red-deer

**staging**, staj'ing, *n* A temporary structure for support, as in building, scaffolding

**stagnancy**, stag'nān si, *n* [Stagnant and -cy] State of being stagnant, stagnation

**stagnant**, stag'nant, *a* [Fr *stagnant*, L *stagnans*, *stagnans*, ppr of *stagnare*, to stagnate (q v)] Not flowing or running in a current or stream, standing, motionless, still, not active, dull, not brisk

**stagnantly**, stag'nant-li, *adv* In a stagnant, motionless, inactive manner

**stagnate**, stag'nāt, *v t* pret & pp *stagnated*, stag'nāt-ed, ppr *stagnating*, stag'nāt-ing [L *stagnare*, *stagnatum* fr *stagnum*, a place of standing water probably allied to *sto*, I stand.] To cease to flow, as water, to have no current, to be still or motionless, to cease to be brisk or active, to become dull or without the activity of business

**stagnation**, stag'nāshon, *n* [See prec.] State of being or becoming stagnant, state of being without flow, current, or motion, cessation of action or of brisk action, the state of being dull or inactive

**stagny**, See STAGGY

**staid**, stād, *a* [For *stayed*, a pp of *stay*] Not volatile, slightly, or fanciful, sober, grave, steady, sedate

**staidly**, stād'li, *adv* In a staid manner, gravely, sedately

**staidness**, stād'nes, *n* The state or condition of being staid, sobriety, gravity

**stain**, stān, *v t* pret & pp *stained*, stānd, ppr *staining*, stā'ing [An abbrev of *stainum* (which see) comp *sport*, fr *disport*] To mark or spot with a different colour, to discolour by the application of foreign matter, to make foul to soil, to sully, *fig* to tarnish, pollute, disgrace, as with crime or sin to colour, as wood, paper, glass, &c., by a chemical or other process, to tinge with colour, to impress with a coloured pattern

**Stained glass**, glass painted with certain pigments which are fused into its surface at a moderate heat — *v i* To take stains, to become stained — *n* A discolouration from foreign matter, a blot, a spot, a flaw, cause of reproach, disgrace

**stainel**, stān'er, *n* One who stains, a workman engaged in staining

**stainless**, stān'les, *a* Free from stains or spots, untarnished, immaculate, unblemished

**stair**, stār, *n* [Lat that by which a person ascends, A Sax *stager*, a step, a stair, fr *stigan* (Icel *stiga*, G *steigen*), to mount, to climb, whence also *steg*, *stile* (on a fence), and the first part of *stirrup*] One of a set of steps to go up or down by, a set of such steps, a series of connected steps by which persons ascend to a higher level or go down to a lower — Down stairs, below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house — Up stairs, in the upper part of a house

**staircase**, stār'kās, *n* The part of a building which contains the stairs

**stair-rod**, stār'rod, *n* A metallic rod for holding a stair carpet to its place

**stair**, stāth, *n* [A Sax *steth*, a shore, bank, landing place—Icel *stath*, a harbour, akin to *stead*] A landing place, an elevated wharf for shipping coal &c.

**stake**, stāk, *n* [A Sax *staca*, a stake=O Fr *stac*, L G *stala*, D *stak*, Sw *stake*, Icel *staki*, Dan *stake*, fr the root of *stiel*, *stak*] A small piece of wood sharpened at one end intended to be set or fixed in the ground for some purpose a post, a pale, the piece of timber to which a person was fastened to be burned, hence, to suffer at the stake, to be burned, that which is pledged or wagered, that which is laid down to be gained by victory or lost by defeat, something hazarded, the state of being pledged or put at hazard (preceded by at) — *v t* pret & pp *staked*, stāk't, ppr *staking*, stāk'ing To fasten, support, or defend with stakes, to pierce with a stake, to mark the limits of by stakes, to wager to pledge to put at hazard upon the issue of competition or upon a future contingency

**stake-net**, stāk'net, *n* A net for catching fish supported upon stakes

**stalcite**, stalcit'ic, *n* Same as Stalactite

**stalactite**, sta-lak'tit, *n* [Gr *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, fr *stalasso*, I let fall drop by drop] A mass of calcareous matter attached, like an icicle, to the roof of a cavern, and produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding carbonate of lime in solution

**stalactitic**, stalactit'ic, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of stalactite, resembling a stalactite, containing stalactites

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Cave with Stalactites and Stalagmites

**stalagmite**, sta-lag'mit, *n* [Gr *stalagmos*, a dropping fr *stalasso*, I drop STALACTITE.] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, from the dropping of water containing lime See STALACTITE

**stalactitic**, stalactit'ic, *a* Relating to or having the form of stalagmite

**stale**, stāl, *a* [Akin to *stall*, *still*, the meaning being fr standing long, comp O D *stet*, that remains standing quiet, stale STALL.] Vapid, tasteless, or spoiled, from age or long keeping, having lost life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept, not new, fresh, or freshly made, musty, trite, common and out of regard having lost its novelty or power of pleasing — *v t* pret & pp *staled*, stāl'd, ppr *staling*, stāl'ing To make stale, vapid, useless, cheap, or worthless, to wear out

**stale**, stāl, *v t* pret & pp *staled*, stāl'd, ppr *staling*, stāl'ing [Same as D and G *stallen*, Dan *stalle*, Sw *stalla*, to make water, fr G *stall*, A-Sax *stiel*, a stable STALL.] To make water, to discharge urine, as horses and cattle — *n* Urine of horses and cattle

**stalemate**, stāl'māt, *n* In chess the position when the king, though not in check, cannot move without being placed in check, causing the game to be drawn — *v t* pret & pp *stalemated*, stāl'māt-ed, ppr *stalemating*, stāl'māt-ing To subject to a stalemate in chess hence, to perplex completely, to nonplus

**staleness**, stāl'nes, *n* State of being stale rapidness, tediousness, commonness

**stalk**, stāk, *n* [Same as Icel *stalk* (r), Dan *stilk*, Sw *stilk*, a stalk akin to A-Sax *stiel*, a stalk, Prov E. *stale*, a handle, cog Gr *stelechos*, a stem.] The stem or main axis of a plant, the part that supports a flower or cluster of flowers, a leaf stem, &c., anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant

**stalk**, stāk, *v t* pret & pp *stalked*, stāk't; ppr *stalking*, stāk'ing [A-Sax *stalcen*, *stalcian*, *stalcian*, to go softly or warily, Dan *stalle* to stalk probably connected with *stall*; comp *tall* and *tell*] To walk in a stealthy manner, to pursue, to use by

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**stander-by**, stand'er bi, n One who stands near, a bystander  
**stander-up** stand'er up n One who stands up or who takes a side  
**standing** stand'ing p a Upright erect, settled, established, permanent, lasting, not transitory, stagnant remaining erect, not cut down — Standing orders permanent regulations of a deliberative assembly as to how business is to be conducted in it — Standing rigging, the ropes in a ship that remain fixed in their position. — n The act of one who stands continuance duration, place to stand in, power to stand, rank, condition in society  
**standish** stan'dish n [Stand and dish] A case for pen and ink  
**stand-point** stand'point n A fixed point or station a fundamental principle, a position or point of view from which a matter is considered  
**stand-still**, stand stil, n A standing at rest, a stop  
**stand-up**, stand up a Erect, fought by combatants standing boldly up  
**stanhope**, stan'hup n A light two-wheeled carriage without a top so called from a gentleman named Stanhope, for whom it was contrived  
**stannary**, stan'a-n, n [From L stannum, tin origin doubtful] A tin mine — a. Relating to the tin mines or works — Stannary courts, courts in Cornwall dealing with those connected with the tin mines  
**stannic**, stan'ik a [From stannum tin] Pertaining to tin procured from tin  
**stanniferous** stan'ifer us a [L stan from tin, fer, I bear] Containing or affording tin  
**stanza** stan'za n, pl stanzas stan'zaz [It stan a, a stanza, abode stop, &c, fr L L stanza abode, fr L stans stans ppr of sto I stand STATE, STAND] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other and ending in a full point or pause, a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem  
**stanzaic**, stan'zai k a Consisting of or relating to stanzas arranged as a stanza



Staphelia variegata.

**staphelia** sta'phē-lī a, n [After Stapel a Dutch botanist] A genus of fleshy African plants with beautiful flowers.  
**stapes** sta'pez n [L a stirrup] One of the small bones of the internal ear so called from its form  
**staphylococcus** sta'phi-lo-cus sta'phi-lo-cus n [Gr staphylē a grape cluster] A tumour or bulging out of the eye ball in front  
**staphyloplasty** sta'phi-lo-plas-tī n [Gr staphylē, the uvula, an] plasty, I form] The operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost  
**staphylopharynx**, sta'phi-lo'fā-rī n [Gr staphylē, the uvula, an] pharynx, a suture] The operation of an anastomosis of the palate  
**staple** sta'pl n [O Fr staple market store, fr D an G stapel a post prop heap emporium, Sw stapel Dan staple, same root as that of stamp and step See next] Formerly, a settled mart or market,

an emporium, a city or town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale, hence, a principal commodity or production of a country or district principal element of or ingredient chief constituent the material or substance of anything, the thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax raw material — a Pertaining to or being a mart or staple mainly occupying commercial enterprise, established in commerce chief principal, regularly produced or made for market — v t pret & pp stapled sta'pld ppr stapling sta'plng To sort or adjust the different staples of as wool  
**staple** sta'pl n [A Sax stapel a prop, really same as above word.] A loop of iron formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin bolt, &c  
**stapler** sta'pl'er n A dealer in staple commodities, one employed in assorting wool according to its staple  
**star**, star, n [A Sax steorra a star = O Sax, sterro, D ster, star, O H G steria longer forms are St stern, Icel stjarna, Goth sterna G stern cog L stella (for stella) Gr aster astron (whence L astronomy), Armer steren, Skr tārā (for stārā) fr root of E streer L sternō (whence stratum) Skr stri to strew fr their scattered positions] Any celestial body except the sun and moon, more strictly one of the heavenly bodies believed to be similar to our sun distinctively called fixed stars (as opposed to planet) in astrology a planet or other celestial body supposed to have influence over a person's life that which resembles a star a figure with radiating points an ornamental figure edged like a star indicative of a certain rank or honour a radiated mark in writing or printing, an asterisk, thus \*, a person of brilliant qualities, a brilliant theatrical or operatic performer — v t pret & pp starred stard ppr s'arring starring To set or adorn with stars, to bespangle — v i To shine as a star, to appear as an eminent actor among inferior players  
**starboard** star'board n [A Sax stēor resembles a star a figure with radiating points a starboard fr stēoran to steer the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right side of the ship STEER, BOARD] The right hand side of a ship or boat looking towards the stem or prow opposed to port or larboard — a Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship  
**starch** starch n [A softened form of star] starch, strong I stuff the makes stiff STARCH A vegetable substance universally diffused in plants, this substance extracted from wheat flour or potatoes, and employed for stiffening linen in other cloth stiffness of a person's behaviour or manner — v t pret & pp starched starcht ppr starching starching To stiffen with starch  
**star-chamber** star'chamber n [So called because the roof was ornamented with stars] A former English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction which inflicted often arbitrary and cruel punishments  
**starched** starcht p a Stiffened with starch stiff precise formal  
**starcher** starch'er n One who starches starcht starcht a In a starch manner with stiffness of manner  
**starchiness** starch'ness n State of being starchy, stiffness of manner  
**starch-sugar** starch-shing'er n Glucose starcht starcht a Consisting of starch resembling starch stiff precise  
**star-crossed** star'cross a Not favoured by the stars ill fated  
**stare** star, i pret & pp stared stard, i pr

**staring** stā'ring [A Sax starian, to stare, to gaze = D and L G staren G starren Icel stara lit to look fixedly the root being that of D staar, G starr, stiff, fixed, E stari STARE.] To look with fixed eyes wide open to fasten an earnest look on some object to gaze especially under the influence of powerful feeling to stand out stiffly — v t To affect or abash by staring — n The act of one who stares, a fixed look with the eyes wide open  
**stare** star, n [A Sax stier, Icel stari Sw stare G staar; comp L sturnus, a staring] A staring  
**starer** star'er n One who stares  
**starkish**, star'fish, n A marine animal (an



1, Sun Star fish (Solaster papposa) 2 Butthorn (Asterias aurantiaca)

echinoderm) having the form of a star with five or more rays radiating from a central disc

**star-gazer**, star'gazer, n One who gazes at the stars an astronomer

**star-gazing** star'gāz'ing n The act or practice of observing the stars, astrology

**staring** stā'ring p a Gazing, looking with fixed eyes

**staringly**, stā'ring l, adv In a staring manner with fixed look

**stark** stark a [A Sax stearc stiff, hard = O Sax stari D steri G and Sw stari, Icel stari, aka G starr stiff E stare Starch is a softened form and stariakin.]

Stiff, rigid, as in death strong, powerful, mere, pure, downy — adv Wholly, entirely, as in the phrase stark mad

**starkly**, star'k l, adv In a stark manner

**starless** star'les a Having no stars visible or no starlight

**starlight** star'lit, n The light proceeding from the stars

**starlike**, star'lik a Resembling a star, bright, lustrous

**staring** stā'ring, n [Dim of stare a staring STARE] A European bird of a family allied to the crows, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak

**starlit**, star'it a Lighted by stars

**star-mole** star'moz, n A North American mole with starlike rays at the extremity of its muzzle

**starred** stard p a Adorned or studded with stars, influenced in fortune by the stars (as all starded)

**starriness** stari'ness n The state of being stary

**starry**, star'i a [From star] Abounding, with stars adorned with stars consisting of stars stellar stellar, proceeding fr in the stars, shining like stars, resembling stars

**star-spangled** star'spang'ld, a Spotted with stars

**star-stone** star'ston, n A rare variety of sapphire which when cut presents a star like reflection of light

**stare** star, i pret & pp started started ppr starting starting [O E sterte sterte sterte not in A Sax, or Icel, allied to D storten, Dan sturpe G sturze to rush to spring, connections doubtful] To move suddenly and spasmodically to move suddenly, as in an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear pain or the like to move with sudden quickness to shrink, to wince, to move suddenly as to derive to get out to commence a race a journey or the like, to begin, to move jump or shift slightly from its place as a beam tenon hoop,



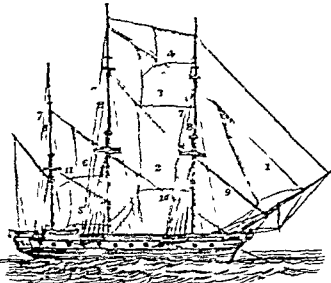
Starch Granules in Potato (magnified)







D and G *stay*, a stay, perhaps a rope for climbing by, and akin to *stair* ] A strong rope used to support a mast, and stretched



Stays and Stay-sails

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1, Fore topmast stay-sail    | 6, Mizzen topmast stay-sail   |
| 2, Main topmast stay-sail    | 7, 8, Fore, main, and mizzen topmast and topgallant - mast back stays |
| 3, Main topgallant stay-sail | 9, Fore stay  |
| 4, Main royal stay sail      | 10, Main stay   |
| 5, Mizzen stay-sail          | 11, Mizzen stay   |

from it down to some other mast, or to some part of the vessel.—To miss stays, to fail in the attempt to tack about

**stayer**, stá'er, n One who or that which stays

**staylace**, stá'las, n A lace for fastening a woman's stays

**staymaker**, stá'má'k-er, n One whose occupation is to make stays

**stay-sail**, stá'sál, n Any sail which hoists upon a sta

**stead**, stéd, n [A Sax *stede*=D and I G *stede*, Dan *sted*, Icel *stað(r)* Goth *stath*, G *statt*, place, *stead*, fr root of *stand*, hence, *steady*, *steadfast*, *bestead*, *bedstead*, *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c.] Place or room which another had or might have preceded by in service, assistance in such phrases as 'stood him in good stead'—v t pret & pp *steaded* sté'déd, pp *steading*, sté'ding To be of use to, to benefit

**steadfast** stéd'fast, a [*Stead*, place, and *fast*, lit firm in place] Firmly fixed or established, firm constant, resolute, immutable, not fickle or wavering, **steadfastly**, stéd'fast-lí, adv In a steadfast manner, firmly, with steadiness of mind or eyes

**steadfastness**, stéd'fast-nés, n State or quality of being steadfast, firmness of mind or purpose, fixedness in principles, constancy, resolution

**steadily**, stéd'í-lí, adv In a steady manner, without shaking or tottering, without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity, **steadfastly**, assiduously

**steadiness**, stéd'í-nés, n State or quality of being steady, firmness of standing or position, firmness of mind or purpose, constancy, resolution

**steady**, stéd'í, a [A Sax *stedi* fr *stede*, place, *stead*=D Sw and Dan *stadi* G *stati*, constant, Str *ad*] Firm in standing or position firmly fixed stable, not tottering or shaking constant in mind, purpose or pursuit, not fickle, changeable, or wavering easily moved or persuaded, constant, uniform, regular, equable—v t pret & pp *steadied*, stéd'id, pp *steadying*, stéd'ing To make steady, to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling, to support; to make or keep firm

**steadily-going** stéd'í-gó-ing, a Of steady or regular habits

**steak** sták, n [A Scandinavian word Icel *steik* Sw *stek*, Dan *steg*, a steak, roast meat, Icel *steikja* Sw *stek* Dan *stega*, to roast akin to *stick*, as being stuck

on a spit to roast ] A slice of flesh, particularly beef, broiled, or cut for broiling (or it may be fried)

**steal**, stél, r t pret *stole* stól, pp *stolen*, stól'en, ppr *stealing*, stél'ing [A Sax *stelan*, to steal=O Sax *stelan*, O Fris *stela*, L G and D *stelen*, Icel *stela*, Goth *stelan*, G *stelen*, to steal, perhaps of same root as Gr *stéō*, I deprive, Skr *stenas*, a thief ] To take, and carry away feloniously, to pilfer, to purloin, to withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely, to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means to perform secretly, to try to accomplish clandestinely—To steal a march upon, to gain some advantage over stealthily—v i To withdraw or pass silently or privily, to slip in, along, or away unperceived, to practise theft, to take feloniously

**stealer**, stél'ér, n One that steals a thief **stealing**, stél'ing, n The act of one who steals theft

**stealth** sté'lh, n [Comp *heal*, *health*, *till*, *tith*] The act of stealing, a secret or clandestine method of procedure, a proceeding by secrecy

**stealthily**, stél'thí-lí, adv In a stealthy manner, by stealth

**stealthiness**, stél'thí-nés, n The character of being stealthy

**stealthly**, stél'thí, a [*Stealth* and *y*] Done by stealth, accompanied by efforts at concealment, done furtively, furtive, sly

**steam**, stém, n [A Sax *steam*, vapour, steam, smoke=D *stoom*, Fris *stoom*, steam, akin I G *stím*, drift of snow or rain, further connections unknown ] The vapour of water, visible vapour, the vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under heat and pressure, the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F), the vapour which rises from all moist and liquid bodies when subjected to heat—v i pret & pp *steamed*, stém'd, pp *steaming*, stém'ing To give out steam or vapour, to rise in a vaporous form to pass off in visible vapour to sail by the agency of steam—v t To expose to steam, to apply steam to

**steam-boat**, **steam-vessel** stém'bót, stém'ves-el, n A vessel propelled through the water by steam acting on machinery

**steam-boiler**, stém'bó-ler, n A strong vessel of iron or steel in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam-engines, &c

**steam-carriage**, stém'ká-rij, n A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads a road steamer

**steam-chest**, **steam-dome**, stém'chest, stém'dóm, n A chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam

**steam-crane**, stém'krán, n A crane worked by steam

**steam-engine**, stém'en-jín, n An engine in which the elastic or expansive force of steam is made available as a source of motive power

**steamer**, stém'er, n A steam-boat or steam-ship, a road-steamer a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam, a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam

**steam-gauge**, stém'gá-ij, n A gauge attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam, a pressure gauge

**steam-governor**, stém'gú-vern-er, n The governor of a steam engine

**steam-hammer**, stém'hám-cr, n A heavy hammer operated by steam

**steamingness**, stém'nes, n The state of being steamy

**steam-jacket**, stém'jak-et, n A hollow casing surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted

**steam-launch**, stém'lánsh, n A large kind of boat propelled by steam

**steam-navigation**, stém'ná-vi-gá-shon, n The propulsion of boats and vessels by steam; the art of navigating steam vessels

**steam-packet**, stém'pak-et, n A packet

or vessel propelled by steam, and running between certain ports

**steam-plough**, stém'plou, n A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine

**steam-power**, stém'pou-er, n The power of steam mechanically applied

**steam-press**, stém'pres, n A press actuated by steam-power, a printing press worked by steam

**steam-ship**, **steam-vessel**, stém'ship, stém'ves-el, n A ship propelled by steam

**steam-tug**, stém'tug, n A small steamer used for towing ships

**steam-whistle**, stém'whis-lí, n A kind of whistle made to sound by steam passing through

**steam-y**, stém'y, a [*Steam* and *y*] Consisting of or abounding in steam, damp, misty

**stearic**, sté'ar'ík, a Pertaining to stearine

—Stearic acid, an acid abundant in fats

**stearine**, sté'ar'ín, a sté'ar'ín, n [From Gr *stear*, fat ] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, the harder ingredient of animal fats

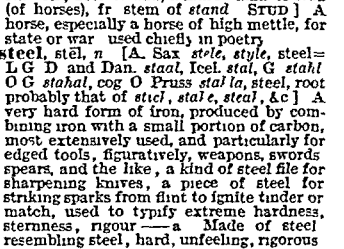
**stearite**, sté'a-tít, n [Fr *stearite*, fr Gr *stear*, *stearos*, fat, *tallow* ] A mineral used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, in the composition of crayons, &c, soap-stone

**steatopygous**, sté-a-top'yí-gus, a [Gr *stear*, *stearos*, fat, *pyg*, buttocks ] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks or rump

**stedfast**, stéd'fast See **STEADFAST**

**stead**, stéd, n [A Sax *stida*, a steed, a stallion, Icel *stédd*, a mare akin to *stud* (of horses), fr stem of *stand* **STUD** ] A horse, especially a horse of high mettle, for state or war used chiefly in poetry

**steel**, stél, n [A Sax *stole*, *style*, *steel*=L G D and Dan *staal*, Icel *stal*, G *stahl* O G *stahal*, cog O Friss *stail*, *steel*, root probably that of *stet*, *stale*, *steal*, &c ] A very hard form of iron, produced by combining iron with a small portion of carbon, most extensively used, and particularly for edged tools, figuratively, weapons, swords, spears, and the like, a kind of steel file for sharpening knives, a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match, used to typify extreme hardness, sternness, rigour, a Made of steel resembling steel, hard, unfeeling, rigorous



Steam hammer

—v t pret & pp *stealed*, sté'd, pp *stealing*, stél'ing To overlay, point, or edge with steel, to burden, to make hard or extremely hard, to make insensible or obdurate

**steel-clad** stél'klad, a Clad with steel mail or armour







e French eu, ch, chain, ch, Sc. loc<sup>h</sup>, s go, f. job, n. French tor, ng ting, tu, then, t<sup>h</sup> thin, v, v g; wh, whig, zh, azure







**stint**, stint, *v t* pret & pp *stinted*, stint'ed, ppr *stinting*, stint'ing [A Sax. *stintan*, to blunt or dull, fr *stunt*, dull, so *Sw stynta*, *styttla*, to shorten **STUNT**] To restrict to short or scanty allowance, to make scanty, to limit, to shorten, to restrict, to cease or forbear — *v i* To cease, to stop, to desist from — *n* Limit or restraint set or observed, restriction as to quantity **stintedness**, stint'ed-ness, *n* State of being stinted

**stinter**, stinter, *n* One who stunts **stintless**, stint'less, *a* Without stint **stipe**, stipes, stipe, stipez, *n* [L *stipes*, a stock, a trunk] In bot and zool a stalk or stem of some kind, the petiole of the fronds of ferns, the stem of tree ferns, the stem of certain fungi

**stipend**, sti'pend, *n* [L *stipendium*, fr *stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, I weigh, I pay] **PENDANT**] Settled pay for services, yearly allowance, salary wages

**stipendiary**, sti'pendi-ary, *a* [Fr *stipendiare*, L *stipendiarius* See **prec**] Receiving stipend, wages, or salary, performing services for a stated compensation — *n* A paid magistrate in a town, one who performs services for a stipend or settled compensation

**stipes** See **STIPE**

**stipitate**, sti'pi-tat, *a* [From L *stipes*, *stipitis* **STIPE**] Elevated on a stipe

**stipple**, stip'le, *v t* pret & pp *stippled*, stip'led, ppr *stippling*, stip'ing [From D *stipplen*, dim of *stypen*, to make dots or points, fr *stip*, a dot, a point, akin *stab*] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines — *n* A process of engraving by means of dots

**stipular**, stip'u-lar, *a* [Stipule and -ar] In bot belonging to stipules

**stipulate**, stip'u-lat, *v i* pret & pp *stipulated*, stip'u-lat'ed, ppr *stipulating*, stip'u-lat'ing [L *stipulor*, *stipulatus*, I stipulate, most probably fr *stips*, a gift (whence *stipend*), lit take earnest money] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear anything, to contract, to settle terms, to bargain, to engage

**stipulation**, stip'u-lā-shon, *n* [Fr *stipulation*, L *stipulatio* See **prec**] Act of stipulating, a contracting or bargaining, a contract or bargain, a point or matter settled by agreement, a particular article or item in a contract

**stipulator**, stip'u-lat-or, *n* One who stipulates or covenants

**stipule**, stip'ul, *n* [L *stipula*, a stalk, a straw, dim of *stipes*, a trunk **STIPE**] In bot a small leaf like appendage to a leaf, commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs — **stipulated**, stipu-lat'ed, *a* In bot having stipules

**stir**, ster, *v t* pret & pp *stirred*, ster'ed, ppr *stirring*, ster'ing [A Sax *stirian* *stirian*, to stir; to move allied to D *stiran*, *Sw storn*, G *stören*, to disturb, same root as *storn*] To move or cause to move, to put into motion, to agitate, to set all the particles of in motion, as with an implement or utensil, to debate, mook, bring forward for discussion, to incite, to awaken, to rouse, to stimulate, to provoke, to disturb, to misguide — *v i* To move one's self, to go or be carried in any manner, to be in motion, not to be still, to be awake or out of bed — *n* Commotion, agitation, tumult, bustle, public disturbance or commotion, tumultuous disorder

**stirless**, ster'less, *a* Without stir **stirrer**, ster'er, *n* One who or that which stirs an instigator, an inciter

**stirring**, ster'ing, *p a* Characterized by action, bustle or enterprise active in business, bustling, animating, inspiring, rousing, exciting

**stirrup**, stir'up, *n* [A Sax *stirap*, *stirap*, a stirrup, fr *stigan*, to mount (O E *sty*, *stye*), and *rdp*, a rope, 'mounting rope', so *Icel stigræn*, G *stegreif* **STAIR**, **ROPE**] Either of two supports to receive the feet of a person when riding, an appliance, usually a sort of metal loop, suspended from a saddle by a strap, and in which a person places the foot when mounting and riding a horse, anything resembling in shape and functions a stirrup

**stirrup-cup**, stir'up-kup, *n* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting

**stirrup-iron**, stir'up-i-ern, *n* The iron portion of a stirrup

**stirrup-leather**, stir'up-leth-er, *n* The leather portion of a stirrup

**stitch**, stich, *n* [A Sax *stic*, a stitch or sharp pain, fr *stician*, to stick **STICK**] A sharp pain in one's side, a piercing pain, one complete movement of a needle and thread in sewing, a complete turn or link in making a fabric by knitting, netting, &c **stitch**, *v t* pret & pp *stitched*, stich'ed, ppr *stitching*, stich'ing To sew by making stitches in, to unite by stitches, to sew so as to double the thread — *v i* To practise stitching

**stitching**, stich'ing, *n* Act signified by the verb to stitch, work done by stitching **stithy**, stith'i or stith'i, *n* [Also in dialects, *stiddy*, *stiddy*, *Sc studdy*, fr *Icel stithi*, an anvil, same root as *steady*, *stead*] An anvil, a smithy

**stiver**, stiv'er, *n* [D *stuiter*, *Dan stuiter*] An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1d sterling, used often as typical of insignificant value

**ston**, stō'a, *n* [Gr. *a porch*] A porch or portico

**stout**, stōt, *n* [Probably fr *Armor stoot*, *stot*, urine, fr the fetid odour given out by the fluid secreted by its anal glands] A name for the ermine in its summer fur

**stock**, stok, *a* [A Sax *stoc*, *stoc*, a stem, stock, block—D O Fris and *Dan stot*, *Sw stoc*, *Icel stoki*, *G stoc*, *stuck*, *stock*, *block*, &c, in the plural *stocks* of a vessel, the root is probably that of *stuck* & which is the primary notion being that which is stuck in and remains fast] A post, a block, a lifeless or senseless mass, a person very dull or stupid, the stem or trunk of a tree, the most solid or ce al part of a plant, the stem in which a is inserted, or that furnishes grafts, a principal supporting or holding part in certain implements or tools, the wooden piece to which the barrel of a rifle or like firearm is attached, the cross-piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor, a kind of stiff band or cravat worn round the neck, an original progenitor the main race or line of a family, lineage, family, the property or capital which a merchant, tradesman or company has invested in any business, capital invested and contributed by individuals jointly, money funded in government securities at a fixed rate of interest, a fund forming part of the national debt, supply provided store provision, hoard, the animals collectively belonging to a farm, any such animals collectively, liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c, have been boiled, kept and used to form a foundation for soups and gravies, a cruciferous garden plant with a very sweet smell, pl an instrument of punishment consisting of a wooden frame in which the offenders' ankles or wrists were confined pl the timbers on which a ship is supported while building—**Stock** in trade, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper To take stock, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.—*v t* pret & pp *stocked*, stok't, *ppr* *stocking*, stok'ing To provide or supply with a stock, to lay up in store, to provide or furnish with stock, to supply with domestic animals.—A kept in stock always made use of or always ready for service standing, permanent

**stockade**, stok'ad, *n* [From *stoc*, a stem

or stake, and -ade, or partly fr *Sp estacada*, a staked area, an area to fight in, fr *estaca*=stake] A defence or barrier constructed of trunks of trees or strong posts



Stockade

stuck in the ground close to each other an inclosure made with posts — *v t* pret & pp *stock*, stok'ad, stok'ad'ed, ppr *stock*, stok'ad'ing To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground

**stock-breeder**, stok'br-der, *n* A person who breeds or rears live stock

**stockbroker**, stok'brō-ker, *n* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares for others

**stockbroking**, stok'brō-king, *n* The business of a stockbroker

**stock-dove**, stok'duv, *n* A wild pigeon of Europe, so named because formerly supposed to be the original stock of the domestic pigeon

**stock-exchange**, stok'els-chān, *n* The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold, an organized association of brokers or dealers in stocks

**stock-farmer**, stok'farm-er, *n* A farmer who largely breeds and rears live stock

**stock-feeder**, stok'fēd-er, *n* One who practises the fattening of live stock

**stock-fish**, stok'fish, *n* [The reason for this name is not clear] Fish, as cod, &c, split open and dried in the sun without salting

**stockholder**, stok'hōld-er, *n* A share holder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any company

**stocking**, stok'ing, *n* [Formerly called *stocl* or *netter* stocks, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or *knee breeches* stock here having apparently the sense of stump or block, put left when the rest is cut off] A close-fitting knitted covering for the foot and leg

**stocking-frame**, stok'ing-frām, *n* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods

**stock-jobber**, stok'job-er, *n* One who speculates in stocks or funds for gain, one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks **stock-jobbing**, stok'job-ing, *n* The act or art of dealing in the public funds

**stock-list**, stok'list, *n* A list showing the price of stocks, the transactions in them, &c

**stock-man**, stok'man, *n* One having the charge of stock, as on a large farm in the Colonies, United States, &c

**stock-pot**, stok'pot, *n* A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled

**stock-rider**, stok'rid-er, *n* A horseman employed to look after stock on a large station in Australia

**stock-still**, stok'stūl, *a* Still as a stock or fixed post perfectly still

**stock-taking**, stok'tāk-ing, *n* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop warehouse, or other business premises

**stocker**, stoj, *v t* pret & pp *stocked*, stoj't, ppr *stocking*, stoj'ing [Perhaps akin to *stock* or *stok*] To stuff or cram — *n* A mass jumbled together

**stocky**, stoj'a, *a* [Stoker and *v* See **prec**] Crammed together roughly, crude and indigestible

**stole**, stō'ik, *n* [Gr *stēlōs*, fr *stēa* a porch, colonnade, or piazza more especially one in







instrument, a series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality, a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses

**stop-cock**, stop'kok, *n* A turning cock or faucet used to stop or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., which flows through pipes

**stop-gap**, stop'gap, *n* That which fills up a gap, a temporary expedient

**stoppage**, stop'aj, *n* [Stop and -age] The act of stopping, arrest of progress or motion, a halt, a deduction made from pay or allowances

**stopper**, stop'er, *n* One who or that which stops that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel a stopple — *v t* pret & *pp* stoppered, stop'erd, *ppr* stoppering, stop'er-ing To close or secure with a stopper

**stopping**, stop'ing *n* The act of one who stops, that which stops or fills up

**stopple**, stop'l *n* [Dim of stop, same as L *G stoppel*, *G stopfel*, *stopfel*, a stopple] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel a stopper, a cork a plug — *v t* pret & *pp* stoppled, stop'ld, *ppr* stoppling, stop'l-ing To close with a stopple

**stop-watch**, stop'woch, *n* A watch one of the hands of which can be stopped instantaneously so as to mark with accuracy any point of time

**storage**, stor'aj, *n* [Store and -age] Act of storing, as in a warehouse, charge made for keeping goods in a store

**storax**, stor'aks, *n* [L *storax*, *styrax*, fr *Gr styrax*, *storax*] An aromatic resinous substance formerly prized as a medicine, the tree from which it is obtained

**store**, stor, *n* [O Fr *estore*, store provisions, fr *estore*, to erect, store, furnish, fr the L verb *stauo*, seen in *instauro*, I erect, renew, or repair, *restauro*, I restore, fr root of *sto*, *stare*, E to stand] A stock provided, a large quantity for supply, a quantity accumulated or massed together, ample abundance, a storehouse, a magazine, a warehouse, a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail, a shop (chiefly an American and colonial usage) pl necessary articles accumulated or laid up for use, as for the army or navy, supplies of different articles provided for the use of the crew and passengers of a vessel — A Pertaining to a store, kept in store, containing stores, obtained at a store — *v t* pret & *pp* stored, stor'd, *ppr* storing, stor'ing To lay up, amass, accumulate, or collect, to furnish, to supply, to replenish, to stock against a future time, to deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation, to warehouse

**storehouse**, stor'haus, *n* A house or building in which things are stored, a magazine, a repository, a warehouse

**store-keeper**, stor'kep-er, *n* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse

**storer**, stor'er, *n* One who stores

**store-room**, stor'rom, *n* A room for the reception of stores

**storey** Same as *Story*

**storied**, stor'nd, *a* Having stories or tales associated with it celebrated in history, referred to in story, told or recited in history, adorned with scenes from story or history

**stork**, stork, *n* [A Sax *stork*, a stork = D L *G* Dan and Sw *stork*, Icel *storkr*, *G storch* a stork root meaning doubtful] A large gullatorial or wading bird somewhat similar to the heron, that feeds on frogs, lizards, fishes, &c

**storm**, storm, *n* [A Sax *storm*, a storm = O Sax D L *G* Dan Sw Icel *storm*, *G Sturm*, *storm*, tempest, tumult, same roots as *stir*, *stirer*] A violent commotion or disturbance of the atmosphere with wind or rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightning, a tempest, a violent disturbance in society, a civil political, or domestic tumult or commotion, a calamity or affliction, an outbreak, a violent show of emotion, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position. — *v t* pret

& *pp* stormed, storm'd, *pp* storming, storm'ing To take by storm or violent assault, to attack and attempt to take as by scaling walls, forcing gates, or breaches, and the like — *v i* To be in violent commotion or agitation, to rage, to be in violent agitation of passion, to fume

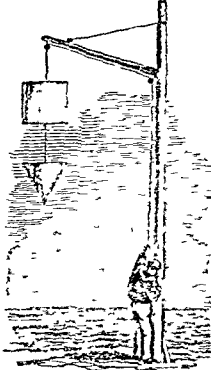
**storm-beat**, storm-beaten, storm'bet, storm'bet-n, *a* Beaten or impaired by storms

**stormful**, storm'ful, *a* Abounding with storms

**storm-glass**, storm'glas, *n* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes

**storminess**, storm'nes, *n* State of being stormy, tempestuousness

**storm-signal**, storm'sig nal, *n* A signal



Storm signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south

for indicating the probable approach of a storm

**storm-stayed**, storm'stad, *a* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by stormy weather

**stormy**, storm'i, *a* [Storm and -y = A Sax *stormig*] Abounding with stormy tempestuous, agitated with furious winds, boisterous, proceeding from violent agitation or fury, passionate, angry



White Flork (*Ciconia alba*)

**story**, stor'i, *n*, pl. **stories**, stor'iz. [A short form of *history* (which see)] A narrative, account of past events or transactions, history, an account of an incident or event, a short narrative about a matter or a person, a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel, a tale, a short romance, an anecdote, a statement put forward, a fiction, a falsehood, a hob

**story**, storey, stor'i, *n*, pl. **stories**, stor'ez, stor'iz. [From O Fr *estore*, to build, *STORE*] A stage or part of a building between two floors, a subdivision in which the rooms and windows are on the same level

**story-book**, stor'i buk, *n* A book containing one or more stories, a book of short tales

**story-teller**, stor'i-tel-er, *n* One who tells stories, true or fictitious, a writer of stories, one who tells fibs, a liar

**story-telling**, stor'i tel-ing, *n* The act of relating stories, lying

**stoup**, stop or stor, *n* [Same as Icel *stap*, *G stauf*, a pot, vessel, cup, D and L *G stoup*, a measure] A basin for holy water in a Roman Catholic church, a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids, a flagon

**stout**, stout, *a* [From O Fr *estout*, fr D *stout*, O Fr *stult*, L *G* Sw and Dan *stolt*, *G stolz*, proud, haughty, perhaps fr same root as *stult*] Bold, intrepid, valiant, brave, resolute, vigorous, robust, sturdy, bulky, corpulent

**stout-hearted**, stout'art-ed, *a* Having a stout heart

**stoutly**, stout'ly, *adv* In a stout manner, bravely, boldly, obstinately, lustily

**stoutness**, stout'nes, *n* State or quality of being stout, valour, sturdiness, corpulence, bodily bulk

**stove**, stor, *n* [Probably directly fr D *stov*, *stool*, a stove, originally a heated room = A Sax *stof*, *stofa*, a bath, Icel *stofa*, *stofa*, a bath room with a stove, *G stube*, a room, originally a heated room. *Stove* is akin] A house or room artificially heated to a high temperature, and used for drying and other purposes a hothouse for plants in which artificial heat is maintained at a constantly high temperature, an apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or a house, or for cooking or other purposes, usually consisting of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware — *v t* pret & *pp* stoted, stor'd, *ppr* storing, stor'ing To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat, to heat in a stove

**stove**, stor, *pret* of *stove*

**stow**, stow, *v t* pret & *pp* stowed, stor'd, *ppr* stowing, stor'ing [A Sax *stowan*, to stow, lit. to place, or put in a place, fr *stow* (= O Fr *sto*), a place, comp D *sturen*, Dan *sture*, to stow or pack] To put in a suitable place or position, to lay up, to pack, to compactly arrange anything in, to fill by packing closely

**stowage**, stor'aj, *n* [Stow and -age] Act or operation of stowing, room for things to be stowed or packed away, charge for stowing goods

**stowaway**, stor'aj wai, *n* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing or stowing himself away aboard a ship

**strabismus**, stra biz'mus, *n* [Gr *strabismus* fr *strabō* I squint, fr *strabō*, squinting] A defect in a person's eyes by which they cannot look exactly in the same direction a squint

**strabotomy**, stra-bot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *strabō*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting] A surgical operation for the cure of squinting (strabismus)

**straddle**, strad'l, *v t* pret & *pp* straddled, strad'ld, *ppr* straddling, strad'ling [Fr *stridle*, a freq fr *stride*] To spread or part the legs wide to stand or walk with the legs far apart to sit astride — *v t* To stride across, to stand or sit with the legs astride of

**straggle**, strag'l, *v t* pret & *pp* straggled, strag'ld, *ppr* straggling, strag'ling [Freq fr O E *strale*, to wander, to stray, fr A Sax *strican*, to go, *stran*, *stran*, *stran*] To wander apart from the direct course or from companions, to rove, to wander in a scattered way to shoot too far in growth to grow with long irregular branches to occur at intervals or here and there

**straggler**, strag'ler, *n* One who straggles, one who wanders or is left behind by his fellows, a vagabond

**straight**, strat, *a* [The *pp* of O E *streche*







known fruit and plant, the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface



Perpetual Alpine Strawberry (*Fragaria colina*)

**strawberry-tice**, strā'be-n trē, *n* The arbutus

**straw-board**, strā'bōrd, *n* Thick paper board made from straw

**straw-colour**, strā'kul-er, *n* The colour of dry straw, a beautiful yellowish colour  
**straw-y**, strā'f, *a* [*Straw* and *-y*] Made of straw, consisting of straw, like straw, light

**stray**, strā, *v*: pret & pp strayed, strād, ppr straying, strā'ing [*O Fr estrayer, estrayer*, to wander, to wander in the streets or roads, fr *O Fr, estre, It strada*, a road or street, fr *LL strata*, a street **STREET**] To wander, as from a direct course, to wander from its proper place or beyond certain limits, to go astray, to wander from the path of duty or rectitude, to err, to roam, to run in a winding course — *a* Having gone astray, straggling, occurring here and there — *n* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large, or is lost.

**strayer**, strā'er, *n* One who strays

**streak**, strāk, *n* [*A Sax strica*, a line a stroke—*Icel strýla*, *Dan stræg* D and L *G streel*, *G strich*, *Goth strika*, a stroke, streak, line, *Scn strig*, a line or long mark of a different colour from the rest of the surface, a stripe or longish marking the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched — *v* t. pret & pp streaked, strīkt, ppr streaking, strīk'ing To form streaks in, to variegate with lines of colour

**streaky**, strā'k'ī, *a* [*Streak* and *-y*] Having streaks of colour; striped, variegated with streaks

**stream**, strēm, *n* [*A Sax stream* a stream, river—*O Sax ström*, *D stroom* *Icel straumr*, *Dan* and *Sw ström*, *G strom*, fr root seen in *fr strot*, a stream, *Scn stru*, to flow (with *t* inserted)] A river, brook, rivulet, or other body of running water, a current of water or other fluid, a current of water in the ocean, a flow, gush or current of anything, as of air or gas or light anything issuing as if in a flow, many individuals moving uniformly forward together, current, drift, as of opinions or manners — *v* t. pret & pp streamd, strēm'd, ppr streaming, strēm'ing To flow or move in a stream, to pour, to issue continuously, not by fits to issue or shoot in streaks or beams, to stretch in a long line, to float at full length in the air — *v* t. To send forth in a current or stream, to pour

**streamer**, strēm'er, *n* That which streams out a long narrow flag, a long pennon, a long flowing ribbon, a luminous beam or column as in the aurora borealis

**streamlet**, strēm'let, *n* [*Stream* and *let*] A small stream a rivulet, a rill

**stream-tn**, strēm'tn, *n* *Tn* ore found in alluvial ground in rounded particles and masses

**streamy**, strēm'y, *a* [*Stream* and *-y*]

Abounding with streams; having streams of light, beaming

**street**, strēt, *n* [*A Sax stræt*, a street, fr *L strata* (*tria*), a paved way, fr *sterno*, *stratum* I strew, I pave **STRATUM**, **STREW**, **STRAI**] A way or road in a city town, or village chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley, the roadway and houses together

**street-car**, strēt'kār, *n* A tramway-car which runs in a street

**street-door**, strēt'dör, *n* A door which opens upon a street

**street-sweeper**, strēt'swēp-er, *n* One who sweeps the streets, a machine for sweeping the streets

**street-walker**, strēt'wak-er, *n* A common prostitute

**strength**, strength, *n* [*A Sax strengthu*, strength, fr *strang*, strong, comp length and low *Strango*] Property of being strong, that in virtue of which anything is strong muscular force or energy which an animal can exert, the quality of bodies by which they resist force applied without breaking or yielding solidity, toughness, tenacity, power or vigour of any kind, as of mind, memory, evidence, argument, affection, will, &c capacity, efficient force, power of resisting attacks, that on which confidence or reliance is placed, support, stay, force or power of expression vigour of language, vividness, intensity, intensity of some distinguishing or essential constituent, potency, as of wine, poison, &c force depending on motion, as of the wind, vehemence, force as measured or stated in figures amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like — *On* or upon the strength of, in reliance upon, on the faith of

**strengthen**, strength'en, *v* t. pret & pp strengthened, strength'end ppr strengthening, strength'en-ing [*Strengthen* and *-en*] To make strong or stronger, to add strength to, to confirm, to establish, to animate, to cause to increase in power, to increase in intensity — *v* i. To grow strong or stronger

**strengthened**, strength'en'ed, *n* One who or that which strengthens

**strengthening**, strength'en-ing, *p* a Increasing strength, invigorating

**strenuous**, stren'u-us, *a* [*L strenuus*, vigorous, strenuous, allied to *Gr strēns* strong, hard, *strōnos* strength] Eager and constant in action energetic, vigorous, zealous, ardent, earnest

**strenuously**, stren'u-us-ly, *adv* In a strenuous manner, ardently, vigorously, actively

**stress**, stres, *t* pret & pp stressed, stress, ppr stressing, stres'ing [*O Fr estreuer, estreuer* (*Fr drecer*), to straiten, to narrow, fr *L striclus*, pp of *stringo*, *strictum* I draw tight (whence *stringent*, *strait*) **STRICT**, **STRAIT**] To put in straits or difficulties, to distress, to subject to stress emphasis, or force — *n* Constraint, constraining or impelling force, pressure, urgency, force or violence as of weather weight, importance, or influence, attached or ascribed, accent or emphasis weight bearing upon some particular part of a structure, force exerted on bodies

**stretch**, strech, *v* t. pret & pp stretched, stretch, ppr stretching, stretch'ing [*A softened form fr A Sax streccan* to stretch — *O Fns strella*, *D strellm*, *G strelen*, *Sw struka*, *Dan strakle*, to stretch *Straight* is a derivative and *string strong* are perhaps connected.] To draw out tight to make tense, to draw out to greater length, to extend, spread, or expand in any direction, to stretchen, to push or reach, to extend or distend, to strain to exaggerate to extend too far, as a prerogative — *To stretch a point* Same as *To strain a point* — *v* i. To reach or extend, to be continuous to a greater or less distance to spread, to have elasticity so as to be extension without breaking, to attain greater length. — *n* Act of stretching or straining; reach, strain, extent of meaning, scope, utmost reach of power; an extended portion,

an expanse a continued period of action, a turn or spell

**stretcher**, stretch'er, *n* One who or that which stretches, an implement or contrivance for stretching things, as gloves, a flat board on which corpses are laid out, a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons, a board in a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.

**strew**, strē, *v* t. pret strewed, strōd or strōp, ppr strewd, strēm, strōdorstrōd, stron or strōn, ppr strewing, strōng or strōng [*A Sax streuian*, *D strooyen*, *Goth straujan*, *G streuen*, *Icel stria*, *Dan* and *Sw stro*, same roots as *strait*, *str*, *L sterno*, *stratum* (*E. stratus*), *Gr storenynmi*, *Str stri*, to strew.] To scatter or sprinkle, as loose, dry substances, to cover by scattering or being scattered, to besprinkle, to spread abroad.

**strike**, strīk, *n*, pl strike, strīk' [*L*] A term for fine streaks or thread like lines or markings seen on surfaces of minerals, plants, &c

**striate**, striated, strī'at, strī'at-ed, *a* [*L stratus* See prec.] Marked with striae

**striation**, strī'ā'shon, *n* The state of being striate, striate markings

**stricken**, strīk'n, pp of *strike* Struck, smitten, advanced in age

**strickle**, strīk'l, *n* [*From strike*] An instrument to strike to a level with the measure, an instrument for striking, &c

**strict**, strīkt, *a* [*L strictus*, pp of *stringo*, I draw tight, whence also *stringent*, *strait* **STRAIT**, **STRESS**] Tight tense, exact, careful accurate, rigorously nice, severe, rigorous as to rules, governed or governed by exact rules, observing exact rules characterized by rigour not mild or indulgent, definite as to terms, rigidly interpreted, not loose or vague

**strictly**, strīkt'ly, *adv* In a strict manner; with nice or rigorous accuracy, correctly, definitely, rigorously, severely, without remission or indulgence

**strictness**, strīkt'nes, *n* The state or quality of being strict, exactness, precision, severity, stringency

**stricture**, strīkt'ūr, *n* [*L stridura*, fr *strano*, *strictum*, I draw tight **STRICT**] A morbid or abnormal contraction of any canal or passage of the body, a clench of sharp criticism, a critical remark, animadversion, censure

**stride**, strīd, *v* t. pret strode, strōd pp stridden, strīd'n, ppr striding, strīd'ing [*A Sax strīdan*, to stride, to stride—*L G strīden* to stride, to stride, *G strāten* *Dan stride*, *Sw strida*, *Icel strīða*, to contend.] To walk or march with long steps, to stand with the feet far apart, to straddle — *v* t. To pass over at a step, to bestride — *n* A long step, a measured tread or gait, the space measured by the legs far apart

**strident**, strīd'ent, *a* [*L stridentis*, *stridentis*, pp of *strīdō*, to creak] Creaking, harsh, grating

**stridulation**, strīd-ū-lā'shon, *n* [*L stridulus* See next.] A small, harsh, creaking noise, as made by some insects

**stridulous**, strīd'ū-lus, *a* [*L stridulus*, creaking, fr *strīdō* to creak **STRIDENT**] Making a small creaking sound

**strife**, strīf, *n* [*O Fr estrif*, fr *Icel strīth*, strife, fr *strīða*, to contend, or fr *O Fr estriver*, to strive (*q v*)] Act of striving, struggle, exertion or contention for superiority, contest of emulation, angry contention, discord, contest, quarrel or war

**strigil**, strīj'l, *n* [*L strigula* fr *strano*, I graze I scrape.] An instrument used by the ancients for scraping the skin on taking a bath

**strike**, strīk, *v* t. pret struck, strūk; pp struck, strūk, and some imitations, strīk'n; ppr striking, strīk'ing [*A Sax strīcan*, to go rapidly, advance, press — *O Fns strīk*, *L G strīk*, *D strīglen*, *G strīcken*, *Icel strīpja*, to stroke, rub, strike &c. *rog L strango*, I strain, I touch lightly (*STRAIN*) *Stroke* is a derivative, and *streak strike* are







comp O Sw *strug*, a quarrel } To make violent muscular efforts, to use great efforts or exertions, to labour hard, to strive, to contend. — n. A violent effort of the body, forcible effort of any kind, effort to get on in the world, contest, contention, strife, a contortion in bodily distress

**struggler**, *strug'ler*, n. One who struggles  
**strum**, *strum*, r. i. pret & pp *strummed*, *strum'd*, ppr *strumming*, *strum'ing* [An imitative word.] To play musically and unmusically on a stringed instrument, to thrum — v. t. To play on unskillfully or noisily

**struma**, *stro'ma*, n. pl *strumae*, *stro'me* [L, fr *struo*, I build.] A scrofulous swelling or tumour, scrofula  
**strumose**, *strum'os*, a. Scrofulous  
**strumpet**, *strum'pet*, n. [Orig doubtful] perhaps fr O Fr *strupe*, *stuppe*, L *stuprum*, fornication, debauchery } A prostitute a harlot

**strung**, *strung*, pret of *string*  
**strut**, *strut*, v. i. pret & pp *strutted*, *strut'ed*, ppr *strutting*, *strut'ing* [Formerly also *strout* *strout*, to swell or bulge, to strut, akin Dan *strutte*, to strut, to stick out, L G *strut*, sticking out, G *strotzen*, to swell, to seem ] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head, to walk with affected dignity — n. A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect, affectation of dignity in walking } strengthening piece diagonally placed in a structure or framework, a brace, a stretching piece

**strutter**, *strut'er*, n. One who struts  
**strychnia**, *stry'chnine*, *stry'ni*, a. *stry'ni*, n. [From Gr *strychnos*, a plant of the nightshade order.] A vegetable alkaloid obtained especially from the seeds of nux-  
**strymone**, a most energetic poison, yet in very small doses used as a medicine  
**strychnic**, *stry'nik*, a. Pertaining to strychnine

**stubb**, *stub*, n. [A Sax *stubb*, a stub = Icel *stubb*, *stubb*, *stobbi*, a stump Dan *stubb*, *stump*, *stubble*, L G *stuppe*, D *stobbe* a stump, *stump*, *s'ubborn* are akin.] The stump of a tree, a stump or remaining part of anything, as a pencil — v. t. pret & pp *stubb'd*, *stubb'd*, ppr *stubbing*, *stubb'ing*. To grub up by the root, to uproot

**stubb'd**, *stubb'd* or *stubb'd*, a. [See prec.] Short and thick stubby, blunt obtuse  
**stubble**, *stub'l*, n. [From O Fr *estouble*, *estuble*, *stuble*, fr L L *stipula* for *stipula*, a straw (whence *stipule*), dim of L *stipes*, a stem.] The small stumps of a grain crop left in the ground after reaping; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle  
**stubbled**, *stubb'l'd*, a. Covered with stubble  
**stubble-fed**, *stubb'l'd*, a. Fed on the natural grass that grows among stubble

**stubble-geese**, *stubb'l-gos*, n. A goose fed among stubble

**stubbly**, *stub'l*, a. Covered with stubble, resembling stubble, short and stiff

**stubborn**, *stub'orn*, a. [Lit like a *stub*, blackish obstinate, from *stub*, A Sax *stubb*, with A Sax *ad* term -*orn* (as in *ator*, *bitter*) and -*n* added.] Not to be moved or persuaded by reason, obstinate, often perversely or unreasonably so, persevering, persisting, steady constant, inflexible refractory, not easily melted or worked, intractable

**stubbornly**, *stub'orn-ly*, adv. In a stubborn manner, obstinately, inflexibly

**stubbornness**, *stub'orn-ness*, n. Quality of being stubborn, perverse obstinacy, contumacious refractoriness

**stubble**, *stub'l*, [Stub and -*n*] Abound in; with stubs short and thick

**stucco**, *stuck'oo*, n. [It. *stucco* = Sp *estuco*, Fr *stuc*, fr O G *stuccu*, crust a piece = G *stuck* a piece, akin *stuck*] A fine plaster, used for internal decorations of rooms as cornices, mouldings &c. work made of stucco, also a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum — v. t. pret & pp *stucc'd*, *stucc'd*, ppr *stuccing*, *stucc'ing*. To overlay with fine plaster or stucco

**stuck-up**, *stuck'up*, a. Giving one's self airs of importance or superiority, proud, pompous [Colloq]

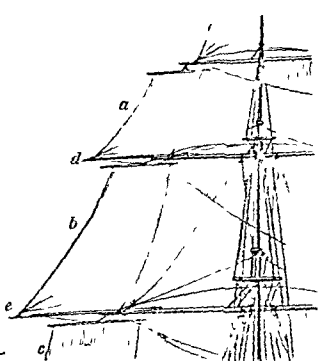
**stud**, *stud*, n. [A Sax *studu*, a prop, a stud = Icel *stod* (stock), Dan *stod*, D *stut*, a prop, support, akin G *stutzen*, to support.] A post, a supporting beam, a prop, a nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament, an ornamental knob, an ornamental button for a shirt — v. t. pret & pp *stud'd*, *stud'ed*, ppr *studying*, *stud'ing*. To adorn with studs or knobs, to set thickly, as with studs

**stud**, *stud*, n. [A Sax *stod*, a stud (whence *stodhorse*, 'stud horse' a stallion) = Icel *stod*, Dan *stod*, a stud, akin *stede*, G *stute*, mare, ultimately fr root of *stall*, *stall*] A collection of breeding horses and mares, a person's horses collectively

**stud-book**, *stud'buk*, n. A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle

**studded**, *stud'ed*, p. a. Set with studs, thickly set or sprinkled

**studding-sail**, *stud'ing sail*, n. [From *stud*, a support, or altered from *steadying*-



Studding sails

a, Royal studding sail b, Top-mallant stud ding sail c Topmast studding sail d, e, Stud ding sail booms

sail.] A sail set on the outer edge of any of the principal sails during a light wind

**student**, *stu'dent*, n. [L *studens* *studens* ti, ppr of *studio* I study (q. v.)] A person engaged in studying or learning from books, or attending some educational institution, a person engaged in studying anything ascholar a man devoted to books, a bookish man

**studentship**, *stu'dent-ship*, n. The state of being a student

**stud-horse**, *stud'hors*, n. A breeding horse

**studied**, *stud'ed*, p. a. Made the object of study, qualified by study, viewed deliberately planned or intended premeditated

**studiedly**, *stud'id-ly*, adv. In a studied manner

**studier**, *stu'di-er*, n. One who studies

**studio**, *stu'di-oo* (It, fr L *studium*, study (q. v.)] The work place of a painter or sculptor

**studious**, *stu'di-us*, a. [Fr *studieux* L *studiosus*, fr *studium*, study (q. v.)] Given to study, fond of study or learning, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, mindful, earnest, thoughtful, attentive, careful, deliberate, studied

**studiously**, *stu'di-ous-ly*, adv. In a studious manner, diligently, carefully, attentively

**studiousness**, *stu'di-us-ness*, n. The quality of being studious

**study**, *stu'di*, n. pl *studies* *stu'diz*, [L *studium*, a. n. study, fr *studeo*, I study, am eager, zealous, I bend also *studium*] L ar

nest endeavour, diligence, application of mind for the purpose of learning what is not before known, effort to understand facts and increase knowledge, a branch of learning studied subject which one studies, learned pursuit, an apartment devoted to study, a private room for reading or writing, a fit of thought, a reverie, in the *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works — v. i. pret & pp *studied*, *stud'id*, ppr *studying*, *stud'ing*. To apply the mind to books or learning, to dwell in thought, to ponder, to be zealous, to deliberate, to muse — v. t. To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning, to consider attentively, to examine closely, to investigate to con over or com-  
to memory to have careful regard to, to be solicitous for the good of

**stuff**, *stuff*, n. [O Fr *estoffe* (Fr *stoff*), stuff, material, fr L *stuppe* tow *Stor*] Substance or matter, indefinitely, the matter of which anything is formed, materials, essence, elemental part, cloth, fabrics of the loom, especially, a woollen fabric of light character, furniture, goods, foolish language or notions, trash — v. t. pret & pp *stuffed*, *stuff'd*, ppr *stuffing*, *stuff'ing* [From the noun, but the meaning corresponds rather with G *stopfen* to stuff or cram, E. to stop up which has the same origin.] To fill by packing something into to pack to cram, to thrust in, to fill by being put into anything, to fill, crowd, or overload, generally to fill, as meat with seasoning to fill, as the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving the form, to form by filling — v. i. To cram, to feed gluttonously

**stuffer**, *stuff'er*, n. One who stuffs, one who stuffs the skins of animals to preserve them as specimens

**stuffy**, *stuff'y*, a. The state of being stuffy, closeness, mustiness

**stuffing**, *stuff'ing*, n. That which is used to stuff anything, material stuffed into any object, as a cushion, some kind of substance put into the interior of a cooked fowl or otherwise used as an accompaniment in cooking

**stuffing-box**, *stuff'ing box*, n. A close box packed with some kind of material through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint

**stuffy**, *stuff'y*, a. [Comp O Fr *estouffier*, to stuff, fr *estoffe*, stuff *STUFF*] Difficult to breathe in, close stuffing said of a room

**stultification**, *stult'i-fi'ca'shon*, n. Act of stultifying or making foolish

**stultifier**, *stult'i-fi-er*, n. One who stultifies

**stultify**, *stult'i-fi*, v. i. pret & pp *stultified*, *stult'i-fid*, ppr *stultifying*, *stult'i-fing* [From L *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, I make *STOLID*] To prove foolish or void of understanding, to cause to seem absurd, to make a fool of

**stumble**, *stum'bl*, v. i. pret & pp *stumbled*, *stum'bl'd*, ppr *stumbling*, *stum'bling* [Formerly *stomble*, *stomel*, same as D *stommelen*, to hustle, Prov L *stammer*, Icel *stamma*, to stumble, N *stumble*, to totter, L G *stumpeln* to walk heavily.] To trip in walking or running, to make a false step, to walk unsteadily, to stagger; to find difficulties to fall into evil or error, to err, to strike or light by chance (with *on* or *upon*) — v. t. To cause to stumble, to puzzle — n. The act of stumbling, a trip in walking or running, a blunder

**stumbler**, *stum'bler*, n. One that stumbles

**stumbling-block**, *stum'bling-block*, n. Any cause of stumbling, that which causes to err used figuratively

**stump**, *stump*, n. [Apparently a nasalized form corresponding to *stob* and = Dan and Sw *stump* Icel *stump*, r. D *stump* G *stumpf* a stump comp Lr *stump*, a post, *Stump*] The part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is lost or destroyed, a worn-down tooth, one







**suaivity**, swa'vi-ti, n. [Fr *suaivie* L. *sua-ritas*, fr *suaus*, sweet. **SUAVE**] The state or quality of being suave, graciousness of manner or address, agreeableness, blandness, urbanity

**sub**, sub, n. A colloquial contraction for *subordinate*, an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

**subacid**, sub-as'id, a [Sub, slightly] Acid in a small degree, moderately acid or sour

**subacid**, sub-ak'id, a [Sub, slightly] Moderately pungent or acid

**subacute**, sub-a-küt', a [Sub, slightly] Acute in a slight, inferior, or moderate degree

**subaerial**, sub-ä't'i-al, a [Sub, under] Under the air or sky, in *grol* taking place on the earth's surface under the open air

**subalpine**, sub-al-pin, a [Sub, under] Belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the alpine

**subaltern**, sub-al'tern or sub-al'tern, a [L. *subalternus*, subordinate—sub, under, alter, another] Holding an inferior or subordinate position, below the rank of a captain in the army —n A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain

**subaqueate**, sub-aqueous, sub-a-kwa'tik, sub-ak'wë-us, a [L. sub, under, and aqua, water] Being under water in *grol* formed under water, deposited under water

**subarborescent**, sub-ar'bor-es'ent, a [Sub, slightly] Having a somewhat arborescent or tree-like aspect

**subarctic**, sub-ar-ktik, a [Sub, slightly] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic, approximately arctic

**subaxillary**, sub-ak-sil-la-n, a [L. sub, under, and axilla, the armpit] Under the armpit, under the cavity of the wing, in bot placed under the axil

**subclass**, sub'klas, n. [L. sub, under] A subdivision of a class

**subclavian**, sub-kla'vi-an, a [L. sub, under, and clavic, a key, used in sense of cl. line the collar-bone] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone

**subcommittee**, sub-kom-mit'ee, n. [Sub, under] An under committee, a part or division of a committee

**subcontract**, sub'kon-trakt, n. [Sub, under] A contract under a previous contract

**subcontrary**, sub-kon'tra-n, a [Sub, slightly] Contrary in an inferior degree, in *geom* applied to two similar triangles that have a common angle at their vertex, but their bases not parallel nor coincident, in *logic*, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other

**subcostal**, sub-kos'tal, a [L. sub, under, and costa, a rib] Situated under or between the ribs

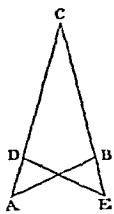
**subcutaneous**, sub-kü-subcontrary Tri-ä'nt'us, a [L. sub, under, angles a cut, a cut skin] Situated immediately under the skin—Subcutaneous syringe, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin

**subdeacon**, sub-dë-kan, n. [Sub, under] An under-deacon or deacon's assistant in the Roman Catholic Church

**subdeaconry**, subdeaconship, sub'dë-kan-ri, sub'dë-kan-ship, n. The office of subdeacon

**subdean**, sub-dë-n, n. [Sub, under] An under-dean, a dean's substitute or assistant

**subdivide**, sub-di-vi'd, v. t. pret & pp subdivided, sub-di-vi'd'ed, ppr subdividing, sub-di-vi'd'ing, [L. sub, under, and divido, I divide] To divide into lower or smaller parts, to divide part of into more parts, to part into smaller divisions —v. i. To be subdivided, to separate, to go apart into subdivisions



**subdivisible**, sub-di-vi-z'i-bl, a Susceptible of subdivision

**subdivision**, sub-di-vi'zhon, n. [Fr *subdivision*, L. L. *subdivisus*] Act of subdividing, the part of a thing made by subdividing, the part of a larger part

**subdominant**, sub-dom'in-ant, n. [Sub, under] The fourth note of the diatonic scale, lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale

**subduable**, sub-dü'a-bl, a That may be subdued

**subdual**, sub-dü'al, n. [Subdue and -al] Act of subduing

**subduce**, sub-düs', sub-dük't', v. t. pret & pp subduced, subduced, sub-dük't', sub-dük't'ed, ppr subducing, subducing, sub-düs'ing, sub-dük't'ing [L. subduco subducere—sub, under, and duco, I draw, I lead] To withdraw to take away, to subtract by arithmetical operation

**subduction**, sub-dük'sh'on, n. The act of subducing, subtraction

**subdue**, sub-dü', v. t. pret & pp subduced, sub-dük't', ppr subducing, sub-düs'ing [Ultimately fr L. *subducere*—sub, under, and duco, I lead. **DUCE**] To subjugate to conquer and bring into permanent subjection, to reduce under dominion to overpower so as to disable from further resistance, to tame, to render submissive, to reduce to mildness to conquer by persuasion or other mild means, to gain entire sway over to overcome, to captivate, as by charms to soften, to melt, to reduce to tenderness, to overpower and destroy the force of to tone down, to break as land.

**subdued**, sub-düd', p. a Toned down, reduced in intensity, lowered in tone, the opposite of loud

**subducer**, sub-dü'er, n. One who or that which subdues

**sub-editor**, sub-ed'it-or, n. [Sub, under] An under or assistant editor, an assistant to a principal editor

**subepidermal**, sub-epi-der'mal, a [Sub, under] Lying immediately under the epidermis

**suberuous**, suberuous, suberuous, sü-ber'us, sü-ber'us, a [L. suber, cork.] Of the nature of cork

**suberic**, sü-ber'ik, a Pertaining to cork

**subfamily**, subfam'i-li, n. [Sub, under] A subdivision of a family, as of animals or plants, a subordinate family

**subfeudatory**, sub-fë-dä-tö-r, n. [Sub, under] One who held a fief under a feudatory of the crown or other superior

**subgeneric**, sub-je-ne'r-ik, a [See next] Pertaining to a subgenus

**subgenus**, sub'je nus, n, pl. subgenera, sub'jen-er-a, a [Sub, under] A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species

**subglobular**, sub-glob'ü-ler, a [Sub, slightly] Having a form approaching to globular

**subinfundation**, sub-in'fü dä'sh'on, n. [Sub, under] A subordinate infundation, the enfeoffment of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief

**subincent**, sub'i'sent, a [L. subincent, subincent, ppr of subincent—sub, under, and incent, I lie (as in adjacent circumspat)] Lying under or below, lying under or covered by others

**subject**, sub'jekt, a [L. subiectus pp of subijicio, I place under, whence subiectus a subject or inferior subiectum, a subject spoken of fr a b, under, and jacio, I throw (whence object ejet, v. t. & c.) **JET**] Being under the power and dominion of another, ruled by another, liable, from extraneous or inherent causes, exposed, obedient, submissive —n One who is under the dominion of another, one who lives under and owes allegiance to a ruler or government, a person or thing as the recipient of certain treatment, that which is treated or operated on a dead body for the purposes of dissection that which is spoken of, thought of, treated or handled, matter dealt with; theme of discourse, in

logic, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied, in *gram* that which is spoken of the nominative of a verb, in *philos* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker, the thinking agent or principle, in *music*, the principal theme of a movement in *art*, the incident chosen by the artist, the design of a composition or picture —v. t. sub-jekt', pret & pp subjected, sub-jekt'ed, ppr subjecting, sub-jekt'ing To bring under the power or dominion of, to subdue, to expose, to make liable, to cause to undergo to expose as in chemical or other operations with to following in all senses

**subjection**, sub-jekt'sh'on n. [L. *subiectio*] Act of subjecting or subduing, subjugation, state of being under the power control, or government of another—enthralment

**subjective**, sub-jekt'iv, a [L. *subiectivus*] Relating to the subject, relating to that of which the mind is the subject—belonging to ourselves, the conscious subject, characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or user

**subjectively**, sub-jekt'iv-li, adv. In a subjective manner, as existing in thought or in the mind

**subjectivity**, sub-jekt'iv-ti, n. State or quality of being subjective, the state of having existence in the mind the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist

**subject-in-iter**, sub-jekt-mat-er, n. The matter or theme presented for consideration

**subjoin**, sub-join', v. t. pret & pp subjoined, sub-join'd' ppr subjoining, sub-join'ing [O Fr *subjoindre*, L. *subiungere*—sub, under or near, and jungo, I join] To add at the end, to add after something else has been said or written to affix to annex, to attach

**subjoinder**, sub-join'd'er, n. A rejoinder

**subjugate**, sub-ju-gät, v. t. pret & pp subjugated, sub-ju-gät'ed, ppr subjugating, sub-ju-gät'ing [L. *subjugare*, *subjugatum*—sub, under, and jugum, a yoke JOIN, YOKER.] To subdue and bring under power or dominion to conquer and compel to submit

**subjugation**, sub-ju-gä'sh'on, n. Act of subjugating or subduing subjugation

**subjugator**, sub-ju-gät-or, n. One who subjugates

**subjunctive**, sub-jung'tiv, a [L. *subjunctivus*, fr *subjungo*, *subjungum*—sub, under near, and jungo, I join] In *gram* a mood of verbs that expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency and is generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction —n The subjunctive mood

**subkingdom**, sub'king-doom, n. [Sub, under] One of the great primary groups into which the animal or vegetable kingdom is divided

**sublease**, sub-lës, n. [Sub, under] An under lease, a lease granted to a sub-tenant

**sublessee**, sub-lës-ëe, n. [Sub, under] The receiver or holder of a sublease

**sublet**, sub-lët', v. t. pret & pp sublet, sub-lët' ppr subletting, sub-lët'ing [Sub, under] To underlet to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the sublet

**sublimable**, sub-il'ma-bl, a Capable of being sublimated

**sublimated**, sub'il-mät, v. t. pret & pp sublimated, sub-il-mät'ed, ppr sublimating, sub-il-mät'ing [L. *sublimo*, *sublimatum* fr *sublimis*, sublime **SUBLIME**] To raise by heat into vapour, as a solid substance which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state, fig to refine and exalt, to elevate or purify —n The product of sublimation

**sublimation**, sub-il-mä'sh'on, n. [L. *sublimatio*] The operation of sublimating; the process by which a solid substance is brought into the state of vapour by heat, and condensed again into a solid by cold, exaltation, elevation, a highly refined product or result

**sublimatory**, sub'il-mä-tö-r, n. [Sublimare and -ory] A receding sublimation

—a Employed or used in sublimation































the place of, usually by stratagem, to oust in favour of one's self

**supplantation**, sup-plan tă'shon, *n* The act of supplanting

**supplanter**, sup-plan'ter, *n* One who supplants

**supple**, sup'l, *a* [Fr *supple*, fr *L* *supplex*, suppliant, lit bending—*sub* under, and *plio*, I fold] **SUPPLI-CATE**] Plant flexible easily bent, compliant, yielding, not obtinate capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose, flattering, fawning, adapting one's self to the humour of others—*v t* pret & *pp* *supplied*, sup'l'd, *ppr* *sup-pling*, sup-ling To make supply or plant, to render flexible, to make compliant or yielding—*v i* To become soft and pliant

**supple-jack**, sup'l-jak, *n* A popular name for various strong climbing and climbing shrubs, some under the name of *supple-jacks*

**supplementary**, sup'ple-men't, *n* [Fr *supplementum*, fr *supplere* I fill up, I make full—*sub*, and *pleo*, I fill]

**SUPPLY** I An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete, especially matter added to make a book more complete, an appendix, the quantity by which an acre or an angle falls short of 180—*v t* pret & *pp* *supplied*, sup'l'd, *ppr* *sup-plementing*, sup-ple-men'ting To increase or complete by a supplement

**supplemental**, sup-ple-men'tal, *a* Of the nature of a supplement, serving to supplement additional

**suppleness**, sup'ples, *n* Quality of being supple or easily bent, pliancy, flexibility, readiness of compliance, facility

**suppletory**, sup'ple-to-ri, *a* [From *L* *supplicio*, as in *supplement*] Supplying deficiencies supplemental

**suppliance**, sup'pli-ans, *n* [Suppliant and -ce] The act of supplicating, supplication, entreaty

**suppliant**, sup'li-ant, *a* [Fr *suppliant*, *ppr* of *supplere*, to entreat, fr *L* *supplicare*, to supplicate (with ear)] Supplicating earnestly, beseeching expressively of supplication—*n* A suppliant a humble petitioner—**suppliantly**, sup'li-ant-li, *adv* In a suppliant manner

**supplicant**, sup'li-kant, *a* [L *supplicans*, *supplicantis* *ppr* of *supplicare*, I supplicate. See next.] Supplicating, entreating, asking submissively—*n* One who supplicates or entreats a suppliant, an earnest or humble petitioner

**supplicate**, sup'li-kăt, *v t* pret & *pp* *suppliated*, sup'li-kăt-ed, *ppr* *supplicating*, sup'li-kăt-ing [L *supplicare*, supplicatum, to supplicate, fr *supplicare*, supplicis, suppliant, lit bending under (whence *supple*)—*sub*, under, and *plio*, I fold] **PRY**, & *c*]

To beg humbly for, to entreat, beseech, or implore, to seek by earnest prayer, to address in prayer, to petition humbly or earnestly—*v i* To ask anything with earnestness and submission, to beg, to petition, to beseech

**supplication**, sup'li-kăt'shon, *n* [Fr *supplication*, L *supplicatio*] Act of supplicating, humble and earnest prayer in worship, an earnest request, a petition a solicitation

**supplicatory**, sup'li-kăt-to-ri, *a* Containing supplication suppliant

**supplier**, sup-pli-er, *n* One who supplies

**supply**, sup-pli, *v t* pret & *pp* *supplied*, sup-pli'd, *ppr* *supplying* sup-pli'ing [Fr *supplier*, to supply, fr *L* *supplere*, to fill up, make full supply—*sub*, under, and *pleo*, I fill (see also in *supplement*, *accomplish*, *complete*, *deplete*, *expletive*, *replete*, & *c*)]

**PLENTY**] To furnish, to supply with what is wanted to provide for supply a person with a thing, to afford or furnish a sufficiency

for, to satisfy, to grant, afford, or furnish, to serve instead of, to take the place of—*n* The act of supplying, a quantity supplied, a stock, a store, *pl* stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people money provided by a legislature to meet the expenses of government, the extent to which goods or products exist to meet the demand

**SUPPORT**, sup-pört, *v t* pret & *pp* *supported*, sup-pört'ed, *ppr* *supporting* sup-pört'ing [Fr *supporter*, to support, bear endure, & *r* *L* *supportare*, to convey, carry—*sub*, under, and *porto*, I carry (as in *export*, *import*, *report*, & *c*)] **PORT**, to carry.] To rest under and bear the weight of, to sustain, bear up, uphold, prop up, to keep from falling or sinking, to endure without being overcome, to put up with, to tolerate, to undergo, to uphold by aid or encourage-

ment, to further second, aid, help, assist, to keep from sinking, falling, or declining, to represent in acting on the stage, to act, to supply funds for or the means of continuing to be able to carry on or continue to maintain or keep in action, to provide for, to keep up by nutriment to sustain, as life or combustion, to make good or substantiate to second, as a proposal or motion at a meeting—*n* The act of supporting what serves to support or aids in any way, that which upholds or keeps from falling a base, support foundation, or the like, sustenance or what maintains life maintenance, livelihood, one who furnishes another's livelihood the act of assisting, maintaining, vindicating, & aid, help, succour, assistance

**supportable**, sup-pört'a-bl, *a* That may be supported, that may be tolerated, borne, or endured, endurable, bearable

**supportableness**, sup-pört'a-bl-nes, *n* The state of being supportable

**supportably**, sup-pört'a-bl, *adv* In a supportable manner, endurably

**supporter**, sup-pört'er, *n* One who or that which supports, a defender, advocate, vindicator, adherent, partisan, one who accompanies and aids another, that which upholds or keeps up, a prop, a pillar, a stay, & *c*, in *her* a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it

**supportable**, sup-pört'a-bl, *a* That may be supposed or imagined to be or exist

**supposal**, sup-pö-z'al, *n* [Suppose and -al] A supposition

**suppose**, sup-pöz, *v t* pret & *pp* *supposed*, sup-pöz'ed, *ppr* *supposing*, sup-pöz'ing [Fr *supposer*—*sup* for *sub* under, and *poser*, to place, like *compose*, *repose*, & *c*, the meaning being fr *L* *suppono*, *supponitum* **POS**] To lay down, put forward, or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument, illustration or exposition, to assume hypothetically, to take for granted, to imagine, to think to be the case, to opine, to require to exist or be true to imply to involve or necessitate—*v i* To make or form a supposition, to think, to imagine

**supposer**, sup-pöz'er, *n* One who supposes

**supposition**, sup-pöz'ishon, *n* [L *suppositio* fr *suppono*, *supponitum* **SUP** *POS* & *c*] The act of supposing, a hypothetical inference, a hypothesis, what is assumed hypothetically, an assumption, a conjecture, a surmise, a guess

**suppositional**, sup-pöz'ishon'ul, *a* Based on supposition hypothetical

**suppositions**, sup-pöz'ishon'ul, *n* [L *suppositivus* fr *suppono*, *supponitum*, I set or place under I substitute—*sub* under and *pono*, *positum* I place] **POSITION**] Substituted, put by track in the place belonging to another, not genuine, spurious, counterfeit

**suppositiously**, sup-pöz'ishon'ul, *adv* In a supposititious manner spuriouly

**suppress**, sup-pres, *v t* pret & *pp* *suppressed*, sup-pres'ed, *ppr* *suppressing* sup-pres'ing [From *L* *suppressus*, *pp* of *supprimere*, to suppress, *supprimere* *pp* of *supprimere*, to put down, to overpower and crush, to quell, to end by force as a not,

to restrain from utterance, or vent, to check or keep in, to conceal, not to tell or reveal, to stifle, to keep from becoming public, to smother, to obstruct or stop, as discharges from the body

**suppressible**, sup-pres'ib-l, *a* Capable of being suppressed

**suppression**, sup-pres'hon, *n* [Fr *suppression*, L *suppressio*] Act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure, concealment, a keeping back from public notice the stoppage or morbid retention of discharges, omission or ellipsis, as of words or letters

**suppressive**, sup-pres'iv, *a* [Suppress and -ive] Suppressing or tending to suppress

**suppressor**, sup-pres'or, *n* One who suppresses

**suppurate**, sup-pü-rät, *v t* pret & *pp* *suppurated*, sup-pü-rät'ed, *ppr* *suppurating*, sup-pü-rät'ing [L *suppurare*, *suppuratum*—*sub*, under, and *pus*, *purus*, pus] To form or generate pus or matter, to gather pus, to fester

**suppuration**, sup-pü-rät'shon, *n* [Fr *suppuration*, L *suppuratio*] The process or state of suppurating or producing pus, as in a wound or abscess

**suppurative**, sup-pü-rät-iv, *a* [Suppurate and -ive] Tending to suppurate, promoting suppurating *n* A medicine that promotes suppurating

**supraclavicular**, sü-pra-kla-rik'ü-lar, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *clavicle*] Situated above the clavicle or collar-bone

**supracostal**, sü-pra-kos'tal, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *costa*, a rib] Lying above or upon the ribs

**supramaxillary**, sü-pra-maks'il-la-ri, *a* [L *supra*, above, *maxilla*, jaw] Pertaining to the upper jaw—*n* The upper jaw bone or part forming most of the upper jaw

**supramundane**, sü-pra-mün'dän, *a* [L *supra*, above, and *mundus*, the world] **MUNDANE**] Being or situated above the world, or above our system, celestial

**supraorbital**, sü-pra-or-bit'al, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *orbit*] Being above the orbit of the eye

**suprarenal**, sü-pra-rē-nal, *a* [L *supra*, above, and *renes*, the kidneys] Situated above the kidneys

**suprascapular**, sü-pra-skä-pü-lar, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *scapula*] Being above the scapula

**supraspinal**, sü-pra-spī-nal, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *spine*] Situated above the spine or backbone, dorsal

**supremacy**, sü-prem'ä-si, *n* [Fr *supremacie*] State or character of being supreme, highest authority or power, supreme authority in ecclesiastical affairs, which may be either papal or regal—Oath of supremacy, in Great Britain formerly an oath denying the supremacy of the pope

**supreme**, sü-prēm, *a* [L *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high, higher, fr *super*, above] **STYER**] Highest in authority, holding the highest place in government or power, highest, greatest or most excellent

**supremely**, sü-prēm'ly, *adv* In a supreme manner or degree, in the highest degree, to the utmost extent

**sural**, sü'al, *n* [From *L* *sura*, the calf of the leg] Pertaining to the calf of the leg

**surbase**, sü-rä-sis, *n* [Fr *surbase*, prefix *sur*, fr *L* *super*, above, and *base*, base] A cornice or series of mouldings on the top of a base, as of a pedestal

**surcease**, sü-rä-sis, *v t* pret & *pp* *surceased*, sü-rä-sis'ed, *ppr* *surceasing* [Formerly *surcease*, *surcease* fr *Fr* *surcease*, *pp* of *surcease*, to intermit or leave off (= *L* *supercedere*, fr prefix *sur*, *L* *super*, over and *cedere*, I cede to sit, the cello being influenced by *cease*] To cease to leave off, to stop—*n* Cessation, stop [Poetical.]







**surrender**, ser-ren'der, *v t* pret & pp surrendered, ser-ren'der'd, *pp* surrendering, ser-ren'der-ing [Fr *surrendre*—*sur* (=L *super*), over, and *rendre*, to render RENDRE.] To give, render, or deliver up, to yield to the power of another, to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand, to resign in favour of another, to cease to claim or use, to relinquish, *ref* to yield to any influence, passion or power [to surrender one's *sc*, to give]—*v i* To yield, to give up one's self into the power of another—*n* Act of surrendering, yielding, or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another, a yielding or giving up

**sur-reptitious**, ser-rep-tish-us, *a* [L *sur-reptitius*, *subreptitius*, fr *surripio*, *surrip-tus*—*sub*, under, and *rapio*, I seize (whence *rapture*), or *sub*, and *repto*, I creep (whence *reptile*)] Done by stealth or without proper authority, made or introduced fraudulently, clandestine, underhand

**sur-reptitious**, ser-rep-tish-us, *adv* In a surreptitious manner, in an underhand way, fraudulently

**surrogate**, su-rō-gāt, *n* [L *surrogatus* substituted, pp of *surrogo*, *surrogatum*, I put in another's place—*sub*, under, and *rogo*, I ask. ROGATO.] A deputy, a substitute, the deputy of a bishop or his chancellor

**surround** ser-round', *v t* pret & pp surrounded, ser-round'ed, *pp* surrounding, ser-round-ing [O Fr *surround*, *surround*, L *super*, above, and *circū*, fr prefix *sur*, super, over, and *L undā*, a wave (as in *abound*) the word has been influenced by *round*] To be, or to be set, placed, or stationed round about, to inclose on all sides, to encompass, to encircle, to invest, to fence about

**surrounding**, ser-round'ing, *n* One of those things that surround or environ, an environment generally in plural

**sur-tan**, sēr-tān, *n* [Prefix *sur*, above, and *tān*] A tax heightened for a particular purpose, an extra tax

**sur-tout**, ser-tōt, *n* [Fr *sur-tout*, lit an overall—*sur*=L *super*, over, and *tout*=L *totus*, whole, whence *total*] Originally a man's overcoat now an upper coat with long wide skirts, a frock-coat

**surveillance**, ser-vā'lyāns, *n* [Fr, fr *surveiller*, to watch over, fr *sur*, L *super*, over, and *reiller*, L *regulare*, to watch VIGILANT.] A keeping watch over superintendence, oversight, watch of a person of bad character

**survey**, ser-vā', *v t* pret & pp surveyed ser-vā'd, *pp* surveying, ser-vā'ing [O Fr *surveier*, *surveier*—*sur* (L *super*), over, and *veier*, *voir* (Fr *voir*), L *videre*, to see VISION.] To oversee, to overlook, to inspect or take a view of, to view with attention, as from a high place, to scrutinize, to examine, to inspect for business or other purposes, to measure and value, as land, buildings &c., to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features &c., of by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry, to ascertain all important facts regarding the extent features, or condition of—*n* ser-vā' or ser-vā' A general view, a look at or over, an attentive view investigation, examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c., the determination of dimensions, boundaries, and other topographical particulars of some part of the earth's surface the plan or account drawn up of such particulars

**surveying**, ser-vā'ing, *n* The act or art of carrying on a survey, the art or practice of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their boundaries, divisions features, &c.

**surveyor**, ser-vā'or, *n* One who surveys, an overseer, one who examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition quantity, or quality of anything, one who practises the art of surveying portions of the earth's surface.

**surveyorship**, ser-vā'or-ship, *n* The office of a surveyor

**survival**, ser-vī-vā', *n* [Survive and -al] A surviving or outliving, a living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event, some habit, usage, or belief descending from past times and existing merely from custom

**survive**, ser-vī-v', *v t* pret & pp survived, ser-vī-v'd, *pp* surviving, ser-vī-v'ing [Fr *survivre*, fr L *super*, over, to outlive—*super*, over, beyond, and *vivo*, *victum*, I live] *v t* To outlive, to live beyond the life of, or beyond the continuance of, to outlast, to continue to exist longer than—*v i* To remain alive, to live after the death of another or after anything else

**survivor**, ser-vī-v'or, *n* One who survives or outlives another, or lives after some event the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything

**survivorship**, ser-vī-v'or-ship, *n* State of being a survivor, state of outliving another

**susceptibility**, sus-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n* pl

**susceptibilities**, sus-sep'ti-bil'i-tiz, [Fr *susceptibilis*] Quality of being susceptible, quality of admitting or receiving some change, affection, or passion, capability, sensibility, emotion, sensitiveness

**susceptible**, sus-sep'ti-bil, *a* [Fr *suscep-tibilis*, fr L *suscipio*, *suscipium*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *capio*, I take CAPABLE.] Capable of admitting any change, affection, or influence, that may be acted on or affected in any way, capable of emotional impression, impressible, sensitive, readily impressed

**susceptibly**, sus-sep'ti-bil, *adv* In a susceptible manner

**susceptive**, sus-sep'tiv, *a* [SUSCEPTIBLE] Susceptible, capable of admitting, readily admitting

**susceptiveness**, sus-sep-tiv-ness, *n* Susceptibility

**susceptient**, sus-sep'ti-ent, *n* [L *sus-cipiens*, -entis, pp of *suscipio* SUSCEPTIBLE.] One who receives or admits

**suspect**, sus-pekt', *v t* pret & pp suspected, sus-pekt'ed, *pp* suspecting, sus-pekt'ing [Fr *suspecter*, fr L *suspicare* fr *suspicio*, *suspexit*, I suspect—*sus* for *sub*, under and *specio*, I look. SPECIES.] To have some belief or fear of the existence of, to imagine as probably existing, to mistrust, to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight or no direct evidence to hold to be uncertain, to doubt

—*v i* To have suspicion, to imagine guilt

**suspected**, sus-pekt'ed, *n* One suspected of a crime, offence or the like

**suspectless**, sus-pekt-less, *a* Not suspecting, not suspected or mistrusted

**suspend**, sus-pend', *v t* pret. & pp suspended, sus-pend'ed, *pp* suspending, sus-pend'ing [Fr *suspendere*, L *suspendere*, to suspend or hang up—*sub*, under, and *pendo*, I hang PENDANT.] To hang up, to make to hang, to hang, to attach to something above, to make to depend, to cause to cease for a time to interrupt temporarily, to intermit, to hold in a state undetermined to

debar temporarily from some privilege or office or place held, to stay, to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect—To suspend payment, to publicly stop paying debts from being insolvent

**suspender**, sus-pend'er, *n* One who suspends, a strap worn for holding up trousers, braces

**suspense**, sus-pens', *n* [Fr *suspensio* fr L *suspensus*, suspended, pp of *suspendo*, I suspend (q v)] State of being in uncertainty, state of doubt with some apprehension or anxiety, indeterminacy, indecision, doubt cessation for a time

**suspensibility**, sus-pens-i-bil, *n* Capability of being suspended, or held from sinking

**suspension**, sus-pen-shon, *n* [Fr *suspension* fr L *suspendo* SUSPEND.] The act of suspending or state of being suspended, a hanging up, the act of delaying, interrupting or stopping for a time, a cessation of operation, interruption, stoppage, temporary abeyance, deprivation of office,

privileges, or functions for a time, the state of floating undissolved in a fluid

**suspension-bridge**, sus-pen-shon brīj, *n* A bridge of chains, wire ropes, or the like

**suspensatory**, sus-pen-sā'v, *a* [Suspense and -ory] Serving to suspend, suspensory

**suspensor**, sus-pen-sor, *n* [Suspense and -or] Something which suspends

**suspensory**, sus-pen-sō'ri, *a* [Suspense and -ory] Serving to suspend suspending

**suspicion**, sus-pi-shon, *n* [Fr *suspicio*, L *suspicio*, -onis, fr *suspicio*, I suspect SUSPECT.] Act of suspecting, feeling of one who suspecting, imagination of the existence of something without proof, or with very slight proof, fear of something wrong or dangerous, distrust, mistrust

**suspicious**, sus-pi-shus, *a* [L *suspiciosus*] Full of or harbouring suspicion, distrustful, mistrustful, inclined to suspect, adapted to raise suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill, doubtful, questionable

**suspiciously**, sus-pi-shus-ly, *adv* In a suspicious manner, with suspicion, so as to excite suspicion

**sustenance**, sus-pi-shus-nes, *n* State or quality of being suspicious

**sustain**, sus-tān', *v t* pret & pp sustained, sus-tān'd, *pp* sustaining, sus-tān'ing [O Fr *sustiner*, *sostiner* (Fr *soutenir*), fr L *sustinere*, to sustain or keep up—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *teneo*, I hold (as in *contain* retain, &c.) TEXABLE.] To rest under and bear up, to uphold, to support, to hold suspended, to keep from sinking in despondency, to keep alive, to furnish nutriment, to nourish, to aid effectually, to keep from ruin, to endure without failing, or yielding, to bear up against, to stand, to suffer, to undergo, to hold valid in law, to establish by evidence, to confirm or corroborate, to continue in one pitch, as a musical note

**sustainable**, sus-tān-ā-bl, *n* That may be sustained or maintained

**sustainer**, sus-tān'er, *n* One who or that which sustains

**sustenance**, sus-ten-āns, *n* [O Fr *sustenance*, fr L *sustentatio*, pp of *sustinere*, to sustain.] The act of sustaining, support, maintenance, subsistence, that which supports life, food, nutriment

**sustentation**, sus-ten-tā-shon, *n* [Fr *sustentation*, L *sustentatio*, fr *sustinere*, to sustain, I sustain I sustain SUS-TAIN.] Act of sustaining, support, maintenance, support of life

**sutle**, sū'til, *a* [L *utiles*, fr *suus* *utium*, I sew, whence *suture* SEW.] Done by sewing or stitching

**sutler**, sū'tler, *n* [From O D *soteller*, D *soetelaar*, a sutler, fr *sotelen*, to perform menial or dirty work, allied to G *audin*, to dabble, to dabble and to E *suda*, *seethe*] A person who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops

**sutling**, sū'tling, *n* The occupation of a sutler

**suttee**, sū'tē, *n* [Skr *sati*, fr *sat*, good, pure, properly a chaste and virtuous wife] A Hindu widow who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband, self immolation by fire of Hindu widows

**sutural**, sū'tū-rā', *a* [Suture and -al] Relating to a suture

**suture**, sū'tūr, *n* [Fr *suture* fr L *sutura*, a sewing, fr *suo*, I sew SEW.] A sewing together, a seam, the uniting of the parts of a wound by suturing, any line of junction resembling a seam, a seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull

**sutured**, sū'tū-rā', *a* Having sutures united by suture

**suzerain**, su'ze-rān, *n* [Fr *suzerain* fr prefix *sus*, L *super*, above, over, formed on type of *suzerain* sovereign.] A feudal lord or baron, a lord paramount

**suzerainty**, su'ze-rān-ti, *n* [Suzerain and -ty] The office or dignity of a suzerain

**swab**, swāb, *n* [Same as *Sw* swab a swab, a mop, akin to D *swabber* G *schwaber*, Dan *svaber*, a mop, *svabre* to mop, comp Fr *sv* *svab* G *schwab*, to splash, perhaps allied to *swipe*] A mop for clean-







**sweep**, Icel. *sveipa*, Goth. *sveipan*, G. *scheipen* to sweep, brush along, &c. akin *scoop*. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt, to clean by brushing, to carry with a long swinging or dragging motion, to carry with pomp, to drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth, to drive, destroy, or carry off in numbers at a stroke, or with celerity and violence, to rub over, to strike with a long stroke, to draw or drag over, to carry the eye over, to view with progressive rapidity. — *v. t.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything to pass over or brush along with celerity and force, to pass with pomp, to move with a long reach, to take in a view with progressive rapidity. — *n.* Act of sweeping, the reach or compass of a stroke, the compass or reach of anything flowing, brushing, or rushing, direction of any motion not rectilinear, compass or extent of excursion, range, a rapid survey with the eye, a large arc used in small vessels to take their progress, one who sweeps chambers, a curved road in front of a mansion house, &c.

**sweeper**, *swēp'ər*, *n.* One who sweeps. **sweeping**, *swēp'ing*, *p. a.* Including many individuals or particulars, wide and comprehensive in scope. — **sweepingly**, *swēp'ing-lī*, *adv.* In a sweeping manner.

**sweepings**, *swēp'ingz*, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping, rubbish.

**sweepstake**, **sweepstakes**, *swēp'stāk*, *swēp'stāks*, *n.* The joining of a number of persons to contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several contributors under certain conditions, a prize made up of several stakes.

**sweepy**, *swēp'ī*, *a.* Moving with a sweeping motion, swaying, wavy.

**sweet**, *swēt*, *a.* [A Sax. *sæter*, sweet = O Fris. *sæet*, L.G. *sote*, D. *zoet*, G. *süss*, Icel. *sætr*, *sotr*, Goth. *sutis*, same root as L. *suiatis* (for *suiatus*), sweet, whence *sature*, Skr. *sādus*, sweet, root *sad*, to taste.] Agreeable or grateful to the taste, the opposite of bitter, having the taste of honey or sugar, pleasing to the smell, fragrant, pleasing to the ear, soft, melodious, harmonious, making soft or excellent music, pleasing to the eye, beautiful, fresh, not salt or salted, not sour, stale rancid, &c. mild, soft, gentle, kind, obliging, grateful. — *n.* Sweetness, something that is sweet, a sweet substance, a bon bon, a sweetmeat, a word of endearment, something pleasing or grateful generally.

**sweet-bay**, *swēt'bā*, *n.* A fragrant species of laurel.

**sweetbread**, *swēt'bred*, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used as food.

**sweet-brier**, *swēt'bri-er*, *n.* A shrubby plant cultivated for its fragrant smell.

**sweeten**, *swēt'en*, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *sweetened*, *sweeten'd*, ppr. *sweetening*, *swēt'ing*. [Sweet and -en.] To make sweet, to make pleasing or grateful, to make mild or agreeable, to make less painful, to increase the agreeable qualities of, to make pure, wholesome, or salubrious, to soften, to make mellow, as soil. — *v. i.* To become sweet.

**sweetener**, *swēt'ner*, *n.* One who or that which sweetens.

**sweetening**, *swēt'ing*, *n.* Act of making sweet, that which sweetens.

**sweet-flag**, *swēt'flag*, *n.* SWEET-RUSH.

**sweetheart**, *swēt'hart*, *n.* A lover, male or female.

**sweeting**, *swēt'ing*, *n.* A sweet apple, a term of endearment.

**sweetish**, *swēt'ish*, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

**sweetness**, *swēt'ness*, *n.* Quality of being sweetish.

**sweetly**, *swēt'lī*, *adv.* In a sweet manner, gratefully, harmoniously.

**sweetmeat**, *swēt'mēt*, *n.* A bon bon or confection made wholly or principally of sugar, fruit preserved with sugar.

**sweetness**, *swēt'ness*, *n.* Quality of being sweet in any of its senses, fragrance, melody, softness, mildness, amiableness.

**sweet-pea**, *swēt'pē*, *n.* A pea-like plant cultivated for its showy sweet-scented flowers.

**sweet-potato**, *swēt'pō-tō*, *n.* A tropical plant of the convolvulus family cultivated for its edible roots.

**sweet-rush**, **sweet-flag**, *swēt'rush*, *swēt'flag*, *n.* A plant of the arum family, the rhizome of which is known as calamus.

**sweet-sop**, *swēt'sop*, *n.* A fruit and tree allied to the custard apple.

**sweet-william**, *swēt-wil'yam*, *n.* A plant, a species of pink.

**swell**, *swel*, *v. t.* pret. *swelled*, *sweld*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective), ppr. *swelling*, *swel'ing*. [A Sax. *swellan*, to swell = O Sax. *swellan*, O Fris. *swella*, Icel. *swella*, D. *swellen*, G. *schwellen* to swell, allied to L. *salum* the sea, Gr. *salos* surge, *saleum*, to toss.] To grow larger or bulkier, to enlarge, to dilate, to increase in size or extent, to rise or be driven into waves or billows, to heave, to be puffed up or bloated, to bulge out, to protuberate, to belly, to rise in height, to increase in amount, to increase in intensity, to increase in loudness or volume, to be puffed up with some feeling or another to be exasperated, to be elated, to rise into arrogance, to grow more violent, to strut, to look big. — *v. t.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of, to cause to dilate, expand, or increase, to aggravate to heighten to raise to arrogance, to puff up. — *n.* The act of swelling, enlargement of bulk, gradual increase, a part that swells or bulges out, a gradual ascent or elevation of land, a wave or billow, a succession of large waves, a surge, a gradual increase and decrease in musical sound, an arrangement in an organ for increasing or diminishing the intensity of the sound, a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing or for a showy, fashionable person a dandy.

**swelling**, *swel'ing*, *p. a.* Tumid, turgid, as style or language. — *n.* A tumour, a protuberance, a prominence.

**swelter**, *swelter*, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *sweltered*, *swelt'ed*, ppr. *sweltering*, *swel'ter-ing*. [From A Sax. *sweltan*, to die = O Fris. *sweltan* Icel. *swelta*, Sw. *swelta*, Dan. *swelte*, Goth. *sweltan*, to die. Hence, *sweltry*, for *sweltery*.] To be overcome and faint with heat, or to be greatly oppressed by it, to perspire. — *v. t.* To oppress with heat.

**sweltry**, *swel'tri*, *a.* [That is, *sweltery* = *swelter* and -y.] Suffocating with heat, sultry.

**swerve**, *swer*, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *swerved*, *swerd*, ppr. *swerving*, *swer'ing* [Formerly, to climb, to roam, &c., same as A Sax. *swerfan*, only occurring in sense of to file or rub off = O Fris. *swerfa*, to creep, L.G. *swarten* D. *swerren*, to swerve, Icel. *swarfa*, O.H.G. *swerban*, to file Goth. *swarban*, to rub.] To deviate to turn or start aside, to incline to waver.

**swift**, *swift*, *a.* [A Sax. *swift*, perhaps fr. *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve = Icel. *swifa* to glide, G. *schweifen*, to sweep or glide, same root as E. *sweep* and *scoop*.] Speedy, quick, rapid fleet, nimble, moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time, moving with celerity or velocity, ready prompt, that comes speedily or without delay. — *n.* The current of a stream the name of certain birds outwardly resembling swallows, and so called from the rapidity of their flight.

**swiftly**, *swift'lī*, *adv.* In a swift manner, speedily, fleetly rapidly, with celerity.

**swiftness**, *swift'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being swift; rapidity of motion, velocity, celerity quickness, fleetness.

**swig**, *swig*, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *swigged*, *swig'd*, ppr. *swigging*, *swig'ing*. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *swigan*, to swallow comp. *lag* = *lag* = *Swallow*.] To drink in large gulps to drink off rapidly and greedily. — *v. i.* To take with a swig or swigs. — *n.* A large draught or gulp.

**swill**, *swil*, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *swilled*, *swild*, ppr. *swilling*, *swil'ing*. [A Sax. *swilian*, Sc.

*swicel*, to wash influenced in meaning by A. Sax. *swigan*, to swallow SWALLOW.] To swallow large draughts, to drink grossly or greedily. — *n.* Drunk taken in excessive quantities, wash or liquid food given to swine.

**swiller**, *swil'er*, *n.* One who swills.

**swim**, *swim*, *v. t.* pret. *swam* or *swum*, *swam*, *swum*, pp. *swam*, *swum*, ppr. *swimming*, *swim'ing*. [A Sax. *swimman* (pret. *swam*, ppr. *swimmanen*), to swim = O Sax. *swimman*, L.G. *swimmen*, D. *zwemmen*, Icel. *swimma*, G. *schwimmen*, to swim, connected with sound, a strait, *swamp*, Goth. *swumsl*, a pond.] To float, to be supported on water or other fluid, not to sink to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins, to glide with smooth motion, to be flooded, to be drenched, to overflow.

— *v. t.* To pass or cross by swimming, to cause to swim or float. — *n.* The act of swimming, the period of swimming, distance that a person swims, a smooth gliding motion, the air bladder or sound of fishes.

**swimmer**, *swim'er*, *n.* One who swims, a bird or other animal that swims.

**swimmeret**, *swim'er-et*, *n.* [Swimmer and -et.] The swimming appendage of some crustaceans.

**swimming**, *swim'ing*, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs.

**swimmingly**, *swim'ing-lī*, *adv.* A dizziness or giddiness to the head.

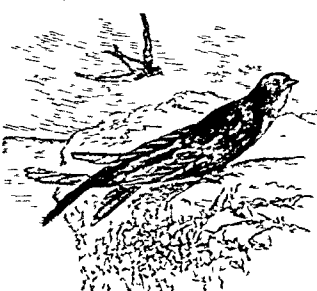
**swimming-bath**, *swim'ing-bath*, *n.* A bath large enough for swimming in.

**swimmingly**, *swim'ing-lī*, *adv.* Smoothly, in a gliding manner, without stop, delay, or obstruction, with great success.

**swimming-pond**, *swim'ing pond*, *n.* An artificial pond in which swimming is learned or practised.

**swindle**, *swind'l*, *v. t.* pret. & pp. *swindled*, *swind'ed*, ppr. *swindling*, *swind'ing*. [Borrowed fr. G. *schwindeln* to cheat *schwindler*, a swindler, fr. *schwindeln* dizziness, infatuation, akin to E. *swim*, to be dizzy.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice. — *n.* A fraudulent scheme to dupe people out of money, an act of cheating, an imposition.

**swindler**, *swind'ler*, *n.* One who swindles, a cheat, one who defrauds people grossly.



Common Swift (*Cyrtolus apus*)

**swindling**, *swind'ing*, *p. a.* Fraudulent, cheating, defrauding.

**swine**, *swin*, *n.* sing and pl. [A Sax. *swin* a swine = O Sax. and O Fris. *swin*, D. *swijn*, G. *schwein*, Dan. *svin*, *svin*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *swin*, Pol. *świnia* Bohem. *swine*, same root as *swine*, L. *sua* a sow, properly an adj. form like L. *sternus* pertaining to a swine Sow.] A hog a pig, a sow or boar, pl. hogs collectively.







est expressive element of language or thought, a vowel uttered alone or accompanied by one or more consonants, particle or least part. — *v* t. pret & pp *syllabled*, *sylla-bled*, ppr *syllabing*, *sylla-bling* To utter, to articulate

**syllabus**, *sylla bus*, *n* [L, fr the same source as *syllable*] An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c, a summary statement proceeding from a pope

**syllagism**, *sil'lo-jizm*, *n* [L *syllagismus*, fr *syllago*, a syllogism, a reasoning, a putting together of premises, fr *syn* for *syn* with, together, and *logizma*, I reckon, I reason, fr *logos*, word, reason, &c.] A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *major* and *minor premises*, and the last the *conclusion*, which necessarily follows from the premises

**syllogistic**, **syllogistical**, *sil'lo-jis'tik*, *adj* *in* A syllogistic manner, in the form of a syllogism, by means of syllogisms

**syllogize**, *sil'lo-jiz*, *v* t. pret & pp *syllogized*, *sil'lo-jizd*, ppr *syllogizing*, *sil'lo-jizing* [fr *syllagizomena*, I reason *SYLLOGIZOMAI*] To reason by syllogisms

**symp**, *sim* [fr *symphe*, a syph a word of obscure origin, probably a name of an elementary form] A fabulous or imaginary elemental spirit of the air, especially a female spirit, hence, a woman of graceful and slender proportions

**symphtid**, *sil'fid*, *n* [fr *symphtid*] A diminutive syph — **symphtim**, *sil'fin*, *n* Relating to a syph, like a syph

**sylna**, *sil'va*, *sil'va*, *n* [L *sylva*, more correctly *silva*, a wood or forest] The forest trees of any region or country collectively

**sylnan**, *sil'nan* *n* [L *silvanus*, *silvanus* fr *silva* See *prec*] Pertaining to a wood or forest, abounding with trees, wooded, rural

**sylyvulture**, *sil v kul'tur*, *n* [L *sylyta*, a wood or forest, and *cultura*, culture] The culture of forest trees arboriculture

**symploisiz**, *sim-bi-ô'is*, *n* [fr *syn*, together, and *bios*, life] That kind of union or connection, concluding a mere animal, or plants, or a plant and an animal, according to which they live in close relationship, the one being of service to the other for protection or food

**sympbiotic**, *sim-bi-ôt'ik*, *n* [See *prec*] Pertaining to symbiosis

**symbol**, *sim'böl*, *n* [L *symbolum*, fr Gr *symbolon* a symbol fr *symbollo* I put together, I incur, conclude — *syn* for *syn*, with, together, and *ballo*, I throw or put] A sign by which one knows or infers a thing, something animate or inanimate that stands for or calls up something intellectual, moral, or spiritual, an emblem, a type, a figure, an attribute or accompaniment, a letter or character which is significant, a significant sign, character, or word, a creed or summary of articles of religion — *v* t. pret & pp *symbolized* *sim'böl-izd*, ppr *symbolizing*, *sim'böl-ing* To symbolize

**symbolic**, **symbolical**, *sim-böl'ik*, *adj* *in* *Symbolical* — *symbolically*, *sim'böl'ik al*, *adv* *in* A symbolic manner, by symbols, typically

**symbolism**, *sim'böl-izm*, *n* [Symbol and *ism*] A relating to things a symbolic meaning, meaning expressed by symbols, use of symbols

**symbolist**, *sim'böl'ist*, *n* One who symbolizes — one addicted to the use of symbols

**symbolize**, *sim'böl-iz*, *v* t. pret & pp *symbolized* *sim'böl-izd*, ppr *symbolizing*, *sim'böl-ing* [To represent by symbol or symbols, to serve as the symbol of, to typify, to treat or regard

as symbolic. — **v** *t*. To express or represent symbolically.

**sym-bolizer**, sim'bōl-iz-er, *n* One who symbolizes.

**symbology, symbology**, sim-bōl'ō-jī, *n* *[Gr* *symbolon*, a symbol, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of symbols, symbols collectively.

**symmetrical**, sim-met'rik-al, *a* *[Fr* *symétrique*, *Gr* *symmetrikos*] Having or showing symmetry proportional in all its parts, having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions, finely or regularly made, in which having corresponding parts or relations.

**symmetrically**, sim-met'rik-al-ly, *adv* In a symmetrical manner, with symmetry or due proportion of parts.

**symmetrize**, sim-met'riz, *t* *pret* & *pp* *symmetrized*, sim-met'rizd *ppr* *symmetrizing*, sim-met'riz-ing [*Symmetry* and *-ize* = *Fr* *symétriser*] To make symmetrical, to reduce to symmetry.

**sympathy**, sim-pa-thē, *n* *[O* *Fr* *sympathie*, *Fr* *sympathia*, *Gr* *sympatheia*, *fr* *Gr* *sympathein* — *with*, together, and *metron*, measure] State or quality of having parts commensurate with or proportional to each other, due proportion of parts or elements, a due proportion of the several parts of a body or structure to each other such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole, the character of being well proportioned, proportion harmony, correspondence of arrangement corresponding or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals, symmetrical disposition of organs.

**sympathetic, sympathetic**, sim-pa-thē'tik, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, *a* *[Fr* *sympathique*] Pertaining to, expressive proceeding from, producing, or having sympathy, having common feeling with another, able to feel or participate in the sorrows and joys pleasures and pains of others, feeling-hearted, compassionate. *Sympathetic ink*, ink which appears on the paper only when exposed to heat or chemicals.

**sympathetically**, sim-pa-thē'tik-al-ly, *adv* In a sympathetic manner, with sympathy or fellow feeling.

**sympathize**, sim-pa-thiz, *t* *pret* & *pp* *sympathized*, sim-pa-thizd, *ppr* *sympathizing*, sim-pa-thiz-ing [*Sympathy* and *-ize* = *Fr* *sympathiser*] To have to feel sympathy, to have a common feeling as of bodily pleasure or pain, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to have fellow feeling, to express sorrow for another's suffering to condole, to agree to harmonize, to respond to some external influence.

**sympathizer**, sim-pa-thiz-er, *n* One who sympathizes.

**sympathy**, sim-pa-thē, *n*, *pl* *Sympathies*, sim-pa-thiz [*Fr* *sympathie* *L* *sympathia*, *fr* *Gr* *sympatheia*, *sympthi*, fellow-feeling — *syn* with and *pathos*, feeling, suffering *PATHOS*] Fellow feeling the quality of being affected with feelings corresponding in kind, if not in degree, with those that another person experiences compassion, commiseration a conformity of actual feelings and emotions, the state of two persons pleased with each other, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections, an affection of some part of the body, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, peculiar influence by which certain bodily states are communicable between persons, as in hysteria.

**sympathous**, sim-fon'ik, *a* Pertaining to a sympathy.

**symphonious**, sim-fō'n-i-us, *a* [*From* *sympphony*] Agreeing in sound, harmonious.

**symphonist**, sim-fō'n-ist, *n* A composer of symphonies.

**sympphony**, sim-fō'n-ē, *n*, *pl* *Symphonies*, sim-fō'n-ē-z [*Fr* *symphonie*, *L* *symphonia*, *fr* *Gr* *symphonia* — *son*, with and *phōn* — sound, voice] Union of sound a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, a musical composition for a full

orchestra, consisting of several parts or movements

**symphysis** sim'f'is, n. pl **symphyses**, sim'f'iz (Gr *symphysis*, fr *syn* for *sun*, together, and *physis*, grow) 1 A growing together, the point of union between two parts of animal bodies, a commissure

**symposiometer**, sim'pō-zō-mē'tēr, n. [Gr *syn*, together, and *posō*, I press, *metron*, a measure] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere for the compression of a column of gas

**sympostole**, sim'pō'zī ak, a. [Gr *sympostolō*] Pertaining to a symposium

**sympostole**, sim'pō'zī ark, n. [Gr *syn*, together, and *posis*, a drinking, fr *pinō*, I drink] A drinking together—a merry feast, a convivial party a discussion by different writers on a subject

**symptom**, sim'tō'm, n. [Fr *symptome*, fr Gr *sympnoma*, a symptom, a chance occurrence — *syn*, together, and *ptomē*, I fall] Something that serves to indicate a disease and give an idea of its character, that which indicates the existence of something else, a mark, sign, or token an indication

**symptomatic**, **sympotomatic**, sim-tō-at'ik, sim-tō-at'ik-al, a. Pertaining to a symptom, being or serving as a symptom, indicating the existence of something else, proceeding from some prior disorder as opposed to *idiopathic*

**sympotomatically**, sim-tō-at'ik-al-ly, adv. In a symptomatic manner, by means of symptoms

**synaeresis**, sin-ēr'is, n. [Gr *synaeresis* — *syn* together, and *haireō*, I take] The contraction of two syllables into one

**synagogue**, sin-ā-gō'g, n. [Fr *synagogue*, fr Gr *synagōgē* fr *syn*, together, and *agō*, I lead or bring] A congregation of Jews met for worship a house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews

**synantherous**, sin-an'ther-ūs, a. [Prefix *syn* together, and *anther*] In bot having the anthers united

**synarthrosis**, sin ar-thrō'sis, n. [Gr *syn*, an- — *syn*, with, together, and *arthron*, a joint] In anat union of bones without motion

**syncarpous**, sin-kar'pūs, n. [Gr *syn*, together, and *larpus*, fruit] In bot having the carpels completely united

**synch(ronal)**, sin-kron-al, a. [Gr *syn*, and *chronos*, time] Synchronous

**synchronically**, sin-kron-al-ly, adv. In synchrony or in synchronous manner

**synch(ronism)**, sin-kron-izm, n. [Gr *syn*, and *chronos* time] Concurrence of two or more events in time, simultaneousness, the tabular arrangement of history according to dates

**synchronize**, sin-kron-iz, v. pret & pp *synchronized*, sin-kron-izd, pp *synchronizing*, sin-kron-iz-ing, v. tr & intrans To occur or agree in time — **St.** To make to agree in time to cau- to indicate the same time, as one time piece with another

**synchronous**, sin-kron-ūs, a. [Gr *syn*, together, and *chronos* time] Happening at the same time, contemporaneous, simultaneous

**synchronously**, sin-kron-ūs-ly, adv. In a synchronous manner, contemporaneously, at the same time

**synch(rony)**, sin-kron-ē-ē [SYNCHRONOLŌG] Synchronism, contemporaneity

**synclinal**, sin-klī-nal, a. [Gr *syn*, together, and *klīnō*, I incline] In geol sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line, dipping toward a common line or plane opposed to *anticlinal* (which see)

**syncope**, sin-kō-pē, f. pret & pp *syn-copated*, sin-kō-pāt-ed, ppr *syn-copating*,



su'ko-pát- g [From *syncope* (q.v)] To contract by *syncope* or om sion of letters from the middle to treat with *syn-opsion* as in music

**synecopation** sin to pā shon n [See  
prec.] Act of synecopating the or traction  
of a word by ng a tior or tior f m  
the middle an interrupt on of the regular  
measure in music a prol ng of a n te.  
sing on the suspended i t of a bar to  
the wanted p r f the n t bar  
**syncope** sin kō pē n [Gr synōpē pē f  
synōpōō and i pōōt i sink i] A  
cutti ng out a contracti n f a w l by  
the loss of one or m re letters fr m the  
middle a sudden pause o ceas g swayer  
s on a fā hling of swoon i g sy x iation  
in music

**synopsiz** sin'ko-pi (p et & pp sy  
 qaw, sin'ko-pial py jacyo no sin  
 & pizing T contract by syn qe  
**syncretism**, i's'tricti'o'n s (r sy &  
 t'ma, f m'd the I count ne synin

**syndesmology** -desm'l jē n [fr  
 g *desmos*, a ligamēt f *syn* tog th  
 d *syno* a banl] The dermīment f an  
 atom that deals wth the ligamēts

**synthesize** syn·dāz w [F] j for L.L. *synthesis* + *-ize* Gr *syn* f low h piping in a court of justice *anal ocatr* n off all- j with a l d l g just w | A magistrate an office rg government, interested with different persons in diff rent countries a person chosen to transact busn ess for others on behalf of them

**synonym** *n* d kət, n [Syn/ə nɪ m] A body of persons associated to promote some enterprise. *His social work is, or the like*

**synecdoche** *n* ŋk lə kē n [ŋr sɪ nək]

derk f. syn kie hom f. I take, con e or  
u derstani in a certain sense—y with  
k, out and le homai I see e. A rhe-  
torical figure or trope by which the whole  
faithing is put f. a part e a part for the  
whol., as the gen is f. the species or the  
species f. the genus, &c  
synedochenti a. ek k kal o. Ex

**synpharyngeal** sĭn-fă-jĭ-nĕ-ŭl, *n.* (pl.) *an* to-  
doing with the pharynx

k'eer nes grana, g'rat on | 1.2. (p'd  
 k'et m from a mal and f mal se mal  
 g'net a  
 symmetrie sin j u-etik, P'rt a ing to  
 o result g'f om j'grues  
 symmetr sin-ke a, a [f' syn with,  
 ania lo ist] Synephoes a  
 symed si od, a [P' symde f' ynoofua

syn·e·cous·tā·sis (sīn'ē-kō'stā-sis) *n.* [from *syn-* "together" and *ekousis* "traveling, journeying."] A council or meeting of ecclesiastical or political officers or officials for consultation on matters of religion or politics. *Example:* "The synecousist among Presbyterians, an ecclesiastical court consisting of members from several adjoining presbyteries, a meeting, consultation, or council in general."

**synodal** *si nod'al*, *n* [*synod* *ani-ol'*]  
 pertaining to or occasioned by a synod.  
**synodical** *sin-od'ik* *sin-od'ik*  
*al* (*fr* *synodus* *synod'*) pertaining  
 to a synod or enacted in synod; as, a  
 synodical year.  
**synonym** *ni-nom'*, *n* [*synon* *ani-on'*]  
 a word or phrase which is equivalent in  
 meaning to another word or phrase.  
**synonymy** *ni-nom'i*, *n* [*synon* *ani-on'*]  
 the quality or condition of being  
 synonymous.  
**synonymously** *ni-nom'i-lee*, *adv* [*synon*  
*ani-on'*]  
 in a synonymous manner.  
**synonymy** *ni-nom'i*, *n* [*synon* *ani-on'*]  
 the quality or condition of being  
 synonymous.  
**synonymy** *ni-nom'i*, *n* [*synon* *ani-on'*]  
 the quality or condition of being  
 synonymous.

**SYNONYMS** *sin-o-nim* *n.* [Sometimes also

**synonym**, fr Fr *synonyme* f Gr *syn* *syn-* having the same significat *n* — *on* with, and *onym* a name } A word has g the same or almost the sam significati<sup>n</sup> as another word one of two or ore words in the sam language wh have the same or almost the same meaning

**synonymic** *syn-ŏ-nim-ik* **synonymical** *sen-ŏ-nim-ik*  
*ik* *in-ŏ-nim-ik-al*, *a* **Synonym** *us* *per*  
*ta* *ning* *lo* *si* *ŏ-nim*  
**synonymist** *sen-ŏ-n m* *ist*, *a* [*ŏ-nim* *ist*]  
*ed* [*ist*] **One** *wh* *col* *lects* *and* *ex* *pl* *ains*  
*syn* *nyt* *ŏ*  
**synonymously** *sen-ŏ-nim-ŏ* *u* *a* [*ŏ-nim-ŏ* *u*]

**synonymy** *sin'ənim* *us-lee* *sis* *lu*  
 a syn-onymous manner  
**synonymy** *sin'ənim* *us-lee* *sis* *lu*  
 a syn-onymous manner

**synopsis** *sin-ŏp'is*, a *pl* **synop'es**, *sin-ŏp'ax* [*G* —*syn*, together and *pōs*, a few] **OPTICS** | A summary or synopsis | statement or abstract intended to exhibit the whole or the principal parts of a subject.

in a general view a brief statement of  
to give a compact in.

**synonymically** = sɪn'ɒptkəl̩] *oʃ* In a synonymous manner. By way of a synonym.

ling white of egg nat rally secreted for  
lubricating the surfaces of the y ta.  
syneval sin' tal, a Pertaining to  
co sti g of syn ta.  
syntactic syntactical sin tak t k s n-  
tak t k al, a [SYNTAX] Pertaini g to  
syntax according to the rules of y tax.  
syntacti ally sin tak tik al li ad In

**syntactic structure** as regards syntax in conf run ty to syntax.

**syntactic arrangement** [Gr *syntaxis* arrangement, d *spoi* on-syn, together and *taxis*, order arrangement, fr *taxis* *taxis* [arrange TACTICS] ] Th construction of sentences in grammar the d arrangement of words in

synthesis in the-m n pl synthesizes in the-siz [f r synth as a putt g-together f syn, with, togeth-er a d tuth- I place] A putting together r the putt g of thng togeth-er tof r m a whle p-son l to noly use the combinat n f separate l me to f thought into a whol in-s-g th p-son

**synthetic** *sīn'thet-ik* *a.* [*r synthetic*. See *free*.]  
Pertaining to synthesis or consisting in synthesis.  
**synthetically** *sīn'thet-ik-lē* *adv.* In a

ay the c'm n n'r by synthen  
ayphillia ifi-lia, a (A name invented by  
the Italian Frarastoro who wrote a Latin  
poem on this disease (pulli best in 1531)  
je haps f (r ga, with, and ph lo le  
A contagious and hereditary venereal dis-  
ease often vry difficult to eradicate from th  
system.

**syphilitic** sif-i-lit-ik, *a* Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.  
**syphilization** sif-i-liz-ah-shun, *n* The act of syphilizing.

**syringic** *sī'ring-ik*, *adj.* pret & pp *syringed*.  
To inoculate with syphilis as a remedy for  
the disease or to secure immunity from it.  
**Syphon** *sif-on* *n.* SIPHON.  
**Syrine** *sī'rīn-ik*, *n.* [*L. Syriacus*] F strain  
of *A. n. n.* or its language — *a.* The an-

**MYRINA**, *mī'rin-gā'* [*f* or *syr nar* grōss  
a pipe—pipes ha i g been made from the  
plant] A name of the mock-orange

**syringe** *n* [from Gr *syrinx* *syrinx* a pipe or tube] **1** an instrument consisting of a tube and piston, acting in the manner of a pump & serving to draw in any fluid and then to expel it with some force — **v** **1** to & by *syringe* *i* a fluid by syringing *n* **2** to inject by means of a syringe — **v** **2** to wash and cleanse by injection *i* an a

**symply** *stri'gla* *n* (Gr *syri*  $\epsilon$  *a ppe*)  
Th Pandean or Pan's pipes the organ of  
voice in birds  
**symp** *si'mp* *n* [Fr *si* *op* It *siropo*]  
L.L. *sympus* fr Ar *sh* *dr* *leverag* *syri*;  
wh. *nealoo* *he* *b* *and* *ar* *b* | *As* *onga*

often medicated solution of sugar water  
any sweet? fluid the uncrystallizable  
fluid separated from crystallized sugar  
the refining process—the golden syrup of  
grocers  
**syrupy** *sirup-i, a.* [*Sirup* and *y*] Like  
syrup of the nature of syrup  
syrupy, sticky, as the medicine, I saw

network, &c / sy stəm tɒk n̩ ə l  
net or place / A y æ s ə m bl ɪ dʒ o f θ ɪ ŋ g  
forming a regul ə l i ɔ n w e l w h o l e  
set of things connected according to a  
scheme a compl ɛ k s ɪ b ɪ t r i e l w h o l e  
number of bodies acting on each

other according to certain | was an answer  
flag or connected series of part or organs  
in grass or other animals, the body itself as  
a function in itself or with a plan or scheme  
according to which things are connected  
into a whole or arranged, managed, or  
administered in their regular method or  
order

systematic systematical system at  
lik system at kal a {for systematikon  
l relating to system constati g in system  
m theolical proce si g according to system  
or regul ar n'ethod.  
systematically system atik all li, ad  
f a systematic in nine regula ly methodl

systematize or *systematise* *v* pret & pp  
systemized, systematized ppr systemizing  
to bring a system or system of things into a  
systematic order, to make systematic To  
systematize a system or regular in the

systemic systemik a Pertaining to a system pertaining to the body as a whole

at ill I draw together—syn together s a d  
still I sen I] The contraction of the heart  
and arteries for dri ng onwards the blood  
n I carry ng on the circulation the oppos te  
of diastole

ayzygy shi-j], a [d. ayzyglen, shi-j].  
[4. ayzygy - yu together and sum, a  
y ke YOKP] The conjunction or the op-  
position of a planet with the sun or of any

File, far, fast, fat, fall    m3, met, her-

the tin will not make a hole in it.



**T**, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant closely allied to *d*, both being dentals.—To a *T*, exactly, with the utmost exactness (to suit to a *T*), probably referring to a mechanic's T-square.

**tab**, *tab*, *n*. [Origin unknown.] A small flap or projecting piece attached at one end.

**tabard**, *tā'bard*, *n*. [Fr *tabard*, Sp and Pg *tabardo*, It *tabarro*, L *tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak, origin doubtful.] A sort of short cloak or outer mantle formerly worn open at the sides, from the shoulders downward, a herald's coat.

**tabaret**, *ta't-aret*, *n*. [Probably connected with *tabbar* or *tabard*.] A satins-trimmed silk used for furniture.

**tabasheer**, *tab-sheer*, *n*. [Ar. *tabshir*.] A concretion found in the joints of the bamboo used medically in the East Indies.

**tabbiset**, *tab'i-set*, *n*. **TABBINET**  
**tabby**, *tab'i*, *n*, pl. **TABBIES** *tab'iz*. [Fr *tabis*=Sp *Fig* and It *tabi*, fr *Ar* *attabi*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where it was manufactured, named after a prince *Attab*.] A kind of rich watered silk or other stuff, a cat of a mixed or brindled colour, any cat, a female cat, an ancient spunter, an old maid.—*v t* pret & pp *tabbed*, *tab'd*, ppr *tabbing* *tab'ing*. To water or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering (to *tabby* silk).

**tabby-cat**, *tab'i cat*, *n*. A *tabby*.

**tabefaction**, *tā-bē-fak'shon*, *n*. [L *tabeo*, I waste away and *facio*, I make.] A wasting away, gradual loss of flesh by disease.

**tabernacle**, *tab'er-na-kul*, *n*. [L *tabernaculum*, a tent, a dim fr *taberna* a hut, a tavern. TAVERN.] A booth, a temporary habitation, the body as the temporary abode of the soul, the portable structure for religious purposes carried by the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness, a temple, a place of worship, a repository for holy things, an ornamental receptacle in Roman Catholic churches for sacred vessels, a canopy stall or niche, an arched canopy over a tomb.—*v t* pret & pp *tabernacled*, *tab'er-na-kul* ppr *tabernacled*, *tab'er-na-kul* ing. To sojourn.

**tabernacular**, *tab'er-na-kul'er*, *a*. [See *prec*.] Pertaining to a tabernacle, sculptured with delicate tracery.

**tabes**, *tā'bz*, *n*. [L fr *tabeo*, I waste away.] A wasting disease, locomotor ataxy.

**tabette**, *ta-bet'ik*, *a*. Pertaining to *tabes*.

**tabid**, *tab'id*, *a*. [L *tabidus*, fr *tabeo*, I waste away.] Relating to *tabes*, wasted by disease, emaciated.

**tabinet**, *tab'i-net*, *n*. [Said to be from a French Protestant refugee of this name who first made tabinet in Dublin.] A kind of taffety or tabby, a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains.

**table**, *tā'bl*, *n*. [Fr *table*, fr L *tabula* a board, a printing, a tablet, &c. perhaps fr root *ta*, to extend and suffix *-ula* (as in *tabula*, a tablet) or ultimately fr the root of *stare*.] Akin are *tavern*, *tabernacle*. A thing with a flat surface, a flat thin piece, a tablet, a separate flat surface, a horizontal slab, an article of furniture having a flat upper surface supported by legs or a pillar, the table on which meals are served, board.



Herald's Tabard

eatables, the persons sitting at a table, a thin piece of something for writing on, a series of many items or particulars presented in lists or columns, a syllabus, an index, a list, a catalogue, a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law, pl an old name for the game of draughts or a similar game.—*v t* pret & pp *tabled*, *tā'bl'd*, ppr *tabling*, *tā'bl'ing*. To tabulate, to lay or place upon a table, to lay on the table in business meetings.—*a* Pertaining to or provided for a table.

**tableau**, *tab-lō*, *n*, pl **TABLEAUX**, *tab-lōz'* [Fr *tableau*, fr *table* a table.] A striking picture or representation, the performers grouped in a dramatic scene, any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group.—**Tableaux vivant** (*tā'van*) lit 'a living picture', a group of persons who are dressed and grouped as to represent some historical or fictitious scene.

**table-beer**, *tā'bl-bēr*, *n*. Beer of no great strength, for the table or for common use.

**table-book**, *tā'bl-buk*, *n*. A book of tables, a memorandum-book.

**table-cloth**, *tā'bl-kloth*, *n*. A cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table and setting dishes on at meals.

**table-cover**, *tā'bl-kuv-er*, *n*. A cloth laid on a table between meal times.

**table-d'hôte**, *tā'bl-dōt*, *n*. [Fr *table d'hôte*, lit table of the host or landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel, an ordinary.

**table-land**, *tā'bl-land*, *n*. A distinct area or region of elevated flat land, a plateau.

**table-linen**, *tā'bl-lin-en*, *n*. Linen used for the table, napery.

**table-rapping**, *tā'bl-rap-ing*, *n*. The alleged phenomenon of raps or similar sounds given on tables by spiritual agencies.

**table-spoon**, *tā'bl-spōn*, *n*. A large spoon used at table.

**table-spoonful**, *tā'bl-spōn-ful*, *n*. As much as a table spoon will hold.

**tablet**, *tab'let*, *n*. [Fr *tablette*, dim of *table*.] Lit a small tablet, a small slab, a small flat piece of wood, metal, &c., for writing, or drawing on, a slab or plate bearing some device or inscription, a small flatish cake, a piece of soap, pl a pocket memorandum-book.

**table-talk**, *tā'bl-tāk*, *n*. Conversation at table or at meals, familiar conversation.

**table-turning**, *tā'bl-tern-ing*, *n*. Certain movements of tables attributed to spirits or spiritual forces by the spiritualists.

**taboo**, *ta-bō*, *n*. [Of Polynesian origin.] The solemn setting apart of something as consecrated or accursed among certain savage races, the state of being set apart from human contact, prohibition of contact or intercourse.—*v t* pret & pp *tabooed*, *tab-ōd'*, ppr *tabooing*, *tab-ō'ing*. To put under taboo, to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with.

**tabour**, *tab'or*, *n*. [O Fr *tabour*, a drum, Fr *tambour*, Sp and Pg *tambor*, probably fr Pz *tambir* a drum, a tube.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.—*v t* pret & pp *tabored*, *tab-ōrd'*, ppr *taboring*, *tab-ō'ing*. To play on a tabour or little drum, to drum.

**taborer**, *tā'bor-er*, *n*. One who beats the tabour.

**taboret**, *tab-ō-ret*, *n*. [Dim of *tabour*.] A small tabour, a frame for embroidery, named from its shape.

**tabret**, *tā'brēt*, *n*. [Contr of *taboret*.] A taboret or small tabour.

**tabula**, *tā'bū-lā*, *n*, pl **TABULÆ**, *tā'bū-lē* [L. TABLE.] A tablet, a tablet a flat portion of something.

**tabular**, *tā'bū-lar*, *a*. [L *tabularius*, fr *tabula* a table. TABULÆ.] In the form of a table, having a flat surface, having the

form of laminae or plates, set down in tables or formal lists, set in columns, computed by the use of tables.

**tabularization**, *tā'bū-lar-i-zā'shon*, *n*. The act of tabularizing.

**tabularize**, *tā'bū-lar-iz*, *v t* pret & pp *tabularized*, *tā'bū-lar-iz'd* ppr *tabularizing*, *tā'bū-lar-iz-ing*. [Tabular and -ize.] To make tables of to tabulate.

**tabularly**, *tā'bū-lar-ly*, *adv*. In a tabular manner or form.

**tabulate**, *tā'bū-lāt*, *v t* pret & pp *tabulated*, *tā'bū-lāt-ed*, ppr *tabulating*, *tā'bū-lāt-ing* [From L *tabula*, a table (q v).] To reduce to tables or synopses, to set down in a table of items.—*a* Table shaped, tabular.

**tabulation**, *tā'bū-lā'shon*, *n*. The act of tabulating or throwing into tabular form.

**tacamahac**, *tak'-ma-hak*, *n*. [Of native American origin.] The balsam poplar of North America, also a kind of gum resin.

**tach**, *tache*, *tach*, *n*. [A softened form corresponding to *tact*.] A kind of catch, a loop, a button [O T].

**tachometer**, *ta-kom'-et-er*, *n*. [Gr *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity.

**tachygraphy**, *tach-i-grā'f-i*, *n*. [Gr *tachys*, quick, and *graphō*, I write.] The art or practice of quick writing, shorthand, stenography.—**tachygraphic**, *tak-i-grā'fik*, *a*. Pertaining to tachygraphy.

**tact**, *tā'st*, *a*. [Fr *tactile*, L *tactus* silent fr *taccio* I am silent, cog with *Goth* *than*, to be silent.] Implied, but not expressed in words, silent, unspoken.

**tactily**, *tā'st-ly*, *adv*. In a tact manner, silently, by implication, without words.

**tactiturn**, *tā'st-tern*, *a*. [L *tactiturnus*, fr *tactus*, silent. TACT.] Habitually silent, not inclined to converse, not apt to talk or speak.

**tactiturnity**, *tā'st-tern-i-ti*, *n*. [L *tactiturnitas*.] The state or quality of being tactiturn, habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

**tactiturnly**, *tā'st-tern-ly*, *adv*. In a tactiturn manner, silently.

**tack**, *tāk*, *n*. [Ultimately of Celtic origin; comp Ir *taca*, Armor *teck*, a nail, Gael *tacoid*, a peg, seen also in *attach*, *attaché*, *detack*.] A small, short nail with a broadish head, a slight fastening, as by a few stitches, a rope for pulling the foremost lower corners of certain sails, part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the course of a ship as regards the wind, in *Scots law*, a lease.—*v t* pret & pp *tacked*, *tāk't*, ppr *tacking*, *tāk'ing*. To fasten by a tack or tacks, to attach or unite in a slight manner, to add as a supplement or addition, to append.—*v i*. To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind act from the starboard instead of the port side, or vice versa.

**tackle**, *tāk'l*, *n*. [Same as L *g* and D *tāl*, Dan *tāl*, Sw *tackel*, tackle probably akin to *tale*.] Gear, apparatus, appliances, or equipment for various kinds of work, one or more pulleys with a rope or ropes used for raising and lowering weights, the ropes and rigging &c. of a ship.—*v t* pret & pp *tackled*, *tāk'l'd*, ppr *tackling*, *tāk'ling*. To supply with tackle, to apply tackle to, to set vigorously to work upon, to attack (colloq).—*v i*. To go vigorously to work followed by *to*. (Colloq.)

**tackling**, *tāk'ling*, *n*. Tackle gear, rigging, harness, or the like.

**tackman**, *tāk's-man*, *n*. In Scotland, a person occupying a farm by a tack or lease, especially a large farm in a crofters district.

**tact**, *tākt*, *n*. [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling, tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TAUGHT.—*v t* Touch or the sense of touch, peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness.

**tactful**, *tākt'ful*, *a*. [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling, tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TAUGHT.—*v t* Touch or the sense of touch, peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness.

**tactless**, *tākt'less*, *a*. [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling, tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TAUGHT.—*v t* Touch or the sense of touch, peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness.

**tactlessness**, *tākt'less-ness*, *n*. [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling, tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TAUGHT.—*v t* Touch or the sense of touch, peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness.

**tactlessly**, *tākt'less-ly*, *adv*. [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling, tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TAUGHT.—*v t* Touch or the sense of touch, peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness.

**tactlessness**, *tākt'less-ness*, *n*. [Fr *tact*, touch, feeling, tact fr L *tactus*, touch, fr *tango*, *tactum*, I touch, from which also *tactile*, *tangent*, *tangible*, &c. TAUGHT.—*v t* Touch or the sense of touch, peculiar skill or faculty nice perception or discernment, skill or adroitness.







**talkatively**, tak'a-tiv-l, *adv* In a talkative manner

**talkativeness**, tak'a-tiv-nes, *n* The quality of being talkative, loquacity, garrulity

**talker**, tal'er, *n* One who talks, also, a loquacious person, a prattler

**talking**, tak'ing, *pt* Given to talking, having the power of speech

**tall**, tal, *a* [Probably a Celtic word=*W* and Cornish *tdl*, tall, towering] High in stature, high and comparatively slender, lofty, having height, great or small, remarkable, extravagant, bombastic (colloq.)

**tallage, tallage**, tal'aj, tal'aj, *n* [From *Fr* *tailleur* to cut *TAILOR*] A term formerly applied to subsidies or taxes of various kinds

**tallier**, tal'er, *n* One who keeps a tally

**tallness**, tal'nes, *n* State or quality of being tall, loftiness

**tallness**, tal'nes, *n* Same as *a* Sax *teig*, dye, Dan *sv* and *G* *talq*, Icel. *tdlg* *D* *tal*, tallow, comp *Goth* *teig*, firm] The fat of oxen, sheep, &c., melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter, the harder fat, also, a fat obtained from some plants—*v* *t* pret & *pp* *tallowed*, tal'od, *ppr* *tallowing*, tal'ing To grease or smear with tallow

**tallow-chandler**, tal'ō-chand-ler, *n* One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles

**tallow-er**, tal'er, *n* tallow-chandler

**tallow-tree**, tal'ō-trē, *n* A tree yielding vegetable tallow

**tallowy**, tal'ō, *a* Having the qualities of tallow, greasy

**tally**, tal'i, *n*, *pl* **tallies**, tal'iz, [From *Fr* *taille*, a tally, *Fr* *tailleur*, to cut *TAILOR*] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as marks of number used in pairs or split and serving both as receipts and as records, marks made to keep a score or account, anything made to suit or correspond to another, a label of wood or metal used in gardens, &c., bearing the name of the plant with which it is connected.—*v* *t* pret & *pp* *tallied*, tal'id, *ppr* *tallying*, tal'ing To record on a tally, to make to correspond.—*v* *i* To correspond to agree exactly

**tally-ho**, tal'i hō, *interj* and *n* A huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds

**tallyman**, tal'i-man, *n* One who carries on a tally-trade, one who keeps a tally or account

**tally-shop**, tal'i shop, *n* A shop at which goods are sold on the tally-system

**tally-system** **tally-trade** tal'i sis tem, tal'i trad, *n* A system of dealing by which shopkeepers furnish articles on credit the stipulated price to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments

**Talmud**, tal'mud, *n* [Chal *talmud*, instruction] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them

**Talmudic**, **Talmudical**, tal-mud'ik, tal-mud'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the Talmud, contained in the Talmud

**Talmudist**, tal'mud ist, *n* One versed in the Talmud

**talon**, tal'on, *n* [Fr and Sp *talon*, *It* *talone*, the heel, *fr* *L* *talus* the ankle, the heel] The claw of a bird of prey

**talus**, tal'us, *n* [*L* *talus* the ankle] In anat the astragal or ankle in arch the slope or inclination of any work in geol a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff or rocky declivity

**tamability, tamability**, tam a bil'i ti, *n* Tamableness

**tamable, tamable**, tam'a-bl, *a* That may be tamed, capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state

**tamableness, tamableness**, tam'a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being tamable

**tamarind**, ta-man'di-n, *n* [Native Brazilian] A species of ant-eater

**tamarack** tam'a-rak, *n* [N American Indian] The black or American larch, hackmatack.

**tamarind** tam'a-rind, *n* [It and Sp *tamarindo*, *Fr* *tamarin*, *fr* *Ar* *tamrhindi*, *fr* *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindi*, Indian] A tropical leguminous tree and its fruit, which is acid and agreeable, and employed in medicine in fevers, &c.

**tamarisk**, tam'a-risk, *n* [*L* *tamariscus*] A genus of shrubs or small trees belonging



Tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*)

to Southern Europe and Asia, some of them yielding 'manna'

**tambour**, tam'bōr, *n* [Fr *tambour*, a drum, a tambour *TABOUR*] A drum or something resembling it, a cylindrical stone as in the shaft of a column a circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched to be embroidered.—*v* *t* and *i* pret & *pp* *tamboured* tam'bōrd *ppr* *tambouring*, tam'bōr-ing To embroider with a tambour, to work on a tambour frame

**tambourine**, tam-bō-rēn, *n* [Fr *tambourin*, *fr* *tambour* (q v)] A musical instrument of the drum species played on with the hand, having a hoop over which parchment is stretched and jingles attached

**tame**, tam, *a* [*A* Sax *tam*, tame=*D* *L* *G* *Dan* *sv* and *Goth* *tam*, Icel *tam*, *G* *zahn*, tame with corresponding verbs derived fr these adjectives, same root as in *L* *domo*, *i* subdue, *dominus* a lord (whence *dominate*, *domit*, &c.) *Skr* *dam*, to subdue *DAME*] Having lost its natural wildness and shyness accustomed to man, domesticated, wanting in spirit submissive spiritless, without liveliness or interest, insipid, dull flat, listless.—*v* *t* pret & *pp* *tamed*, tamd *ppr* *taming*, tam'ing To make tame, to reduce from a wild to a domestic state, to subdue, to crush, to depress

**tameless**, tam'les, *a* Incapable of being tamed, untamable

**tamelessness** tam'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being tameless

**tamely**, tam'ly *adv* In a tame manner submissively, meekly, servilely, without manifesting spirit

**tameness**, tam'nes, *n* State or quality of being tame, a state of domestication, unresisting submission, want of spirit or liveliness, dullness, flatness

**tamer**, tam'er, *n* One who tames or subdues

**Tamul** tam'ul *n* One of a race of people inhabiting Southern India, and belonging to the Dravidian stock, a Dravidian language spoken in India

**tamine, taminny**, tam'in tam'ni *n* [Fr *étamine* *fr* *L* *stamen*, a thread *STAMEN*] A glazed woollen or worsted stuff, a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth

**tamils** tam'my, tam'i, *n* [Fr *tamul* *fr* *D* *tam* *A* Sax *tamer*, *i* sieve] A sieve, a strainer

**tamp** tam'p, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *tamped* tampt, *ppr* *tamping*, tam'ping [From *Fr* *tamp-on*, *akin* to *tampoon*] To ram tight with

clay or other matter, as a hole bored for blasting, after the charge is lodged, to stamp or make firm, as clay

**tamper** tam'p-er, *v* *i* pret & *pp* *tampered*, tam'perd, *ppr* *tampering*, tam'per-ing [A form of *tamp*] To meddle or interfere, to experiment, to meddle so as to alter for the worse, to influence secretly or in an underhand way towards a certain course generally followed by *with*

**tamperer**, tam'p-er-er, *n* One who tampers

**tampion**, **tompion**, tam'p-on tom'p-on, *n* [From *Fr* *tampion*, a nasalized form *fr* *tapon* a bung, *fr* *D* *tap*=*E* *tap*, a plug *TAP*] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, a tompon, a plug

**tam-tam**, tam'tam, *n* A tom-tom

**tan**, tan, *v* *t* pret & *pp* *tanned*, tand, *ppr* *tanning*, tan'ing [Fr *tanner*, to tan, *fr* *tan*, oak bark, also *A* Sax *tannian*, to tan, *D* *tannen*, to tan—both verbs perhaps ultimately from the Celtic, comp *Arna* *tann*, oak, *akin* *tannu*] To convert into leather, as animal skins, by means of oak or some other bark or substance; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun, to make sunburnt, (to beat, dog, or thrash (colloq.)—*v* *i* To become tanned, to become tan-coloured or sunburnt.—*n* The bark of oak or other trees as used for tanning, a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan —*a* Of the colour of tan, resembling tan, *tannyn*

**tanager**, tan'a-jer, *n* [Altered fr *Brazilian tanagra*] A name of tropical American birds of the finch family, remarkable for their bright colours

**tan-balls**, tan'balz, *n* *pl* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps and used for fuel

**tan-bed**, tan'bed, *n* In horticulture, a bark bed (or stove)

**tandem**, tam'dem, *adv* [*L*, at length, that is, after a certain interval of time, the English sense arose in a jocular way] With two horses harnessed singly one before the other —*n* Two horses harnessed in a carriage one before the other, or the carriage so drawn, a cycle carrying two persons, one behind the other

**tang**, tang, *n* [Imitative of a sound, like *tiang*, metaphorically transferred to a strong taste] A twang, a ring, a taste or flavour of something extremely pleasant to the thing itself, relish, taste, a characteristic flavour, quality, or property —*v* *t* pret & *pp* *tanged*, tangd, *ppr* *tanging*, tang'ing To ring, to twang

**tang**, tang, *n* [Icel *tangi*, a tang akin to *tongs*] A projecting part of an article inserted into and so secured to another, the part of a table-knife or tool which fits into the handle, the tongue of a buckle

**tangency, tangence**, tang'en-si, tang'ens, *n* State of being tangent, a contact or touching

**tangent**, tan'jent, *n* [*L* *tangens* *tangens* *ppr* of *L* *tango* *tactum*, *i* touch, whence also *contact* *tact*, *tactile*, *tangible*, *tam*, *tan*, *test*, &c.] *geom* also in *contac-tion*] In *geom* a straight line which touches a circle or curve but which, when produced, does not cut it —*To go or fly off at a tangent*, *fig* to break off suddenly into a different line of action, train of thought, or the like —*a* Touching; forming a tangent

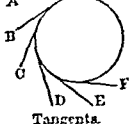
**tangential**, tan-jen'shal, *a* Pertaining to a tangent, in the direction of a tangent

**tangentially**, tan-jen'shal'ly, *adv* In a tangential manner

**tanghin** tan'gin, *n* A vegetable poison formerly used in ordeals at Madagascar

**tangibility, tangibleness**, tan-jibil'i-ty, tan'pibil nes, *n* Quality of being tangible or perceptible, by touch

**tangible**, tan'pibil *a* [*Fr* *tangible* *L* *tangibilis* *fr* *tango* *i* touch, *TANGERE*] That may be touched, grasped, or felt by touch

















for drawing, the persons forming one of the sides in a game, match, &c

**teamster**, tīm'ster, *n* [From *team* and *-ster*] One who drives a team

**tea-pot**, tē'pōt, *n* A vessel with a spout in which tea is infused

**teapoy**, tē'poi, *n* [An Indian word meaning literally *tripod*] A three-legged table, with a lifting top, for holding tea cup, sugar-basin, cream jug, &c

**tear**, tēr, *n* [A.Sax. *teahher*, *tear*, *taer*, a tear = Icel. *tár*, Dan. *taar*, *taare*, G. *zähre*, Goth. *tager*, cog. Gr. *dakry*, O.L. *darryma*, L. *lacrima*, Ir. *dear*, W. *degar*, Gael. *deur*, probably fr. a root meaning to bite or be sharp, seen in *Skr dag*, to bite.] A drop of the watery fluid secreted by a special gland, and appearing in the eyes, any transparent drop of fluid, also, a solid transparent drop, as of some resins

**tear**, tēr, *v* *t*, pret. *to're*, *tör*, *pp* *to'm*, *törn*, *pp* *tearing*, *tär'ing*, old pret. *tare*, obsolete [A.Sax. *teran*, to tear or rend = Goth. *(ga-)tairan*, to break, G. *zehren*, D. and L.G. *teren*, Dan. *tere*, to consume, same root as Gr. *derō*, I flay, *Skr dar*, to split. *Tire* is akin.] To pull in pieces, to make a rent or rents in, to lacerate, to rend, to make furrows or grooves in by violence, to wound, to separate by violent measures to drag, to pull with violence, to remove by violence, to break up, to make dissension in, to cause or make by rending — *v* *t* To be rent or torn, to rage, to act with turbulent violence

— *n* A rent, a fissure  
**tear-drop**, tēr'drōp, *n* A tear  
**tear-dropper**, tēr'er, *n* One who tears or rends

**tearful**, tēr'fūl, *a* Abounding with tears, weeping, shedding tears

**tearfulness**, tēr'fūl-nes, *n* State of being tearful

**tearless**, tēr'les, *a* Shedding no tears, without tears, unfeeling

**tear-stained**, tēr'stānd, *a* Stained or marked with tears, having traces of tears

**tease**, tēz, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *teased*, *tēzd*, *pp* *teasing*, *tēz'ing* [A.Sax. *teasan*, to pluck, to tease = Dan. *tease*, to tease, to pluck, to tease = G. *zäusen*, to tug, *Teasel* is from this, and *tease*, *tussle*, are allied.] To pull apart the fibres of, to comb or card, as wool or flax, to vex with importunity, petty requests, or rallery, to annoy, to torment

**teasel**, tē'zəl, *n* [Also written *teazel* A.Sax. *taesl*, *teasel*, fr. *tarzan*, to tease. *TEASE*] The fuller's thistle, the head or bud of which, with its hooked bracts, is used for raising the nap on woollen cloths, any contrivance similarly used. — *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *teasled*, *tēzld*, *pp* *teaseling*, *tēz'ing* To raise a nap, as on cloth, by means of teasels

**teaseler**, tē'zəl'er, *n* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth

**teaser**, tē'zər, *n* One who teases or vexes

**tea-service**, tē'ser-vīs, *n* A complete set of dishes or utensils for the tea table

**tea-set**, tē'set, *n* A tea-service

**teasing**, tēz'ing, *p* *a* Vexing, irritating, annoying — *teasingly*, tēz'ing *l* *adv* So as to tease or vex

**tea-spoon**, tē'spōn, *n* A small spoon used in tea-drinking

**teat**, tīt, *n* [A.Sax. *tūt*, *tūt* a teat = L.G. and O.D. *tūt*, G. *zūt*, a teat, cog. Ir. and Gael. *did*, a teat.] The projecting part of the female breast the pap of a woman the nipple, the dug of a beast

**tea-taster**, tē'tāst-er, *n* A person who judges the qualities of teas by tasting their infusions

**teated**, tē'ted, *a* Having teats

**tea-things**, tē'th'ingz, *n* *pl* The utensils required for the tea table

**tea-urn**, tē'urn, *n* An urn for supplying heated water for tea

**teehily**, tē'hily, *tech'ill* *adv* In a techy manner, peevishly, fretfully, frov-wardly

**teehiness**, tē'hiness, *tech'ies* *n* *s* Quality or character of being techy, peevishness, fretfulness

**technic**, tek'nīk, *a* [See next.] Technical

— *n* Method of manipulation in any art, artistic execution, mechanical part of an artistic performance

**technical**, tek'nīkal, *a* [L. *technicus*, fr. Gr. *technos*, pertaining to art or craft, artistic, fr. *technē*, art, akin to *tel'mōn*, a carpenter, *Skr talsh*, to shape.] Pertaining to the mechanical arts, appertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like

**technicality**, tek'nīkal'itē, *n*, *pl* **technicalities**, tek'nīkal'itēz, *n* Quality or state of being technical, a technical feature or expression

**technically**, tek'nīkal'ly, *adv* In a technical manner, according to the precise signification of technical terms

**technics**, tek'nīks, *n* The arts in general (used as a sing.), technical objects or terms

**technological**, tek'nol'og'ik-əl, *a* Pertaining to technology

**technologist**, tek'nol'og-ist, *n* One who treats of or is well versed in technology

**technology**, tek'nol'og-ē, *n* [Gr. *technē*, art, and *logos*, discourse. **TECHNICAL**] That branch of knowledge which deals with the industrial arts or handicrafts, the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts

**techy**, tetchy, tech'ē, *a* [From old *teche*, *tache*, a blemish, a vice, fr. Fr. *tache*, a spot, supposed to be akin to *tack*] Peevish, fretful, irritable

**tectonic**, tek'ton'ik, *a* [L. *tectonicus*, Gr. *tektonikos*, fr. *tekton*, *tektonos*, a carpenter, a builder. **TECHNICAL**] Pertaining to building or construction — **tectonics**, tek'ton'iks, *n* The art of building or construction

**ted**, ted, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *tedded*, *ted'ed*, *pp* *tedding*, *ted'ing* [Apparently fr. W. *teddu*, to spread out.] To spread or turn, as new-mown grass or hay

**tedder**, ted'er, *n* One who teds, an implement that spreads newly-mown grass

**tedious**, tē'di-ūs, *a* [L. *tediosus*, fr. *tadium*, *tedium* (q. v.)] Tiresome, wearisome, irksome, tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness, fatiguing, dilatory, tardy

**tediously**, tē'di-ūsh, *adv* In a tedious manner, wearisomely

**tediousness**, tē'di-ūs-nes, *n* Quality or state of being tedious, wearisomeness, tiresomeness

**tedium**, tē'di-um, *n* [L. *tedium*, fr. *tedet*, at wearies.] Irksomeness, wearisomeness, tedium [Icel. *ted*, to mark, to note.] A point of aim or starting point in certain games, as quoits, curling, and golf

**teem**, tēm, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *teemed*, *tēmd*, *pp* *teeming*, *tēm'ing* [A.Sax. *tēman*, *tyman*, to produce. **TEAM**] To bring forth young, to be pregnant, to be overabundantly full, to be prolific or abundantly fertile, to be stocked to overflowing — *v* *t* To produce, to bring forth

**teemer**, tēm'er, *n* One who teems

**teeming**, tēm'ing, *p* *a* Producing young, prolific overflowing, exceedingly abundant

**teem**, tēn, *n* [A.Sax. *tēna*, injury, vexation.] Grief, sorrow

**teens**, tēnz, *n* *pl* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*

**teeth**, tēth, *n* *pl* of *tooth*

**teethe**, tēth, *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *teethed*, *tēth'd*, *pp* *teething*, *tēth'ing* [From the noun *teeth*.] To have the teeth growing or cutting the gums

**teething**, tēth'ing, *n* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, called also dentition, period when the first set of teeth are growing

**teetotal**, tē'tō-tal, *a* [Formed by reduplication of the initial letter of *total*, for the sake of emphasis comp. *teetotal* which probably suggested this word.] Entire or complete (colloq.), pertaining to total abstinence, totally abstaining from intoxicants

**teetotaler**, tē'tō-tal-er, *n* One who binds himself to abstain entirely from intoxicating liquors, a total abstainer

**teetotalism**, tē'tō-tal'izm, *n* The principles or practice of teetotalers

**tee-totum**, tē'tō-tum, *n* [That is *T-totum*, *totum* represented by *T*, from the *T* marked upon it and standing for *L*, *totum*, the whole, the whole stakes being won when *T* turns up, comp. *teetotal*. **TOTAL**] A small four-sided toy of the top kind, made to spin, and used by children in a game of chance

**tegular**, teg'ū-lar, *a* [L. *tegula*, a tile, fr. *tego*, I cover. **TRUGMENT**] Resembling a tile, consisting of tiles

**tegulated**, teg'ū-lit-ed, *a* [See *prec*] Composed of overlapping plates or scales

**tegument**, teg'ū-mēt, *n* [L. *tegumentum*, a covering, fr. *tego*, I cover, cog. with E. *thatch* (q. v.)] A cover or covering, any natural covering, as of an animal, an integument

**tegmentary**, teg'ū-mēt-ā-ry, *a* Pertaining to teguments

**tell**, tēl, *n* [O. Fr. *tel*, fr. L. *tela*, the linen.] The lime tree or linden

**tend**, tēnd, *n* [Icel. *tund*, a tenth, and hence a *tithe*, fr. *tiu*, ten = Sw. *tjende*, Goth. *taihunda*, the tenth.] In Scotland, a tithe that portion of the annual value of land which is or may be assessed to pay the clergy of the Established Church

**teleautograph**, tel-ē'ū'tō-graf, *n* [Gr. *tele*, far off, and E. *autograph*.] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's handwriting who sends a message

**telegram**, tel'ē-gram, *n* [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *gramma*, something written, fr. *graphō*, I write.] A communication sent by telegraph, a telegraphic message

**telegraphic**, tel-ē-gram'ik, *a* Pertaining to a telegram, having the character of a telegram

**telegraph**, tel'ē-graf, *n* [From Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *graphō*, I write.] Any apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible, usually restricted to the electric telegraph, an apparatus variously constructed for transmitting messages or communications along a wire by means of electricity, sometimes, a telegram — *v* *t* *pret* & *pp* *telegraphed*, tel'ē-graf, *pp* *telegraphing*, tel'ē-graf'ing, *pp* *telegraph*, to convey or announce by telegraph

**telegraph-cable**, tel'ē-graf'kā-bl, *n* A strong cable, composed of wires, gutta-percha, &c, for a submarine telegraph

**telegraphic**, tel-ē-gram'ik, *a* Pertaining to telegraph, made by a telegraph, communicated by telegraph

**telegraphically**, tel-ē-gram'ik-ly, *adv* In a telegraphic manner, by the telegraph

**telegraphist**, tel'ē-graf'ist, *n* [Telegraph and -ist] One who works a telegraph

**telegraphy**, tel-ē-graf-ē, *n* [Telegraph and -y] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph

**telemeter**, tel-em'et-er, *n* [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *metron*, a measure.] A range-finder or similar instrument, an electric instrument to transmit variations marked by some physical instrument

**telemetry**, tel-em'et-ē-ry, *n* Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter

**teleological**, tel-ē-lō-jō'g'ik-əl, *a* Pertaining to teleology

**teleologically**, tel-ē-lō-jō'g'ik-ly, *adv* In a teleological manner

**teleologist**, tel-ē-lō-jō'g-ist, *n* One versed in teleology

**teleology**, tel-ē-lō-jō'g-ē, *n* [Gr. *telos*, telos, an end, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of final causes, the science treating of the end or design for which things were created

**teleostean**, tel-ē-ō'stē-an, *a* [Gr. *telos*, telos, complete, and *osteon* a bone.] An order of fishes having a well-ossified skeleton, and including most familiar food fishes — *n* One of this division of fishes

**telepathic**, tel-ē-pāth'ik, *a* Pertaining to telepathy

**telepathist**, tel-ē-pāth'ist, *n* One who exhibits the phenomena of telepathy

**telepathy**, tel-ē-pāth-ē, *n* [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, *pathos*, feeling.] The occult com-

munication of ideas without the aid of the senses

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ho's sittings for the trial of causes, the time or period for which an estate may be held, a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as Lady Day or Michaelmas, a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed particularly, a word having a technical meaning, *pl* words or language in general (to speak in vague terms), *pl* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance, *pl* relative position or footing (on good terms with a person) in logic, the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in *aly* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction. — *vt* pret & *pp* *term*, *term*, *pp* *term*, *term*, *term* (from *term* in sense of word) To name, to call, to denominate

**termagant**, *ter'ma-gant*, *n* [O Fr *Terminant*, It *Terrogante*, *Terrogante*, probably a name of Eastern origin. *Terrogant* was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or popular shows, as a turbulent or violent personage.] A bawling, turbulent woman, a shrew, a virago, a scold. — *a* Outrageous in conduct or language, quarrelsome, scolding, shrewish

**terminable**, *ter'mi-n-a-bl*, *a* That may be terminated or bounded limitable

**terminal**, *ter'mi-n-al*, *a* [*L* *terminus*, an end. See next.] Pertaining to or forming the end or extremity, terminating, of or belonging to a terminus — *n* That which terminates an extremity, the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery

**terminate**, *ter'mi-nat* *v* pret & *pp* *terminated*, *ter'mi-nat-ed*, *pp* *terminating*, *ter'mi-nat-ing* [*Fr* *terminer*, *L* *terminare*, *terminatus*, to terminate, *fr* *terminus*, a boundary, a limit. *TERMI*] To bound, to limit, to form the extreme point or side of, to put an end to, to complete to finish, to close, to end. — *vt* To end, to come to the furthest point in space, to stop short, to close, to come to a limit in time — *a* Limited bounded that comes to an end

**termination**, *ter'mi-nat-ion*, *n* [*L* *terminatio*] Act of terminating act of ending or concluding, end in time or in space, end of a period, close end of a thing, extrinuity, the end or closing of a word, the syllable or letter that ends a word, conclusion result, issue

**terminational**, *ter'mi-nat-ion-al*, *a* Pertaining to or forming a termination

**terminative**, *ter'mi-nat-iv*, *a* Terminating, definite

**terminological**, *ter'mi-nol-og-i-k-al*, *a* Of or pertaining to terminology

**terminology**, *ter'mi-nol-og-i*, *n* [From *L* *terminus*, in sense of term or appellation, and *Gr* *logos*, discourse] The science or theory of technical terms or other terms, collectively, the terms used in any art, science, industry, &c nomenclature

**terminus**, *ter'mi-nus*, *n*, *pl* **termini**, *ter'mi-ni* [*L* *terminus* a limit, a boundary. *TERMI*] A boundary, a limit, a landmark, a goal or point to be reached, the station established at either end of a railway or important section of a railway

**terminus**, *ter'mi-na-n*, *n* [See next.] The dwelling of a community of termites

**termite**, *ter'mit*, *n* [From *L* *termitis*, *termitis*, a wood worm] One of the neuropterous insects commonly called white ants, and living in communities

**termless**, *ter'mi-less*, *a* Having no term or limit boundless, nameless

**termly**, *ter'mi-l*, *a* and *adv* At every term

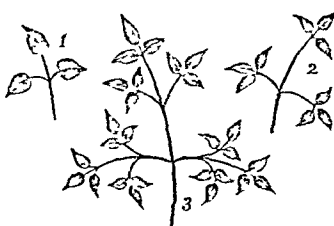
**term**, *ter'm*, *n* [Same as *Ter*, *term*, *ter*] A term, a connection doubtful

**tern**, *ter'n*, *a* [*L* *ternus*, three each, *fr* *ter*, three, *tres* three] An aggregate consisting of three things or items

**ternary**, *ter'mi-n*, *a* [*L* *ternarius* *fr* *ter*, three each. See *pre*] Proceeding by threes, consisting of three

**ternate**, *ter'nat*, *a* [*L* *ternatus* See

*pre*] Arranged in threes, in *bot* having three leaflets on a petiole



1, Ternate Leaf 2, Binate Leaf  
3, Trimate Leaf

**Terpsichorean**, *ter'p-si-kh-ee-an*, *a* [From the Muse *Terpsichore*, *Gr* *terps* (fut *terpsō*) I delight, and *choros* dancing] Relating to Terpsichore or to dancing, of which she was the presiding deity — The Terpsichorean art, dancing

**terra**, *ter'ra*, *n* [*L* *terra*, *fr* a root meaning dig, seen also in *territus*, *torrid*, being the root of *E* *thirst* Hence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrific*, *terren*, *turn* to inter, &c.] Earth, the earth — *Terra* firm, firm or solid earth, dry land

**terrace**, *ter'ras*, *n* [*Fr* *terrasse*, *fr* *L* *terrare*, *It* *terrazzo*, *fr* *L* *terra* earth. *TERRA*] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or a bank of turf, &c., a raised flat area, an elevated strip of land above a more or less steep slope, a street, having houses on one side and sloping ground on the other, a row of houses, the flat roof of a house — *v* pret & *pp* *terraced* *ter'ras-t*, *pp* *terracing*, *ter'ras-ing* To form into a terrace, to furnish with a terrace or terraces

**terracotta**, *ter'ra-kot-a*, *n* [*It* lit baked or cooked earth, *fr* *L* *terra* earth *coctus* cooked, baked. *TERRA*, *COOK*] A kind of pottery or earthenware commonly of a reddish colour, much used for statuettes, figures, vases, architectural ornamentation, &c., a work of art in terra-cotta

**terraphin**, *ter'ra-pin*, *n* [Origin unknown] A name of several fresh water tortoises

**terraguous**, *ter'ra-gw-us*, *a* [*L* *terra* earth and *acqua* water. *TEPLA*, *AQUA*] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth

**terrene**, *ter're-n*, *a* [*L* *terrenus*, *fr* *terra*, earth. *TERRA*] Pertaining to the earth, earthy, earthly, terrestrial

**terrestrial**, *ter're-str-i-al*, *a* [*L* *terrestris*, *fr* *terra* the earth. *TERRA*] Pertaining to the earth, existing on the earth or in this world, pertaining to the world or to the present state, sublunary, mundane, pertaining to land as opposed to water confined to or living on land — *n* An inhabitant of the earth

**terrestrially**, *ter're-str-i-al-ly*, *adv* After a terrestrial or earthly manner

**terrible**, *ter'i-bl*, *a* [*Fr* *terrible* *L* *terribilis*, *fr* *terro* I frighten, allied to *Gr* *treō* I tremble. *Skr* *tra* to tremble] Adapted to arouse fear, dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence, dreadful awful terrific, fearful frightful, horrible, excessive extraordinary

**terribleness**, *ter'i-bl-ness*, *n* Quality or state of being terrible

**terribly**, *ter'i-bl-ly*, *adv* In a terrible manner, dreadfully, excessively, very greatly

**terrific**, *ter'i-fik*, *a* [*L* *terra*, earth, *colo* I inhabit] Living in earth or soil

**terrifier**, *ter'i-fi-er*, *n* [From *Fr* *terrifier*, the hol' of a rabbit, *fr* *terra* the earth equivalent therefore to burrow-dog. *TEPLA*] A small variety of dog that creeps into holes in the earth, after animals that burrow

**terrific**, *ter'i-fik*, *a* [*L* *terrificus* *Trp-* *pru*] Such as to terrify, terrifying, dreadful terrible

**terrifically**, *ter'i-fik-al-ly*, *adv* In a terrific manner, terribly, frightfully

**terrify**, *ter'i-fi*, *v* pret & *pp* *terrified*, *ter'i-fid* *pp* *terrifying*, *ter'i-fi-ing* [*L* *terro* I frighten, and *furio*, I make FURIOUS] To cause or produce terror in, to frighten extremely, to alarm or strike with fear to throw into a panic, to appal

**terrigenous**, *ter-i-jen-us*, *a* [*L* *terra*, earth, and *root* *gen*, to produce] Earth-born produced by the earth

**territorial**, *ter'i-to-ri-al*, *a* Pertaining to a territory limited to or concerned with a certain district — **territorially**, *ter'i-to-ri-al-ly*, *adv* In regard to territory

**territory**, *ter'i-to-ri*, *n* [*Fr* *territoire*, *L* *territorium*, land round a town, a domain, a district, *fr* *terra*, earth. *TERRA*] A definite piece or tract of land as belonging to a state, city, or other body, or under any distinct administration, a dominion, a region in general, a country, in the United States, a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but with a regular government

**terror**, *ter'or*, *n* [*L* *terror*, *fr* *terro* I frighten. *TRRIBLE*] Such fear as agitates body and mind, dread, alarm, fright, consternation, that which may excite dread, cause of extreme fear

**terrorism**, *ter'or-izm*, *n* [*Terror* and *-ism*] A system of government by terror, coercion through fear, intimidation

**terrorist**, *ter'or-ist*, *n* One who rules by terror or intimidation

**terrorize**, *ter'or-iz*, *v* pret & *pp* *terrorized*, *ter'or-iz-ed*, *pp* *terrorizing*, *ter'or-iz-ing* To impress with terror, to oppress or domineer over by means of terror

**terror-stricken**, *ter'or-struck*, *a* Struck with terror, appalled

**terse**, *ters*, *a* [*L* *terrus* *pp* of *terreo*, *terreo*, I wipe] Free from superfluities of language, concisely written, brief forcible, pithy

**terse-ly**, *ters-ly*, *adv* In a terse manner, briefly and pithily, concisely

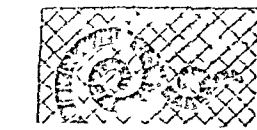
**terseness**, *ters-ness*, *n* Quality of being terse, terseness and conciseness of style

**tertian**, *ter'shan*, *a* [*L* *tertianus*, *fr* *tertius*, third, *fr* *tres*, three] *In med* having its paroxysm every third day (a tertian fever) — *a* A fever whose paroxysms return every third day, or every forty-eight hours

**tertial**, *ter'shi-an*, *a* [*L* *tertianus*, *fr* *tertius*, third, *fr* *ter*, three, *tres*, three] Third, as in order, rank, or formation, in *geol* said of the third great division of stratified rocks resting on the chalk, and followed by the post tertiary or quaternary — *a* The tertiary system of rocks, a feather growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing

**tessellar**, *tes'se-lar*, *a* [See next.] Formed in little squares or tesserae

**tessellate**, *tes'se-lat*, *v* pret & *pp* *tessellated*, *tes'se-lat-ed*, *pp* *tessellating*, *tes'se-lat-ing* [From *L* *tessellatus* checkered, tessellated *fr* *tessella*, a small square or



Part of a Tessellated Pavement  
a a, Tesserae of which it is composed

little cube for paving a domain, of *terras*, a square [q v] To form with tesserae or little square-shaped pieces of different colours inlaid to lay withal or to work to variegate

**tessellated**, *tes'se-lat-ed*, *p* a [See *pre*.]















**thermo-dynamic**, *ther'mō-dī nam ik*, *a*

Relating to thermo-dynamics

**thermo-dynamics**, *ther'mō-dī nam iks*, *n* [*Gr thermos, warm, and dynamics*] That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versa

**thermo-electric**, *ther'mō-ē lek-trik*, *a*

Pertaining to thermo-electricity

**thermo-electricity**, *ther'mō-ē lek-tri si-ti*, *n* [*Gr thermos, warm*] Electricity produced by the action of heat in connection with metals

**thermograph**, *thermō'grāf*, *n* [*Gr thermos, warm, metron, measure, grapho, I write*] An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature

**thermo-magnetism**, *ther'mō mag-net-izm*, *n* [*Gr thermos, warm*] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat

**thermometer**, *ther-mom'et-er*, *n* [*Gr thermos, warm, and metron, measure*] An instrument by which temperature is ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts according to the degree of heat

**thermometric**, *thermō'met-rik*, *a*

Pertaining to a thermometer

**thermometrically**, *ther'mō-met-rik al-ly*, *adv* In a thermometric manner

**thermograph**, *ther-mō-met'rō-grāf*, *n* See **THERMOGRAPH**

**thermo-pile**, *ther'mō-pil*, *n* An instrument for measuring very minute degrees of temperature

**thermo-scope**, *ther'mō-skōp*, *n* [*Gr thermē, heat, skōpō, I see*] An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated

**thermostat**, *ther'mō-stat*, *n* [*Gr thermē, heat, statos, standing*] A self acting apparatus for regulating temperature

**thermotric**, *thermot'rik*, *a* [*From Gr thermos warm*] Relating to heat, resulting from or dependent on heat

**thermotics**, *ther-mot'iks*, *n* [*See prec*] The science of heat

**thesaurus**, *thē-sā'rus*, *n* [*L thesaurus, fr Gr thesaurus, a treasure*] **TREASURE**

**these**, *thēz*, *pronominal adj* The plural of *this*

**thesis**, *thē'sis*, *n*, *pl* *theses*, *thē'sēz* [*L thesis, Gr thesis, a position, fr (tithēmi, I set)* **THEME**] A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, a theme a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, the exercise itself, an essay written by undergraduates previous to receiving their degree in *pro* the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls opposed to *arsis*

**Thesplan**, *thē'sp-an*, *a* [*From Thespis, an important person in the early development of the drama in Greece, about B C 535*] Relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general

**thermic**, *thēr'mik*, *a* [*From thermē, heat, er-ik, a Pertaining to therapy*]

**thermist**, *thēr'ist*, *n* [*See prec*] One who pretends to therapy

**thermy**, *thēr'ji*, *n* [*Gr thermia, fr theos, a god and eron, work*] The working of a divine or supernatural agency in human affairs the producing of effects by spiritual means

**thewed**, *thūd*, *a* Having, throws muscle, or strength

**thw**, *thūz*, *n* *pl* [*Perhaps same as A-Sax thedes, manners, habits*] Muscles, sinews, strength

**thet**, *thā prn pl*, possessive, *thēr*, *thēr*, objective them, *thēm* [*Partly fr A-Sax thd nom pl of the dcl art, partly fr Icel thet, their, nom pl of the pers pron THIR*] The plural of *he, she, or it*, some times used indefinitely, as *they say*

**thick**, *thik*, *a* [*A-Sax thicke, thick=O-Sax thikh, O-Fris thikke, Icel thylkr, Dan tikh, D dick, thick, connections doubt-*

ful] Having extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth, often, having great or considerable dimensions when thus measured, opposed to *thin* or *slender*, dense, compact, having great consistence, inspissated, foggy, or misty close set or planted, closely crowded together, close, following each other closely, without due clearness of articulation, dull as to perception, clouded, stupid, gross, very friendly or familiar (colloq) — *n* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest — *adv* In close succession one upon another fast or close together

**thicken**, *thik'n*, *v* *pret* & *pp thickened* *thik'nd*, *ppr thickens* *thik'nig* [*Thick* and *-en*] To make thick or thicker — *v* i

To become thick or thicker

**thickening**, *thik'nig*, *n* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick

**thicket**, *thik'et*, *n* [*A-Sax thiccet, fr thice, thick (qv), comp G dicht* *fr dick, thick*] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set

**thick-head**, *thik'hed*, *a* A stupid fellow, a blockhead a numskull

**thick-headed**, *thik'hed-ed*, *a* Dull

**thickish**, *thik'ish*, *a* Somewhat thick

**thick-knee**, *thik'nē*, *n* The stone-plover or stone-curlew

**thickly**, *thik'ly*, *adv* In a thick manner densely, closely, compactly, in quick succession

**thickness**, *thik'nes*, *n* [*A-Sax thicnes, fr thice, thick*] State of being thick, measure through and through or in supplement of length and breadth, thick part, a fold or layer, denseness, density, consistence, crowded state, way of quickness or acuteness, dullness, indistinctness

**thicket**, *thik'set*, *a* Thickly set or planted, having a short thick body thick, stout, stumpy — *n* A close or thick hedge, dense underwood

**thick-skinned**, *thik'skind*, *a* Having a thick skin or mind not easily irritated, as by taunts, ridicule, or the like insensible

**thief**, *thēf*, *n* *pl* *thieves*, *thēvz* [*A-Sax theof, a thief=O-Sax thiof, Icel thýfr, Sw tyf, D dief, G dieb, Goth thýf, thief, root doubtful*] A person who steals or is guilty of theft, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force

**thieve**, *thēf*, *v* *pret* & *pp thieved* *thēvd*, *ppr thieving*, *thēvig* [*A-Sax theofian, to thieve fr theof, a thief*] To practise theft, to steal — *v* *t* To take by theft

**thievery**, *thēf'ri*, *n* [*Thieft and -ery*] The practice of stealing

**thiefish**, *thē'fish*, *a* Given to theft or stealing, of the nature of theft

**thievishly**, *thē'fish ly*, *adv* In a thievish manner, by theft

**thiefiness**, *thē'fish nes*, *n* Quality of being thievish

**thigh**, *thī*, *n* [*A-Sax theoh, the thigh=O-Sax thio Icel thýð, O-H-G diok, D dy O dygh, thigh, probably allied to thick*] The thigh part of the leg between the knee and the hip-joint the femur

**thigh-bone**, *thīb'on*, *n* The bone of the thigh, the femur

**thill**, *thīl*, *n* [*A-Sax thill, thille, a stake, board, pole=Icel thill, thil, a deal plank, G diele, a board, akin deal a board, DRILL*] The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage

**thiller**, *thill-horse*, *thīl'er*, *thīl'hor*, *n* The horse which goes between the thills or shafts

**thimble**, *thim'bl*, *n* [*A-Sax thymel, a thimble, fr thuma thumb, and suffix -el, having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is* **THUMB**] A metal cover for the thumb, used by sail makers in sewing, a metal cap or cover for the top of the finger used for driving the needle through cloth, an iron ring with a rope spliced round it

**thimble-case**, *thim'bl kās*, *n* A case for holding a thimble

**thimbleful**, *thim'bl fūl*, *n* As much as a thimble holds, a very small quantity

**thimble-rlz**, *thim'bl rig*, *n* [*From rig, a*

trick.] A sleight of hand trick, played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea

**thimble-rigger**, *thim'bl rīg'er*, *n* One who practises the trick of thimble rig

**thimble-rigging**, *thim'bl rīg'ing*, *n* The tricks of a thimble-rigger

**thin**, *thīn*, *a* [*A-Sax thynne, thin=Icel*

*thunnr, L G diinn, Sw tunn, D diin G diinn, co; L tenuis (whence *immit*), Skr*

*tanus, thin, W tanen, teneu, thin, rare, Ir*

*tana, thin slender, allfr root tan to stretch, seen also in L tendo, I stretch, L tend, Gr*

*tonos, L tonus, E tone, I tener, E tender, &c*] The opposite of thick, having little thickness or extent from one surface to the

opposite, rare, not dense, not close, not crowded, sparse, not filling the space, not

having the individual parts that compose the

thing in a close or compact state, not full

or well grown, slim, small, slender, lean

meagre faint or feeble as the voice, of a

loose texture, not impervious to the sight,

not crorred or well-stocked, not abounding,

slight, not sufficient for a covering — *v* *t*

*pret* & *pp thinned*, *thīnd*, *ppr thinning*, *thīn'ing* To make thin — *v* *t* To diminish

in thickness, to grow or become thin

with out agency, &c

**thine**, *thīn*, *pronominal adj* [*A-Sax thīn*, *thine, gent. of thū, thou*] The loss of the

*n* produced *thū* **THOU**] Thy, belonging to

these now chiefly poetical, and used either

with or without a noun following

**thing**, *thīng*, *n* [*A-Sax thīng, thing, a*

meeting, cause, affair, &c = *O-Sax and O*

*Fris thīng* *L G and G ding, thing, matter,*

*Dan and Sw ting, Icel thīng* a court, an

assembly, root doubtful] Whatever may

be thought of or spoken of, whatever exists,

or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity,

something anything, an inanimate object,

a creature applied to man and animals in

pit, contempt, tenderness, or admiration,

a transaction, matter, circumstance, event,

*pl* clothes, luggage, personal belongings

(colloq)

**think**, *thīngk*, *v* *pret* & *pp thought*, *that*, *ppr*

*thinking* *thīngk'ing* [*A-Sax thencan, to think=O-Sax then tan, Goth thankan, fr*

*thanjan, G and D thenen, to think, Icel*

*thelka* *n* to perceive *Dan tanke*, to think, allied to *thank*, and to *A-Sax thyn-*

*can*, to seem whence *think*] To have the mind occupied on some subject, to

revolve ideas in the mind, to cogitate, to

judge, to conclude, to hold as a settled

opinion, to intend to design, to consider

probable or likely to suppose, to imagine,

to fancy, to muse, to meditate, to ponder,

to recollect or call to mind, to consider, to

deliberate, to presume, to believe [*In*

several of these senses practically a transitive

verb with an infinitive or a clause] — *v* *t*

To conceive, to imagine, to believe, to

consider to esteem

**thinkable**, *thīngk'abl*, *a* Capable of being

thought, conceivable cogitable

**thinker**, *thīngk'er*, *n* One who thinks,

one who writes on speculative subjects

**thinking**, *thīngk'ing*, *p* *a* Having the

faculty of thought cogitative, capable of a

regular train of ideas — *n* The act or

state of one who thinks thought, cogitation

**thinkingly**, *thīngk'ing ly*, *adv* By thought

**thinly**, *thīn ly*, *adv* In a thin manner or

condition not thickly, in a dispersed or

scattered form slightly

**thinness**, *thīn'nes*, *n* State of *thin*, *thin-*

*ness*, *thin'nes*, *thin'nes* *thin'nes* *thin'nes*

**thin-skinned**, *thīn'skind*, *a* Having a

thin skin unduly sensitive, irritable

**third**, *thēr*, *a* [*A-Sax thrida= Goth*

*thrida* *O-Sax thridio, Icel thridi, Sw*

*tride* *Dan tride, D derde, G dritte, Ger*

*trite* *L tertius* *Skr tritvya* *W tridu*, *Gael*

*trias*—all from *trīs*, *three*] The next after the second

is one of three equal parts into which anything

is divided the ordinal of three — **Third**

*estate*, in Great Britain, the House of Com







supposed to mean literally a runner, running servant, being of same root as *A. Sax thregian*, to run, *cog Gr trechen*, to run ]  
**A slave, a bondsman, a serf**  
**thrash** *thresh*, thrash, thresh, *v t* pret & pp *thrashed, threshed*, thresh, thresh't, ppr *thrashing, threshing*, thrash'ing, thresh'ing [ *A. Sax threscan*, *threscan* to thrash (corn), to beat=*Icei threshja*, *Sw trossa*, *Dan tærsl e*, *Dörschen*, *G. dreschen*, *Goth thresan*, comp. *Lith tread* *tr*, to rattle ] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from, as by a flail or a thrashing machine, or by striking with oxen to beat soundly with a stick or whip to drub (colloq) — *v i* To drive out grain from straw  
**thrasher**, *thresher*, thrash'er, thresh'er *n* One who thrashes grain, a species of shark which uses its tail as a weapon  
**thrashing**, *threshing*, thrash'ing, thresh'ing *n* Act of beating out grain, a sound drubbing  
**thrashing-floor**, *threshing-floor*, thrash'ing floor, thresh'ing floor *n* A floor or area on which grain is thrashed  
**thrashing-machine**, *threshing-machine*, thrash'ing-ma-shin, thresh'ing-ma-shin *n* A machine for separating grain from the straw, variously constructed  
**thrashing-mill**, thrash'ing-mill, *n* A thrashing machine  
**thrasonical**, *thra-son'* *ik* -*ül*, *a* [From *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy ] Given to bragging, boastful  
**thred**, *thred*, *n* [ *A. Sax thraed*, lit what is twisted, *fr thredan*, to twist to throw, similarly *O Fris thred*, *Icei thredr*, *Dan traad*, *D draad*, *G draht*, *thread* *Turk* ] A fine cord, especially such as is used for sewing the filaments of fibrous substances, such as flax wool, cotton, silk, drawn out into a fine line, anything resembling this, any fine filament, the prominent spiral part of a screw, continued course or tenor, some main idea running through a discourse, general purpose — *v i* pret & pp *threadded*, thred'ed, ppr *threading*, thred'ing  
**thread** a thread through the eye of, as of a needle, to pass or pierce through, as a narrow or intricate way or difficult course  
**threadbare**, thred'bar, *a* Worn to the naked thread, having the nap worn off, worn out, trite, hackneyed, used till it has lost its novelty or interest  
**threadiness**, thred'nes, *n* The state of being thready  
**thread-lace**, thred'las, *n* Lace made of linen thread  
**thread-paper**, thred'pär, *n* A thin strip of paper for wrapping up a skein of thread  
**thready** thred'li, *a* Like thread or filaments, filamentous, consisting of or containing thread  
**threat**, *thret*, *n* [ *A. Sax threót*, threat punishment, crowd, pressure calamity, fr stem of *A. Sax threótan*, to tire, harass, afflict, *Goth throtan* *G. (ce)threszen*, to annoy, *cog* with *L. trudo*, *I trust* (*in tu-ride*, *protrude*, &c.) ] A menace, declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another — *v t* and *i* pret & pp *threatened* thret'ed, ppr *threatening*, thret'ing To threaten (used only in poetry)  
**threaten**, thret'n, *v t* pret & pp *threatened*, thret'nd, ppr *threatening* thret'n'ing [From *threat* and *en* ] To use threats or menaces towards to menace, to declare an intention of injuring, to menace by action to act as if intending to injure to appear as if about to bring something evil or unpleasant on, to show to be impending — *v i* To use threats or menaces  
**threatener**, thret'n-er, *n* One that threatens  
**threatening** thret'n'ing *a* Indicating a threatening menace, indicating something impending  
**threateningly**, thret'n'ing li, *adv* In a threatening manner, with a threat or menace  
**thre**, *thre*, *a* [ *A. Sax thri*, *thru*, *thred*=

*O Sax thrie*, *O Fris thre*, *Goth threis*, *Icei thriur*, *Sw* and *Dan tre*, *D drit*, *G dret*, *cog* *W Ir* and *Gael tri*, *Lith trys*, *Lith Gr tris* *Skr tri*, all meaning three root unknown ] Two and one — *n* The number which consists of two and one, a symbol representing this  
**three-cornered**, thr'kor nerd, *a* Having three corners or angles triangular  
**three-decker**, thr'dek er, *n* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks  
**threefold**, thr'fold, *a* Consisting of three in one, triple, multiplied thrice — *adv* In a threefold manner, trebly  
**three-foot**, thr'fut, *a* Measuring three feet, having three feet  
**three-master**, thr'mast-er *n* A ship having three masts  
**threepence**, thr'pens, threp'ens, *n* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny  
**threepenny**, thr'pen-i, threp'en-i *a* Worth threepence only, of little value, mean  
**threepile**, *a* coin worth threepence  
**three-pile**, thr'pil, *n* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet  
**three-ply**, thr'pit, *a* Threefold, consisting of three thicknesses or strands, as cord, yarn, &c  
**threescore**, thr'skor *a* Three times a score, three twenty, sixty often used as a noun  
**threne** thrén, *n* [ *L threnus*, *fr Gr threnos*, lamentation ] A complaint or lamentation  
**threnetic**, thren et'ik, *a* [ *Gr threniticos* ] Threnetic, sorrowful, mournful  
**threnodial**, thren o'di-al, *a* Pertaining to a threnody, elegiac  
**threnodist**, thren o-dist, *n* [ *Threnody* and -ist ] A writer of threnodies  
**threnody**, thren o-di, *n* pl *threnodies*, thren o'diz [ *Gr threnos*, a lamentation, and *ode*, a song *ODE* ] A song of lamentation, a dirge  
**thres**, *thres*, *v t* *THRASH*  
**threshold**, thresh'old, *n* [ *A. Sax threscald*, *threscold*, *thresold* (with small *v* forms in the other Teutonic tongues), *fr threscan*, to thrash or thresh, and apparently *wald* a wood, a *wold*, because this bar was thrashed or trod upon by the feet but probably the suffix is of other origin ] The stone or piece of timber which lies under a door, a door-sill, hence, entrance gate door, the place or point of entering or beginning, outset  
**threw**, *threw*, *pret* of *throw*  
**thrice**, *thrice*, *adv* [ *O Fr thrie*, *thrye* *fr thrie*, *thrice*, with *gent* term, like *once*, *twice* ] *THREE* Three times sometimes used by way of amplification or emphasis  
**thrid**, *thrid*, *v t* pret & pp *thridded*, thrid'ed, ppr *thridding*, thrid'ing [ *A* variation of *thred* ] To thread, to slide or slip through as a narrow passage  
**thrift**, *thrift*, *n* [From *Icei thriut*, *thrift*, *fr thryfa*, to thrive [ *v i* ] ] Frugality economy, good husbandry, economical management in regard to property a plant which grows on the coasts of Britain, and is often planted in gardens, sea-pink  
**thriftily**, thrit'i-li, *adv* In a thrifty manner, frugally  
**thriftiness**, thrit'i-nes, *n* Quality of being thrifty, frugality, economy  
**thrifless**, thrit'les, *a* Having no thrift, wasteful, profuse, extravagant  
**thriflessly**, thrit'les-li, *adv* In a thrifless manner, extravagantly  
**thriflessness**, thrit'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being thrifless  
**thrifty** thrit'i, *a* [ *Thrift* and -y ] Having exhibiting, or characterized by thrift frugal economical using economy and good management of property  
**thrill**, *thrill*, *v t* pret & pp *thrilled*, thrill'ed, ppr *thrilling*, thrill'ing [Formerly *thiri*, *fr A. Sax thurian* *thureian* (*fr thiri* *thre*) a hole=tril of nostril] to pierce=D *drillen*, to bore to drill troops (whence *L* to drill) same root as *through*, *thorough* ] To pierce in a figurative sense to send a quiver or shiver through to affect with a keen ting-

ling feeling through the whole body — *v i* To penetrate so as to cause a slight shiver or quiver, to feel a shivering sensation or keen emotion through the body to shiver, to quiver or move with a tremulous movement — *n* A warbling, a trill, a thrilling sensation  
**thrilling**, thril'ing, *a* Serving to thrill, sending a tingling, shivering sensation through the system, exciting  
**thrillingly**, thril'ing li, *adv* In a thrilling manner  
**thrips**, *thrips*, *n* [ *Gr*, a kind of worm ] A name for certain minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat  
**thrive**, *thrive*, *v t* pret *throve*, throv, pp *thriven*, throv'n, ppr *thriving*, thriv'ing [From *Icei thriaf*, to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sl* meaning self, as in *basl*), *fr thriufa*, to grasp whence also *thrift* *thrift*=*sw trufas*, *Dan tries*, to thrive ] To prosper or be successful, to prosper by industry, economy, and good management, to increase in goods and estate to prosper in any business, to have a good issue to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, to flourish  
**thrivier**, thriv'er, *n* One who thrives  
**thriving**, thriv'ing, *a* Prosperous, successful, advancing in wealth, increasing, growing flourishing  
**thrivingly**, thriv'ing li, *adv* In a thriving or prosperous way  
**thro**, *thro*, a contraction of *through*  
**throat**, *thro*, *n* [ *A. Sax throta*, *throtu* the throat, *akin G drossel*, the throat the throatle, *O R G drozza*, throat, perhaps originally with initial *s*, comp. *D strot*, throat Hence *throatle* ] The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, the opening downward at the back of the mouth, the fauces, an opening or entrance resembling a throat, the mouth of a monopteralous corolla  
**throaty**, thro'ti, *a* [ *Throat* and -y ] Guttural, uttered back in the throat  
**throb**, *throb*, *v t* pret & pp *throbbled*, throbd, ppr *throbbing*, throbb'ing [Origin unknown ] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidly, to beat in consequence of agitation, to palpitate, to quiver or vibrate — *n* A beat or strong pulsation, a violent beating of the heart and arteries, a palpitation  
**throbless**, thro'b'les, *a* Not beating or throbbing  
**throe** thro, *n* [ *A. Sax throd*, *throd*, affliction, *fr throdan*, to afflict, *throdan*, to suffer, *Icei throd*, a hard struggle, further connections unknown ] Extreme pain, anguish, agony the anguish of travail in childbirth — *v t* pret & pp *throd*, throd'ed, ppr *throding*, thro'd'ing To agonize, to struggle in extreme pain  
**thrombosis**, throm'bō-sis, *n* [ *Gr* See next ] The obstruction of a blood vessel by a thrombus  
**thrombus**, throm'būs, *n* [ *L*, *fr Gr thrombos*, a clot ] A fibrous clot of blood which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel  
**throne** thrōn, *n* [ *O Fr throne*, *L thronus* *fr Gr thronos*, a seat, chair ] The seat of a king, emperor pope or bishop, the official chair of a presiding official of certain societies sovereignty and dignity, also, the wielder of that power — *v t* pret & pp *throned*, thron'ed, ppr *throning*, thron'ing To place on a royal seat to enthrone, to place in an elevated position, to give an elevated place to to exalt  
**throneless**, thron'les, *a* Without a throne, deposed  
**throng**, *throng*, *n* [ *A. Sax*, *gr thrang*, a throng a crowd *fr thrangan*, pret *thrang*, to crowd=*Icei throng*, *Dan thrang* *G thrang*, a crowd, distress, *D* and *G dringen*, to crowd. ] A multitude of persons or living creatures in a close body a crowd a great number, a number of things crowded to, either — *v t* pret & pp *thronged*, throng'ed, ppr *thronging*, throng'ing To crowd or press together, to come in multitudes — *v t* To crowd or press to annoy







**thus**, *thus*, *adv.* [A Sax. *thus*, akin to *theos*, *theos*, *this*, *D* *thus* [Thus] In this way, manner, or condition, on this wise, to this degree or extent, accordingly, consequently.]  
**thwack**, *thwak*, *v* pret & pp *thwacked*, *thwakt*, *ppr* *thwacking*, *thwakin*. [Modi- fied fr A Sax *thaccian*, to strike, *icel* *thjofla*, to thwack *W'haek* is another form.] To strike, bang, beat, thrash — *n* A heavy blow, a bang, a thump

**thwart**, *thwart*, *a* [From *icel* *thvert*, transverse across, fr *therr*, cross = *Sw* *turt*, *Dan* *tert*, across, fr *Sw* *tart*, *Dan* *ter*, cross, akin A Sax *thwart*, across, perverse.] Transverse, being across something else — *v* pret & pp *thwarted*, *thwarted*, *ppr* *thwarting*, *thwarting*. To cross, to pass across, to cross as a purpose, to frustrate or defeat — *n* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat

**thwartly**, *thwart'er*, *n* One who thwarts  
**thwartly**, *thwart'ly*, *adv* So as to thwart, with opposition, transversely

**thy**, *thi*, *a* [Contracted from *thine*] Be- longing or pertaining to the possessive pronoun of the second person singular

**thylacine**, *thi-la-sin*, *n* [Gr *thylas*, a pouch] The Tasmanian wolf

**thyme**, *tim*, *n* [Fr *thym*, fr *L* *thymum*, fr *Gr* *thymon*, thyme, fr *thvo*, I smell.] A kind of small aromatic shrub

**thymol**, *tim'ol*, *n* [From *thyme*, and *L* *oleum*, oil.] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, an antiseptic and disinfectant, and used medicinally

**thymus**, *thi'mus*, *n* [Gr *thymos*] A kind of gland behind the breast-bone in children

**thyrsus**, *thi'r-s*, *n* [Thyme and *y*] Abound- ing with thyme, fragrant

**thyroid**, *thi'roid*, *thy'*-*roid*, *thy'*-*roid*, *a* [Gr *thyro*, a shield, *tydos*, form] Shield shaped, a term ap- plied to one of the cartilages of the larynx and to con- nected parts

**thyrsus**, *thi'r-s*, *n* Same as *Thyrsus*

**thyrsus**, *thi'r-s*, *n*, *pl* *thyrsi*, *thi'r-si* [L *thyrsus*, fr *Gr* *thyrsos*, a thyrsus] A spear or staff wreathed with ivy and vine branches, and often with a pine cone at the point an ancient emblem of Bacchus, in bot an inflorescence resembling a panicle, but denser and closer

**thyself**, *thi self*, *pron* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with em- phasis, also used without *thou*, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c

**tiara**, *ti'a-ra*, *n* [L and *Gr* *tiara* probably fr the Persian] An ornament or article of dress which the ancient Persians wore on their heads, a kind of turban, the pope's triple crown, consist- ing of three crowns, one above another, surrounding a kind of high cap

**tiaried**, *ti'arid*, *a* Adorned with or wearing a tiara

**tibia**, *ti'bi*, *n* [L, the musical pipe, the large bone of the leg] A kind of an- cient musical pipe in anet the large bone of the lower leg, the shin-bone See *FIBULA*

**tibial**, *ti'bi-al*, *a* Pertaining to the tibia

**tibial**, *ti'bi*, *n* [Fr *tic*, finger, organ unknown] A twitching of certain muscles of the face, tic-douloureux

**tic-douloureux**, *tik-d'lo-re*, *n* [Fr *tic*, tic, and *douloureux*, painful, dolorous] Facial neuralgia, tic

**tick**, *tik*, *n* [Same as *LG* *teke*, *D* *teck*, *G* *zeck*, a tick] The common name of various small parasitical arachnids or mites, that infest sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c

**tick**, *tik*, *n* [Same as *D* *tyl*, *G* *zeche*, a cover, a tick, fr *L* *thea*, *Gr* *thi'ti*, a case, a cover] The cover or case which contains the feathers, wool, or other soft materials of a bed, ticking

**tick**, *tik*, *v* pret & pp *ticked*, *tikt*, *ppr* *ticking*, *tikin* [From the sound, comp *D* and *LG* *tillen*, *G* *ticken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen, to dot, perhaps cog with *L* *contus*, a finger.] To pat or tap slightly, especially, to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch or clock — *v* *t* To mark with a tick or dot, to check by writing down a small mark — *n* A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock, a small dot

**tick**, *tik*, *n* [Contr of *tid* et.] Credit, trust — To buy on tick, to buy on a *tid* et or note, or on credit [Colloq]

**ticket**, *tiket*, *n* [Fr *etiquette*, *O* *Fr* *etiquet*, a bill note, ticket, label &c, fr *G* *sticken*, to stick, a ticket, being something stuck on] *Strick*, *ETIQUETTE*] A label stuck on any- thing to give some notice or information referring to it, a small piece of paper, card, board, or the like, with something written or printed on it, as a notice, acknowledgment, &c, a certificate of a share in a lottery or the like a card or slip of paper given to enable a person to enter a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance, a card serving as a check, a pass, or as evidence of something — ticket of leave, a license to a convict giving him his liberty before the expiry of his sen- tence, under certain restrictions — *v* *t* *pret* & pp *ticked*, *tik-et-ed*, *ppr* *ticking*, *tik-et-ing* To distinguish by a ticket, to put a ticket on, to label

**ticket-porter**, *tik-et-por-ter*, *n* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket

**ticking**, *tik'ing*, *n* [See *TICK* (2)] A striped closely woven linen or cotton cloth used to contain the feathers or other mate- rials of beds

**tickle**, *tikl*, *v* pret & pp *ticked*, *tik'ed*, *ppr* *tickling*, *tik'ing* [A freq *tid* et, *tid* et touch lightly] *TICK*] To touch or rub lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensa- tion in tending to excite laughter, to please, by slight gratification, to cause to be amused or merry to flatter, to cajole, to puzzle — *v* *t* To feel titillation

**tickler**, *tikler*, *n* One who tickles or pleases, something that puzzles or amuses

**tickling**, *tik'ing*, *n* [TICKLE] The act of affecting with titillation, a sensation similar to that produced by being tickled

**ticklish**, *tik'ish*, *a* Easily tickled, touchy, in an unsteady or critical state, liable to be overthrown difficult, nice critical

**ticklishly**, *tik'ish-ly*, *adv* In a ticklish manner

**ticklishness**, *tik'ish-ness*, *n* State or quality of being ticklish

**tidal**, *ti'd-al*, *a* [Tide and *-al*] Pertaining to tides, depending on the tides, experiencing the rise and fall of the tides periodically rising and falling or flowing and ebbing

**tide**, *tid*, *n* [A Sax *tid*, time, season opportunity hours &c, fr *As* *tid*, *G* *Tris* *tid*, *icel* *thi*, *Sw* and *Dan* *tid*, *D* *tyd*, *G* *zeit*, time, same root as *time*] The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea Hence *tidy* *tidings*, *betide*] Time season ecclesiastical season, the alternating and falling of the waters of the ocean, especially as seen along the shore, depending on the attraction of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun, the interval between high and low water, a state of being at the height or ebb, stream, flow, current or flood, course or tendency of influences or circum- stances — *v* *t* or *i* pret & pp *tidied*, *tid-*, *ppr*, *tidying* *tid'ing* To drive with the tide or stream to work with the tide when favourable and anchor when it is adverse —

To tide over, to surmount by favourable in- cidents, prudence, and management, or by outside aid

**tide-gate**, *tid'gat*, *n* A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to return it

**tidiness**, *ti'di-ness*, *a* Having no tide

**tide-mill**, *ti'd-mil*, *n* A mill that is moved by tide-water, a mill for cleaning lands from tide-water

**tide-table**, *ti'd-ti-bl*, *n* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year

**tide-waiter**, *ti'd-wat-er*, *n* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of customs duties

**tide-wave**, *ti'd-wā*, *n* The great wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon, to whose orbit, combined with that of the sun it is due

**tide-way**, *ti'd-wā*, *n* The channel in which the tide sets

**tidily**, *ti'di-ly*, *adv* In a tidy manner, neatly, with neat simplicity

**tidiness**, *ti'di-ness*, *n* Quality or state of being tidy, neat simplicity neatness

**tidings**, *ti'ding*, *n*, *pl* [Lat events that happen or betide = *icel* *thi'di* (pl), *tidings*, news, *Dan* *tidende*, *D* *tyding*, *G* *zeitung*, news, intelligence] *TIDE*] Account of re- cent events or occurrences unknown before, news information, intelligence

**tidy**, *ti'di*, *a* [Tide and *y*, fr *ride*, time, season, like *D* *tydy*, *Dan* and *Sw* *tydy*, *G* *zeitig*, timely, seasonable] *TIDE*] Seasonable clean and orderly, arranged with good order and neatness, dressed or kept with neatness, neat, trim, practising neat- ness, moderately large or great [Colloq] — *v* *t* pret & pp *tidied*, *ti'did*, *ppr* *tidying*, *ti'di'ing* To make tidy or neat, to put in good order — *n* A piece of fancy knitted or other ornamental work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, a sofa, &c, to keep it clean

**tie**, *ti*, *v* pret & pp *tied*, *ti'd*, *ppr* *tying*, *ti'ing* [A Sax *tyge*, *tyge*, a band, a rope, *tegan*, to tie, fr *teon*, to pull, akin *tyg*, *tear*] To bind, to fasten with a rope, a band, or cord and knot, to fold and make fast, to knit, to fasten, to hold to unite so as not to be easily parted, to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to bind by moral or legal re- strictions or by definite stipulations — *n* That which binds, unites, or fastens to- gether a fastening, an ornamental knot, a neck-tie, a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain, bond, obligation, moral or legal an equality in numbers, as of votes, &c, which prevents either party from being victorious, a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitions, &c

**tie-beam**, *ti'bē-m*, *n* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof

**tier**, *ti'r*, *n* [Fr *tire*, fr *tirer*, to draw, fr German word = *to* *tear* (q v)] A row, a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another

**terce**, *ti'r*, *n* [O *Fr* *terce*, *Fr* *terza*, a third third part, fr *L* *tertius*, *ter*, *tres*, three.] A liquid measure equal to one- third of a pipe, or 35 imperial gallons a cask for salt provisions, &c, of size between a hog-shead and a barrel, in *fercing*, a pos- tion in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards

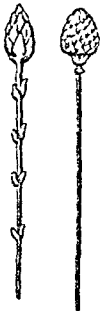
**tercel**, *ti'r-sel*, *ti'r-sel*, *n* [Fr *tercellet*, *tercellet* a dim fr *terce*, because said to be a third less than the female] *TIF* et.] A male hawk or falcon

**tie-rod**, *ti'rod*, *n* An iron bar or rod for bracing parts of a structure together

**tie-wig**, *ti'wig*, *n* A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon

**tiff**, *ti't*, *n* [Originally a snuff, comp *N* *teuf*, *teuf*, scent.] A pet or fit of peevish- ness, a slight altercation or quarrel a small draught of liquor — *v* *t* pret & pp *tiffed*, *tift*, *ppr* *tiffing* *ti'fing* To be in a pet — *v* *t* To sip, to drink

*c*, French *cu*, *ch*, *chain*, *ch*, *Se* *loch*, *g*, *go*, *j*, *job*, *n*, French *ton*, *eg*, *zing*, *TH*, *then* *th*, *thim*; *w*, *rig*, *wh*, *whi*, *zh*, *a*, *ure*



Forms of Thyrus from ancient vases.



Papal Tiara.























the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair

**tonsured**, *ton'shird*, *a* Having a tonsure, hence clerical

**tonnine**, *ton'tin*, *n* [Fr *tonnine*, fr its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian of the seventeenth century] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, and increased to each as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor

**tonny**, *ton'i*, *n* [Perhaps fr the *-ton* of *sumpleton*] A sumpleton [Colloq.]

**too**, *to*, *adv* [A form of *to*, the preposition, A Sax *tō*, meaning both to and *too* Comp G *zu*, to, too] Over, more than sufficiently, very, exceedingly, likewise, also, in addition, besides, over and above

**took**, *tyk*, *pret* of *take*

**tool**, *tōl*, *n* [A Sax *tol*, *tohl*, a tool, probably fr stem of *tavian*, to make, to prepare TAV] Any instrument to be used by the hands, particularly such as are used by labourers and mechanics, an instrument employed for facilitating mechanical operations, a person used as an instrument by another person (a term of reproach) — *v t* *pret* & *pp* *tooled*, *told* *pp* *tooling*, *toiling* To shape with a tool, to drive, as a coach (colloq.)

**tooling**, *tō'ling*, *n* Skilled work with a tool carving, ornamental embossing or gilding byheated tools upon the binding of books

**toot**, *tōt*, *v t* *pret* & *pp* *tooted*, *tō'ted*, *pp* *tooting*, *tō'ting* [Same as *tooten*, G *tuten*, Sw *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot, imitative of sound.] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn — *v t* To sound, as a horn — *n* A sound blown on a horn, a similar noise — **tooter**, *tō'ter*, *n* One who toots

**tooth**, *tōth*, *n*, *pl* *teeth*, *tēth* [A Sax *tōth*, *pl* *tēth* (comp *foot*, *feet*, *goose*, *geese*) = O Frs *tōth*, O Sax *D* Sw and Dan *tand*, Icel *toinn* (for *tond*), G *zahn*, Goth. *Gunthas*, cog W and Armor *dant*, L *dens*, *dentis*, Gr *odous*, *odontos*, Skr *danta-*

*tooth*, supposed to be a participial form fr verb meaning to cut = L *edo*, L *eat*] One of the bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, primarily used in eating or taking food, any growth of like function in animals, a fang, taste palate, any projection resembling a tooth in shape, position, or office, a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a series, as of a comb, a saw, &c — **Tooth and nail** (lit by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power or efforts — **To one's teeth** in open opposition directly to one's face — In the teeth of in direct opposition to — To cast something in one's teeth, to taunt one with something — *v t* *pret* & *pp* *toothed* *tō'th*, *pp* *toothung*, *to'thing* To furnish with teeth, to indent, to cut into teeth

**toothache**, *tō'th'ak*, *n* An ache or pain in the tooth or in the teeth

**tooth-brush**, *tō'th'brush*, *n* A small brush for cleaning the teeth

**toothed**, *tō'th*, *a* Having teeth or cogs, having projecting points somewhat like teeth

**toothful**, *tō'th'fūl*, *n* A small draught of any liquor

**toothless**, *tō'th'les*, *a* Having no teeth, deprived of teeth

**toothpick**, *tō'th'pik*, *n* An instrument for picking out substances lodged among the teeth

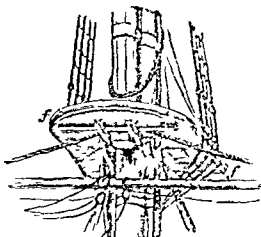
**tooth-powder**, *tō'th'pou-der*, *n* A powder for cleaning the teeth a dentifrice

**toothsome**, *tō'th'sum*, *a* [Tooth and -some] Palatable, grateful to the taste

**toothy**, *tō'th*, *a* Having teeth, toothsome

**top**, *top*, *n* [A Sax *top*, top tuft at the top = O Frs *D* and Dan *top*, Sw *toppi*, summit, Icel *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair, top, G *zopf*, a tuft, a crest Tip, top (of a comb), tuft are allied] The highest part or uppermost end of anything, the most elevated point, the summit, apex upper side or surface, part opposite the bottom the highest place or rank, the most honourable position, the utmost degree, the height,

the crown of the head, the head or upper part of a plant, part above ground, a sort of platform in ships surrounding the head



Ships Top (ff)

of the lower masts, and serving to extend the shrouds *pl* top-boots — *a* Being on the top or summit, highest — *v t* *pret* & *pp* *topped* or *top't*, *top't*, *pp* *topping*, *top'ing* To rise aloft, to be eminent, to topple — *v t* To cover on the top to cap to rise above, to surpass, to surmount, to overlook, to take off the top or upper part of, to rise to the top of

**top**, *top*, *n* [Same as Dan and D *top* G *topf*, a top—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point] A child's toy, shaped some what like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip

**topaz**, *tō'paz*, *n* [Fr *topaze*, L *topazius*, fr Gr *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz, comp Skr *topas*, tre] A transparent or translucent gem colourless or having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue

**topazolite**, *tō'paz-ō lit*, *n* [Topaz, and Gr *lithos*, a stone] A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour

**top-boots**, *top'bōts*, *n pl* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding

**top-coat**, *top'kōt*, *n* An upper or over coat

**top-dressing**, *top'drē'ing*, *n* The act or practice of draining the surface of land

**top-dress**, *top'dres*, *v t* *pret* & *pp* *top-dressed*, *top'drest*, *pp* *top dressing*, *top'dres ing* To spread manure on the surface of

**top-dressing**, *top'dres ing*, *n* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land

**tope**, *tōp*, *n* [Originally a Cornish word] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet

**tope**, *tōp*, *n* [Hind, *tōp*, Skr *stōpa*, a tope] A dome shaped Buddhist monument in India and South-eastern Asia

**tope**, *tōp*, *v t* *pret* & *pp* *topped*, *tōpt*, *pp* *topping*, *top'ing* [From Fr *tōper*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking) of German origin and probably akin to *tap*, to strike] To drink hard, to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess

**tope**, *tōper*, *n* One who topes or drinks to excess, a drunkard, a sot

**topgallant**, *top'gal ant*, *a* Being the third of the kind above the deck, above the topmast and below the royal mast

**top-hammer**, *top'ham per*, *n* Any unnecessary weight aloft or about the upper deck of a ship

**top-heavy**, *top'he vi*, *a* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower

**topliarian**, *tō pi a'ri-an*, *a* [See next] Pertaining to topiary work

**topiary**, *tō pi a'ri*, *a* [L *toparius*, fr *topia* (topical, ornamental) gardening, fr G *topos*, a place] Shaped by clipping pruning or training, shaped into fanciful forms, as trees or shrubs in a certain style of gardening

**topic**, *tō'pik*, *n* [Fr *topique*, subject of conversation, fr L *topica*, Gr *topiká* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, fr *topos*, a place, a common-

place, a topic] Originally a general maxim, a general truth, now the subject of any discourse, any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being, the matter treated of

**topical**, *tō'pik al*, *a* [See prec] Pertaining to a topic pertaining to a place or locality, local, pertaining to the topics of the day, in *med* pertaining to a particular part of the body

**topically**, *tō'pik al i*, *adv* In a topical manner, locally, with limitation or application to a particular part

**top-knot**, *top'nōt*, *n* A knot worn by females on the top of the head, the crest of a bird

**topless**, *top'les*, *a* Having no top, very high

**topmast**, *top'mast*, *n* In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast

**topmost**, *top'mōst*, *a* [Top and -most] The very highest, uppermost

**topographer**, *topog'ra-fist* to-pog'-ra-fer to-pog'-ra-fist, *n* One who deals with topography, a topographer

**topographical**, to-pog'-ra-fik, to-pog'-ra-fik, *a* Pertaining to topography, descriptive of a place or country

**topographically**, to-pog'-ra-fik al i, *adv* In the manner of topography

**topography**, to-pog'-ra fi, *n* [Fr *topographie*, fr Gr *topos*, a place, spot (whence *topic*) and Gr *graphein*, I describe] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land, the minute features of a locality, district, or country

**toponymy**, to-pōn'ō mi, *n* [Gr *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name] The place-names of a country or district

**topper**, *top'er*, *n* One who tops or excels, anything superior [Colloq.]

**topping**, *top'ing*, *p* and *a* Rising aloft, pre-eminent, surpassing, fine, gallant

**top-sail**, *top'sāl*, *n* In ships, the second sail above the deck on any mast

**top-sawyer**, *top'sā-er*, *n* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit, a first rate man in any line (colloq.)

**top-soiling**, *top'sōil ing*, *n* Removal of the top soil before a canal, railway, &c, is begun

**topsy-turvy**, *top'si ter-vi*, *adv* [Origin doubtful, perhaps fr *top* and A Sax *to-fian*, to throw] In an inverted position, with the top undermost, upside down

**touque**, *tōk*, *n* [Fr, fr Armor *tōt*, W *toc* a hat or bonnet] A kind of flat-tish hat or head covering

**torch**, *tōrch*, *n* [Fr *torche*, It *torcia*, fr L *torcia*, fr L *torqueo*, *torcia*, I twist, I turn (whence *torture*, &c), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like TORFURE] A light to be carried in the hand and formed of some inflammable substance, as twisted flax soaked with tallow, &c, a flambeau

**torch-bearer**, *tōrch'bā-er*, *n* One whose office it is to carry a torch

**torch-light**, *tōrch'lit*, *n* The light of a torch or of torches

**torch-race**, *tōrch'rās*, *n* A race among the ancient Greeks in which the runners carried torches

**tope**, *tōp*, *pret* of *tear*

**torador**, *tōr'a-dōr'*, *n* (Sp, fr *torrear*, to fight bulls, fr *toro*, L *taurus*, a bull) A bull fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback

**torcible**, to-rū'ib, *a* [Gr *torutikos* fr *toroutis*, an embosser, fr *toroutis*, I emboss I work in relief] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to work in relief

**torment**, *tōr'mēt*, *n* [O Fr *torment* (Fr *tormentum*), fr L *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles a rack, torture, fr *torquere* *tor-tion*, I twist TOR-TURE] Extreme pain,







established institutions and to oppose radicalism and democracy, in modern politics, much the same as *Conservative*, a term which has to a considerable extent supplanted it — *a*. Pertaining to Tories.

**Toryism**, tŏr'iz-m, *n* The principles or practices of the Tories

**toſs**, tŏs, *v* pret & pp tossed tot ppr tossing, toſ'ing [Ōriginally *toss* *toss* *toss*, to scatter, *D* *ta*, *n*, to heap] To throw with the hand to pitch, to fling to cast, to throw up with sudden or violent motion, to jerk, as the head, to dash about, to agitate, to make restless — To toss off, to swallow at one gulp, to drink hastily — *v* 1 To roll and tumble, to be in violent commotion, to writhe, to be flung or dashed about. — *n* A throwing with a jerk, the act of tossing, a pitch, a throw or jerk of the head, the tossing up of a coin to decide something

**toſſer**, toſ'er, *n* One who tosses

**toſſer-pot**, toſ'pŏt, *n* A toper, one habitually given to strong drink

**toſſing**, toſ'ing, *n* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, hence, an even chance or hazard

**tot**, tŏt, *n* [Dan *tot*, Icel *tott*, *tuttr*, applied to dwarfish persons perhaps allied to *tit*] Anything small or insignificant used as a term of endearment, a small quantity of liquor or a small measure for liquor

**tot**, tŏt, *v* pret & pp totted, tot'ed, ppr totting, tot'ing [Abbrev of *total*, or *fr* *tot*, so many] To sum generally with [Colloq]

**total**, tŏ'tal, *a* [*L* *totalis*, *fr* *totus*, whole] Pertaining to or comprehending the whole, entire, complete, absolute, the touch — *n* The whole, the whole sum or amount, an aggregate

**totality**, tŏ'tal'it-i, *n* The whole or total sum whole quantity or amount

**totally**, tŏ'tal'ly, *adv* In a total manner, wholly, entirely completely

**totalness**, tŏ'tal'nes, *n* Entireness

**totem**, tŏ'tem, *n* [American-Indian term] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name, an animal, plant &c. used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence

**totemic**, tŏ'tem'ik, *a* Belonging to totems

**totemism**, tŏ'tem'iz-m, *n* [Totem and -ism] The system of having a totem

**tother**, tu'th'er [From *that other*, the *t* of *that* (the old neuter article) having become prefixed to *other*] Other, the other [Colloq]

**tothiminate**, tŏ'ti'pal'māt, *a* and *n* [*L* *totus*, entire, and *palmā*, a palm] Totally webbed, having the hind-toes united with the others in a continuous membrane (as the pelican)

**totter**, to'ter, *v* pret & pp tottered, tot'er, ppr tottering tot'er-ing [Perhaps for *toller*, *fr* *Sax* *teallian*, to shake, waver, totter (= *D* *touren*) *fr* *Sax* *thal*, unstable, akin to *tilt*] To threaten to fall, to vacillate, to shake, to reel, to appear as if about to topple down

**totterer**, to'ter'er, *n* One who totters

**totteringly**, to'ter'ing-ly, *adv* In a tottering manner

**tottery**, to'ter'i, *a* Unsteady, shaking

**toucan**, to'kan, *n* [*Fr* *toucan*, *Pg* and *Braz* *tucano* imitative of its cry] The name of scansion birds of tropical America having an enormous beak

**touch**, tuč, *v* pret & pp touched, tuč't, ppr touching, tuč'ing [*fr* *toucher*, *O* *Fr* *tucher*, *tocher*, *tocher*=*Sp* and *Pg* *toçar*, *it*, *toçcar* to touch *fr* *O* *H* *G* *zuchon*, to draw, to pull=G *zuch*, to twitch, akin to *G* *zichen*, *O* *Sax* *tiohan*, *A* *Sax* *teon*, *Goth* *tukan*, to draw *L* *duco*, I lead (*DUCK*), *E* *tuel*, *tug*, *toir*] To perceive by putting something in contact with; to put the hand, finger, foot, &c. against, to receive by the sense of feeling, to come in contact or strike against, to interfere with, hence to come to, reach, or arrive

concern, to mark or delineate slightly, to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, brush, tool, &c., to handle in a skilful or special manner; to discourse of, to make a mere reference to, to affect mentally, to move with compassion or other tender emotion, to melt or soften the heart of, to make an impression on physically, to act on, in *geom* to meet without cutting, to be in contact with — *v* 1 To be in contact, to take effect, to make mention, to say a few words in discourse, to call when on a voyage

*n* The act of touching, contact, the special feeling which resides in the nervous papilla of the skin and forms one of the five senses, a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinion, &c., a certain degree of some feeling, affection, or emotion, a trait, a characteristic a small quantity or degree, a smack, a little, a successful effort or attempt, a stroke a stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like, mode of using the hand in playing a musical instrument the distinctive handling characteristic of an artist, the resemblance of the keys of a musical instrument to the fingers

**touchable**, tuč'a-bl, *a* That may be touched, tangible

**toucher**, tuč'er, *n* One who touches

**touch-hole**, tuč'hŏl, *n* The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the charge

**touchily**, tuč'i-ly, *adv* In a touchy manner, irritably, with irritation, peevishly

**touchiness**, tuč'i'nes, *n* Quality of being touchy peevishness, irritability, irascibility

**touching**, tuč'ing, *p* *a* Such as to touch or affect the feelings, affecting moving, pathetic — *prep* Concerning, relating to, with respect to

**touchingly**, tuč'ing-ly, *adv* In a touching manner, so as to move the feelings, feelingly, pathetically

**touch-me-not**, tuč'm'not, *n* A plant (genus *Impatiens*) the seed-vessel of which being touched when ripe, projects the seeds to some distance, the disease lupus

**touch-needle**, tuč'nē-dl, *n* A small bar of an alloy of gold or silver, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver

**touch-paper**, tuč'pā-per, *n* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly

**touch-piece**, tuč'pēs, *n* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of scrofula or king's evil

**touchstone**, tuč'stŏn, *n* A compact, dark-coloured, siliceous stone used for rubbing and comparing the mark with the mark made by touch-needles in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, any test or



Red-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos erythrorhynchus*)

... by which the qualities of a thing

... touch'wud, *n* The soft wood

... substance into which wood is converted

by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder

**touchy**, tuč'i, *a* [A form of *techy*, *tetchy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch*] Irritable, irascible, apt to take offence

**tough**, tuſ, *a* [*Sax* *tōh*, tough, akin to *D* *taui*, *L* *G* *taui*, *tae*, *G* *zāh*, *zāh*, *Fr* *G* *zach*, tough, root-meaning doubtful]

Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness, having tenacity, tenacious, yielding to force without breaking, not easily broken or disrupted, able to endure hardship, durable, viscous, stiff, not easily worked, stubborn

**toughen**, tuſ'n, *v* pret & pp toughened tuſ'ed, ppr toughening, tuſ'ing [*Tough* and -en] To grow tough — *v* 1 To make tough

**toughish**, tuſ'ish, *a* Somewhat tough

**toughly**, tuſ'ly, *adv* In a tough manner

**toughness**, tuſ'nes, *n* The quality of being tough, flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts, tenacity, viscosity, firmness, strength of constitution or texture

**touché**, tuč'pē, *fr* *to* *pā*, *n* [*Fr* *touché*, *dim*, *fr* *O* *Fr* *toche*, a tuft, *fr* *G* *coif*, tuft, *toir*] A curl or artificial lock of hair, a small wig or upper part of a wig

**tour**, tŏr, *n* [*Fr* *tour*, a turn, trip, tour, &c. same origin as *turn*] A journey in a circuit, a journey from place to place, a lengthy jaunt or excursion turn or succession of duty — *v* 1 To make a tour

**tourist**, tŏr'ist, *n* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey for pleasure

**tourmalin**, tŏr'mal'in, *n* [*A* corruption of *tourmal*, a name given to it in Ceylon] A mineral of various colours, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties, schorl, the common black variety

**tournament**, tŏr'ma-ment, *n* [*O* *Fr* *tournoiement*, *tournoiement*, *fr* *tourner* *tournoyer*, to tourney, to tilt, to turn twirl about, *fr* *tourner*, to turn *TURN* martial sport or species of combat, *f* formed in former times by knights at carousals on horseback for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage prowess, and skill in arms, a tilting match among a number, any contest of skill in which a number take part

**tourney**, tŏr'm, *n* [*O* *Fr* *tournei*, *fr* *tourner*, to tilt *TOURNAMENT*] A tournament — *v* 1 To tilt, to engage in a tournament

**tournoquet**, tŏr'ma-let, *n* [*Fr*, *fr* *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical bandage which is tightened or relaxed by turning a screw, and used to check a flow of blood

**tournaure**, tŏr'nŭr, *n* [*Fr* *tournaure*, *fr* *tourner*, to turn] Contour; figure, shape

**toise**, toiz, *v* pret & pp toised, toiz'ed, ppr toising, toiz'ing [Same as *L* *G* *tois*, *G* *zausen*, to pull, akin to *tear*] To pull or drag, to disorder the hair of, to toise

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**track-road**, træk'rôd, *n* A towing path  
**tract**, trakt, *n* [L *tractus*, a drawing, dragging, extent, extension a district fr *traho*, *tractum*, I draw or drag, perhaps contracted fr *tra-cho*, fr *trans* across, and *cho*, I carry (whence *choicé*) **TRACE**] A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent, region or connected set of organs in an animal body (as the digestive tract), continued or protracted duration in time a certain length of time, a short dissertation, in which some particular subject is treated, generally morals or religion (in this sense short for *tractate*)

**tractable**, trakt'a-bl, *a* [L *tractabilis*, that may be handled, fr *tracto*, I handle or lead, frequent of *traho*, *tractum*, I draw **TRACE**, **TRACT**] That may be easily led, managed, or taught, docile, manageable, governable

**tractableness**, tractability, trakt'a-bl-ness, trakt'a-bl'ti, *n* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable, docility

**tractably**, trakt'a-bl, *adv* In a tractable manner, with ready compliance

**tractarian**, trakt'âr-ân, *n* A term applied to the writers of the *Tracts for the Times*, a series of ecclesiastical and high church papers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, also, a person who supports the opinions of these writers — **TRACTARIANISM**, trakt'âr-ân-izm, *n* The doctrines or teaching of the tractarians

**tractate**, trakt'ât, *n* [L *tractatus*, a treatise, fr *tracto*, I handle **TRACTABLE**] A treatise, a tract

**traction**, trakt'shon, *n* [Fr *traction*, fr L *traho*, *tractum*, I draw **TRACT**] The act of drawing or state of being drawn, the act of drawing a body along a surface, whether land or water

**traction-engine**, trakt'shon-en-jin, *n* A locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads

**tractive**, trakt'iv, *a* [Fr *tractif*=*tract* and *-iv*] That pulls or draws, drawing along

**trade**, trád, *n* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path, a track, hence a way or path of life, occupation traffic, trade The *trade-winds* are so called from blowing in a regular course **TREAD**] Regular employment or way of life, the business or occupation, in which a person is regularly engaged, employment, particularly a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art or profession, the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money, buying and selling of goods, commerce, traffic, collectively, those who are engaged in any trade, a trade-wind — A Pertaining to trade or a particular trade — *v t* pret & pp *trade*, trád'ed, pp *trading*, trád'ing To carry on trade, to deal in the exchange of commodities, to barter or buy and sell, to traffic to carry on commerce, to engage in affairs generally, to deal or have dealings — *v t* To sell or exchange in commerce, to barter

**trade-hall**, trád'hál, *n* A hall for meetings of manufacturers, traders, &c, also, a hall for meetings of incorporated trades

**trade-mark**, trád'mark, *n* A distinctive mark or device put upon his goods by a manufacturer or producer to distinguish them from those of others

**trade-price**, trád'pris, *n* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again

**trader**, trád'er, *n* One who trades, one engaged in trade or commerce

**tradesfolk**, trád'fôk, *n pl* People employed in trade

**tradesman**, trád'sman, *n* One who practices a trade a shopkeeper a mechanic

**trades-people**, trád'ppl, *n* People employed in various trades, particularly shopkeeping &c

**trades-union**, trád'ün-yon, *n* A combination of workmen engaged in any particular trade or branch of manufacture to enable them to secure the conditions most

favourable for labour, and the redress of any grievances

**trades-unionism**, trád'ün-yon-izm, *n* The principles or practices of trades-unions

**trades-unionist**, trád'ün-yon-ist, *n* A member of a trades union one who favours the system of trades-unions

**trade-wind**, trád'wind, *n* One of those perpetual or constant winds which occur in all open seas, to the distance of about 30 degrees north and south of the equator, blowing always for six months in one direction

**trading**, trád'ing, *p a* Carrying on commerce engaged in trade, venal

**tradition**, trád'ishon, *n* [Fr *tradition* fr L *traditio*, *traditionis*, lit a handing over, fr *trado*, I hand over, I deliver, fr *trans*, over, and *do*, I give **DATE** (1) *Traditio* is a doublet of this word.] The delivery or handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity, by oral communication, without written memorials that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication, a statement so handed down

**traditional**, trád'ishon-al, *a* [Fr *tradition* and *-al*] Relating to or derived from tradition, delivered orally from father to son, communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only, transmitted from age to age without writing

**traditionalism**, trád'ishon-al-izm, *n* [Traditional and *-ism*] Adherence to or importance placed on tradition

**traditionalist**, trád'ishon-al-ist, *n* [Traditional and *-ist*] One who holds to tradition or traditionalism

**traditionally**, trád'ishon-al-li, *adv* In a traditional manner, by tradition

**traditionally**, trád'ishon-al-li, *adv* In a traditional manner, by tradition

**traditionist**, trád'ishon-ist, *n* [Traditional and *-ist*] One who adheres to tradition

**traditive**, trád'iv, *a* [O Fr *traditiv*, fr L *trado* **TRADITION**] Transmitted by tradition

**traduce**, trád'ús, *v t* pret & pp *traduced*, trád'úst, ppr *traducing*, trád'ús'ing [From L *traduco*, I lead along exhibit, make a spectacle of disgrace, defame—*trans*, across, and *duco*, I lead **DUKE**] To calumniate to vilify, to defame, wilfully to misrepresent

**traducement**, trád'ús'ment, *n* The act of traducing, misrepresentation, calumny

**traducer**, trád'ús'er, *n* One that traduces, a slanderer, a calumniator

**trade-unionism**, trád'ün-an-izm, *n* [L *tradux*, a vine branch used to propagate **TRADUCE**] The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begetten

**trade-unionist**, trád'ün-ist, *n* Capable of being traduced

**traffic**, trafik, *n* [Fr *trafic*, O Fr *trafique*, It *traffico*, Sp *trafico* *trafago*, traffic, origin doubtful perhaps L *trans*, across, and *via*, a change] An interchange of commodities between communities or individuals, trade, commerce goods or persons passing along a road, railway, &c, viewed collectively, dealings, intercourse — *v t* pret & pp *trafficked*, trafik't, ppr *trafficking*, trafik'ing [Fr *traffiquer* Sp *traficar* or *trafagar*, fr the noun] To trade to buy and sell goods to carry on commerce, to have business or dealings, to deal, to trade meanly or mercenarily

**trafficker**, trafik'er, *n* One who traffics or carries on traffic

**trafficless**, trafik'les, *a* Destitute of traffic

**traffic-manager**, trafik-man-3-er, *n* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, &c

**tragacanth**, trag'a-yanth, *n* [L *tragaecanth*, *tragacanthum*, fr Gr *tragacantha*—*tragos*, a goat, and *akantha* a thorn.] A leguminous plant (*Astragalus gummifer*) yielding a mucilaginous substance called gum-dragon.

gum-tragacanth, or tragacanth, used in coughs and for other purposes



Tragacanth (*Astragalus gummifer*)

**tragedian**, tra-jé'di-an, *n* [Fr *tragedien* **TRAGEDIA**] A writer of tragedy, an actor of tragedy

**tragedienne**, tra-jé'di-en, *n* [Fr *tragedienne*, fem. of *tragedien*, a tragedian] A female actor of tragedy

**tragedy**, tra-jé'di, *n* [Fr *tragedie*, L *tragodia*, fr Gr *trago*(*idia*, tragedy, fr *tragos*(*idia*, a singer or actor in tragedy, lit 'goat-singer'—*tragos*, a he goat, and *oidé*, *oidé*, a song, fr *aoidé*, I sing, reason for the name doubtful)] A dramatic poem or stage play representing an important event or a series of events, in which the action is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy that species or form of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme, hence, a fatal and mournful event, any event in which human lives are sacrificed, a murderous or bloody deed

**tragic**, tragical, trafik, trafik'al, *a* [Fr *tragique* L *tragicus*, Gr *tragikos*, fr *tragos*, goat—the first element in the word *tragedy*] Pertaining to tragedy, of the nature or character of tragedy, connected with bloodshed or loss of life, murderous, mournful, sorrowful, calamitous

**tragically**, trafik'al-li, *adv* In a tragic or tragical manner

**tragi-comedy**, tra-jí kó'mé-di, *n* [From *tragic* and *comedy*=Fr *tragicomédie*] A kind of dramatic piece in which tragedy and comic scenes are blended

**tragi-comic**, tragí-kómik, *a* Pertaining to tragi-comedy, partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes

**tragi-comically**, tra-jí kóm'ik'al-li, *adv* In a tragi-comic manner

**tragopan**, trag'o-pán, *n* [Gr *tragos* a goat and *Pan* the deity] An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with two fleshy horns on the head

**trail**, trál, *n* [From old *traile* a sledge, fr L *trahula* a sledge, a fire net, fr *traho* I draw **TRACE**, **TRACT**] Something drawn or dragged behind, a train a long loose, hanging or floating piece or article, a long appendage in rear of something, the end of a held gun carriage that rests on the ground in firing track or marks left from the path or route taken by an animal, track followed by a hunter; a path made simply by men or animals passing along — *v t* pret & pp *trailed*, trád'ed ppr *trailing*, trád'ing To draw behind or along the ground to drag, to carry, as a rifle, in an oblique forward position, with the breech near the ground. — *v i* To sweep along a surface by being pulled or dragged, to hang down loosely behind something, to grow with long slender shoots or stems that rest on the ground to droop

**trail**, trál, *n* [Abbrev of *entrails*] The intestine of certain birds and fishes which are sent to the table without being extracted.







tum, fr *transcriptus*, pp of *transcribo*, I transcribe.] That which is transcribed, a copy, a writing made from and according to an original, a copy of any kind an imitation. **transcription**, *trans-krip'shon*, *n* [Fr *transcription*, L *L. transcriptio*] The act of transcribing or copying, a copy, a transcript, in music, the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.

**transcriptive**, *trans-krip'tiv*, *a* [Fr *transcript* and *ive*] Pertaining to or having the character of a transcript.

**transept**, *trans'ep*, *n* [L *trans* across, and *septum*, an inclosure *SEPTUM*] That portion of a church built in the form of a cross which projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

**transfer**, *trans-fer*, *t* pret & pp *trans-fered*, *trans-fer'ing*, ppr *transferring*, *trans-fer'ing* [L *transfere*, *trans*, across, over, and *fero*, I carry, bear, or bring (as in *defer*, confer, &c), *fero* being cognate with *E* to bear *FERTILE*] To convey from one place or person to another, to transport or remove to another place or person, to make over, to convey, as a right, from one person to another, to sell, to give, to produce a facsimile of by a lithographic process — *n* *transfer* Act of transferring, the removal of a thing from one place or person to another, something transferred, as a right or title, a picture transferred to the surface of a lithographic stone to be printed from.

**transferability**, *trans-fer'a-bil'i-ty*, *n* Quality of being transferable.

**transferable**, *trans-fer'a-bl*, or *trans-fer-a-bl*, *a* Capable of being transferred capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another.

**transfer-book**, *trans-fer'buk*, *n* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares.

**transferee**, *trans-fer'ee*, *n* [Transfer and *-ee*] The person to whom a transfer is made.

**transference**, *trans-fer'ens*, *n* [Transfer and *-ence*] The act of transferring the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another the passage of anything from one place to another.

**transfer-paper**, *trans-fer'pā-per*, *n* Prepared paper used in lithography or copy presses for transferring impressions.

**transferer**, *trans-fer'er*, *n* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

**transferability**, *trans-fer'i-bil'i-ty*, *n* See **TRANSFERABILITY**.

**transferible**, *trans-fer'i-bl*, *a* See **TRANSFERABLE**.

**transfiguration**, *trans-fig'ū-rā'shon*, *n* [L *transfiguratio*, *trans*, next, & *figo*, I change in form or figure, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the mount, a Church feast held on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

**transfigure**, *trans-fig'ūr*, *t* pret & pp *transfigured*, *trans-fig'ūrd*, ppr *transfiguring*, *trans-fig'ūring* [Fr *transfigurer*, fr *L transfigurare*—*trans* across, and *figura* form, shape, figure *FIGURE*] To change in form or shape, to transform to change the outward form or appearance of, to glorify to idealize.

**transfix**, *trans-fig's*, *t* pret & pp *trans-fixed*, *trans-fig'it*, ppr *transfixing*, *trans-fig'ing* [From *L transfuso*, *transfixum*—*trans* across and *fixo* *fixum* I fix *FIX*] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon.

**transfixion**, *trans-fig'shon*, *n* Act of transfixing, state of being transfixed.

**transmutant**, *trans-byū-ent*, *a* [L *trans* through, and *mutare*, *mutant*, ppr of *mutare*, I flow *MUTANT*] Flowing or running across or through.

**transform**, *trans-form*, *t* pret & pp *transformed*, *trans-form'ed*, ppr *transforming*, *trans-form'ing* [Fr *transformer*, fr *L transformare*—*trans* across, and *forma*, form] To change the form of, to give a new form or appearance, to metamorphose, to change into another substance, to transmute, to change, as the natural dis-

position and temper of — *v* *i*. To be changed in form, to be metamorphosed.

**transformation**, *trans-form'ā'shon*, *n* [L *L. transformatio* See *prec*] The act of transforming or state of being transformed, a metamorphosis, an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition &c, *transmutation*—Transformation scene, a gorgon scene of a pantomime, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those of the harlequinade that follows.

**transformativ**, *trans-form'a-tiv*, *a* Having power or tendency to transform.

**transfuse**, *trans-fūz*, *t* pret & pp *transfused*, *trans-fūz'ed*, ppr *transfusing*, *trans-fūz'ing* [Fr *transfuser*, fr *L transfundere*, *trans*, over, and *fundo*, *fusum*, I pour *FUSE*] To transfer by pouring, to transfer, as blood from one animal to another, to cause to pass from one to another, to cause to be instilled or imbibed, to instill.

**transfusible**, *trans-fūz'i-bl*, *a* That may be transfused, &c.

**transfusion**, *trans-fūzhon*, *n* [Fr *transfusion* *L transfusio*] Act of transfusing, act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the sytem of another, for the purpose of restoring strength.

**transfusiv**, *trans-fūz'iv*, *a* Tending or having power to transfuse.

**transgress**, *trans-gres*, *t* pret & pp *transgressed*, *trans-gres't*, ppr *transgressing*, *trans-gres'ing* [Fr *transgresser* fr *L transgredi*, *trans*, over, and *gredior*, I step I pass *GRADU*] To overpass, as any rule, limit, or law, to break or violate, to infringe — *v* *i*. To offend by violating a law to do wrong to sin.

**transgressible**, *trans-gres'i-bl*, *a* Liable to or capable of being transgressed.

**transgression**, *trans-gre'shon*, *n* [Fr *transgression*, *L transgressio*] Act of transgressing, the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude, a trespass, fault, offence, crime.

**transgressor**, *trans-gres'or*, *n* One who transgresses, or who breaks a law or violates a command an offender; a criminal.

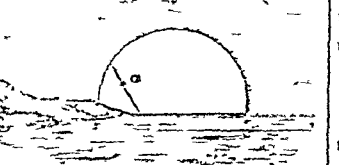
**tranship**, *trans-ship*, *t* pret & pp *transhipped*, *trans-ship'ed*, ppr *transshipping*, *trans-ship'ing* [Trans and ship] To convey or transfer from one ship to another.

**transshipment**, *trans-ship'ment*, *n* The act of transshipping.

**transience**, *trans-ien's*, *n* [Fr *transience*, *trans-ien's*, *trans-ien's*, *trans-ien's*, *n* The state or quality of being transient, evanescent, fugitive.

**transient**, *trans-ien't*, *a* [L *transiens*, *transiens*, ppr of *transire* I pass away—*trans*, across, and *eo* I go *Akin* *transient*, *transit* *transient* *TRANSIENT*] Passing quickly passing off or away quickly of short duration, not permanent lasting, or durable fleeting, momentary, fugitive, evanescent.

**transiently**, *trans-ien't-l*, or *trans-ien-t-l*, *adv* In a transient manner, for a short time, not with continuance.



Transit of Mercury  
*a*, Mercury The dotted line shows the path

**transit**, *trans-it*, *n* [L *transitus* a passing across, fr *trans*, across, *transitum* I go over

*Trance* is a doublet of this word. **TRANSIENT**] The act of passing, a passing over or through, conveyance, passage, the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place, the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc.

**transit-instrument**, *trans'it-in-strom-ent*, *n* An astronomical instrument, which determines the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation.

**transit**, *trans'it*, *n* [Fr *transit*, *L transitio* **TRANSIT**] Passage from one place or state to another, or from one topic to another, change or process of change, in music a change in a composition from major to minor, or from one key to another — *a* Pertaining to passage from one state to another, in *per* showing a passage from fossiliferous to non fossiliferous.

**transitional**, *trans'it-shon*, *a* [Fr *transit*, *L transitio* **TRANSIT**] Containing or denoting transition.

**transitive**, *trans'it'iv*, *a* [Fr *transitiv*, *L transitivus* fr *L transire*, *transitum* **TRANSIT**] Having the power of passing or making transition, in *gram* taking an object after it or denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (*a transitive verb*) — *n* A transitive verb.

**transitively**, *trans'it'iv-l*, *adv* In a transitive manner, with a grammatical object.

**transitorily**, *trans'it-to-ri-l*, *adv* In a transitory manner or feeling.

**transitoriness**, *trans'it-to-ri-nes*, *n* State or quality of being transitory.

**transitory**, *trans'it-to-ri*, *a* [Fr *transitoire* *L transitorius*, fr *transire*, *a transit* or passage **TRANSIT**] Passing away continuing a short time fleeting transient.

**transit-trade**, *trans'it-trād*, *n* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country or place to another.

**translatable**, *trans-lā'v-l*, *a* Capable of being translated.

**translate**, *trans-lāt*, *t* pret & pp *translated*, *trans-lāt'ed*, ppr *translating*, *trans-lāt'ing* [O Fr *translat*, fr *L translatus*, pp of *transfere*, I transfer—*trans* across, and *lat* borne or carried, for *lati* *s* fr root seen also in *tolerate*] To bear carry, or remove from one place to another, to remove to heaven without death to transfer, to transfer a congregation from one place of ministry to another, to interpret, to render into another language, to express, as the sense of one language in the words of another, to express in other terms — *v* *i* To be engaged in or practise translation.

**translation**, *trans-lā'shon*, *n* [Fr *translation*, *L translatio*] Act of translating, act of removing or conveying from one place to another, removal the removal from one office to another, especially of a bishop from one see to another, the removal of a person to heaven without death, the act of turning into another language, interpretation that which is produced by turning into another language a version.

**translator**, *trans-lāt'or*, *n* One who translates, one who renders one language into another language.

**translatory**, *trans-lā-to-ri*, *a* Serving to translate, *translatory*.

**transliterate**, *trans-lit'er-āt*, *t* pret & pp *transliterated*, *trans-lit'er-āt'ed*, ppr *transliterating*, *trans-lit'er-āt'ing* [L *trans* across, over, and *littera* a letter **LITTER**] To write in the alphabet of another language to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound.

**transliteration**, *trans-lit'er-ā'shon*, *n* The act of transliterating, a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters.

**translucence**, *trans-lū-sen's*, *n* [L *translucens*, *trans-lū-sen's*, *trans-lū-sen's*, *n* The quality of being translucent, transparency.

**translucent**, *trans-lū-sen't*, *a* [L *translucens*, ppr of *translucere*—*trans*, through,







fr L *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance.] To change to another substance. **transubstantiation** *trans-sub-stan-shi-3'shon*, *n* [See *prec.*] A changing into another substance, change of substance, in *theology*, the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, according to the belief of many Christians.

**transubstantiator**, *trans-sub-stan-shi-3-ter*, *n* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

**transudation**, *trans-sü-dä'shou*, *n* [*TRAN-sü-dä*] Act or process of transuding, osmosis.

**transudatory**, *trans-sü-dä-tö-ri*, *a* [See next.] Passing by transudation.

**transude**, *trans-sü-d*, *v*, *i* pret & pp *transuded*, *trans-sü-d'id* ppr *transuding*, *trans-sü-d'ing* [*Fr transuder*, fr L *trans* through, and *sudo*, I sweat. **SUDATORY**] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

**transumptive**, *trans-sump'tiv*, *a* [*L transumptivus*—*trans*, across, and *sumo*, I take.] Transferred, metaphorical.

**transverberate**, *trans-ver'ber-ät*, *v*, *i* pret & pp *transverberated*, *trans-ver'ber-ät'id*, *pp* *transverberating*, *trans-ver'ber-ät'ing* [*L trans*, through, and *verbero*, I strike.] To beat or strike through.

**transversal**, *trans-ver-säl*, *a* [*Fr transversal* *TRANSVERSE*] Transverse running or lying across.—**transversally**, *trans-ver-säl-lä*, *adv* In a direction crosswise.

**transverse**, *trans-ver's* or *trans-ver'säl*, *a* [*Fr transverse*, *L transversus*—*trans* across, and *versus* turned, fr *verto*, *versum*, I turn. **VERSE**] Lying or being across or in a cross direction, lying in a direction across other parts.

**transversely**, *trans-ver's-lä* or *trans-ver'säl-lä*, *adv* In a transverse manner, in a cross direction.

**trap**, *trap*, *r* *t* pret & pp *trapped*, *trap't*, ppr *trapping*, *trap'ing* [*O E trapp*, a horse-cloth, same word as *Sp trappo* *L L trappus*, cloth, *Fr drap*, cloth, akin *drab*, *drape* *DRAB* (2)] To adorn, to trick out, to dress with ornaments.

**trap**, *trap*, *n* [*LA Sax trappre*, *trappe*, a trap—*O D trapp*, *O H G trapp*, a trap, akin *D trap*, *Sw trappa* a stair, same root as *tramp*, *trap*, a trap often catching when trod upon. See next.] A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin, any device for catching or betraying unawares, an ambush, a stratagem, a kind of play, and also one of the instruments used in the play, a contrivance applied to drains and soil pipes to prevent effluvia getting into a house, a drain-trap, a colloquial name for a carriage of any kind, on springs.—*v*, *t* pret & pp *trapped*, *trap't* ppr *trapping* *trap'ing* To catch in a trap, to ensnare to take by stratagem.—*v*, *i* To set traps for game.

**trap**, *trap*, *n* [Same as *Dan trappe*, *Sw trappa*, *G treppe*, a stair, stairs—akin to *trap* above.] A kind of movable ladder, a kind of ladder leading up to a loft.

**trap**, *trap*, *n* [*From Sw* and *G trapp*, *Dan trap*, *trap* rocks, same as *prec.*, the name having been given from the stair like forms often seen in these rocks.] A name applied to many igneous rocks of the palæozoic and secondary epochs, comprising basalt, greenstone, felsstone, &c.

**trappan** *trap'an*, *v*, *t* Same as *Trepan*, to insure.

**trap-ball**, *trap'bal*, *n* A game played with a ball called a trap and a ball.

**trap-door**, *trap'dör*, *n* A door in a floor or in a roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so.

**trape**, *tráp*, *v*, *i* pret & pp *traped*, *tráp't*, ppr *trapping* *tráp'ing* [*Comp O Fr treper*, to trip or skip, *D* and *G trappen*, to tread, to tramp, akin *tramp*, *trap*] To walk carelessly and sluttishly, to run about idly, to trapse.

**trapes**, *trápes*, *tráps*, *n* [Apparently *fr trope*] A slattern, an idle sluttish woman.

—*v*, *i* To gad or flout about in a slatternly, useless way.

**trapeze**, *tra-péz'*, *n* [*TRAPEZILM*] A trapezium, a sort of swing on which acrobatic feats are performed, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords.

**trapeziform**, *tra-pé-z'i-form*, *a* Having the form of a trapezium.

**trapezium**, *tra-pé-z'um*, *n*, *pl* *trapezia* or *trapeziums*, *tra-pé-z'i-a*, *tra-pé-z'i-umz* [*L trapezium*, fr *Gr trapeza*, a small table, *fr trapeza*, a table lit four-footed thing.] In *geom*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines two of them parallel, a bone of the wrist, so named from its shape. See next.

**trapezoid**, *tra-pé-zoid*, *n* [*Gr trapezion*, and *eidos*, form.] In *geom* a plane four-sided figure having no two of its opposite sides parallel. [This is often given as the definition of a trapezium, the definition of the latter being then given to this word.]

**trapezoidal**, *tra-pé-zoid'al*, *a* Having the form of a trapezoid.

**trappein**, *trapp'ing*, *trap'ün*, *trap'i*, *a* Pertaining to the rock known as trap, resembling trap.

**trapper**, *trap'er*, *n* One who traps animals for their furs.

**trapping**, *trap'ing*, *n* The business or employment of setting traps for wild animals.

**trappings**, *trap'ingz*, *n*, *pl* [*From trap* to adorn.] Ornaments dress, external and superficial decorations, finery.

**Trappist**, *trap'ist*, *n* [*From the abbey of La Trappe* in Normandy, the headquarters of the order.] A member of an ascetic religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140.

**traps**, *trapz*, *n*, *pl* [*Short for trappings*] Personal luggage, goods, furniture.

**trap-skip**, *trap'sk*, *n* A stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door.

**trap-tuff**, *trap-tuff*, *trap'tü* *fa* *trap'tüf*, *n* A kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy material from trap rock cemented together.

**trash**, *trash*, *n* [*Origin and connections doubtful* comp *heel* and *N troc* rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel.] Lopping of trees, broken pieces, sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed, waste or worthless matter, rubbish, refuse, a worthless person.—*v*, *t* pret & pp *trashed*, *trash't* ppr *trashing* *trash'ing* To free from superfluous twigs or branches, to lop.

**trashily**, *trash'li*, *adv* In a trashy manner.

**trashiness**, *trash'nes*, *n* The state or quality of being trashy.

**trashy**, *trash'i*, *a* [*Trash* and *y*] Composed of or resembling trash, waste rejected, worthless, useless.

**trass**, *tras*, *n* [*Prov G trass*, *tarras*, *trass* fr *Fr terrasse*, earthwork, *fr L terra* earth. **TEPEACE**] A volcanic production found in the Rhine valley, and used as a cement.

**traumatism**, *trá-má-tizm*, *a* [*Gr trauma*, *traumatö*, a wound.] Pertaining to or applied to wounds, adapted to the cure of wounds.—*n* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

**traumatism**, *trá-má-tizm*, *n* [*Traumatic* and *-izm*] The condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

**travall**, *trá'val*, *v*, *i* pret & pp *travalled*, *trá'val'id*, *pp* *travelling*, *trá'val'ing* [*From Fr traveller*, to labour, *fr travail*, labour, *trai* originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse, ultimately *fr L trab*, a beam. *Travel* is the same word.] To labour with pain to toil, to suffer the pangs

of childbirth.—*n* Labour with pain, severe toil, parturition, childbirth.

**trave**, *trá'v*, *trá'v*, *trá'vis*, *n* [*O Fr traf*, *It trare*, *Sp traba*, fr *L trabis* *trabis*, a beam.] A cross beam, a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing.

**trav**, *trá'v*, *n* [*A different orthography and application of travel*] Act of journeying or moving about on foot or in conveyances, a passing or riding from place to place, a journeying to a distant country or countries, *pl* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.—*v*, *i* pret & pp *travelled*, *trá'val'id* ppr *travelling*, *trá'val'ing* To make a journey on foot, on horseback, or in a conveyance, to journey, to go to a distant country, or to visit foreign lands, to pass, to go, to move, to go from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c.

**travelled traveler** American spellings. **travelled** *trá'val'id*, *p* Having made many journeys, experienced from travelling.

**traveller**, *trá'val'er*, *n* One who travels a wayfarer, one who visits foreign countries, one who explores remote regions, a person employed in travelling from place to place to solicit orders for goods, receive payment of those already got, &c.

**traveller's-joy**, *trá'val'er-3-3öy*, *n* A plant, clematis or lady's-bower.

**traveller's-tree**, *trá'val'er-3-3öy*, *n* A tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller may alay his thirst from the water in the hollow at the base of the leaf stalks.

**travelling**, *trá'val'ing*, *p* Pertaining to, used in, or incurred by travel.

**travelling-ranc**, *trá'val'ing-krän*, *n* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails.

**travel-stained**, *trá'val' ständ*, *a* Having the clothes soiled with the marks of travelling.

**traverse**, *trá'vers*, *a* [*O Fr travers*, *transvers*, fr *L transversus* **TRANSVERSE**] Transverse, being in a direction across something else.—*n* Something that is transverse, something that thwarts, an untoward incident, in *fort*, a portion of a parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points, in *naut* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses, in *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings.—*v*, *t* pret & pp *traversed*, *trá'vers'id*, ppr *traversing*, *trá'vers'ing* To cross, to lay in a cross direction, to thwart to bring to nought, to waste or over, to cross in travelling, to turn and point in any direction, as a gun, in *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged.—*v*, *i* To use the motions of opposition in fencing, to turn, as on a pivot, to swivel.—*adv* Athwart; crosswise.

**traverser**, *trá'vers'er*, *n* One who traverses, one who opposes a plea in law, a traverse-table.

**traverse-table**, *trá'vers-tá-bl*, *n* A table by means of which the dead reckoning in navigation is worked out, a movable platform for shifting carriages, &c. from one line of rails to another.

**traversing-platform**, *trá'vers'ing-plá-t'form*, *n* A platform to support a gun and carriage which can easily be turned round.

**travertin**, *trá'ver'tin*, *n* [*It travertino*, *Albertino*, *tiburino* *L lapis Tiberianus*, fr being formed by the waters of the Amo at Tiber, now Tivoli.] A sort of white limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

**travesty**, *trá'ves'ti*, *v*, *i* pret & pp *travestied*, *trá'ves't'id*, ppr *travestising*, *trá'ves't'ing* [*From Fr travestir* to disguise, to travesty fr *L trans* over and *vestis* I clothe fr *vestis*, a garment. **VEST**] To transform so as to have a ludicrous effect; to give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously to burlesque.—*n* A burlesque treatment or handling of a subject.



Fäte für fast, fad, fahl, maß, met, her

agreement, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue: the officer or officers of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; a book containing much valuable information.

stem, leaf THREE-FOLIOLE; A three-leaved plant, as common clover or an architectural

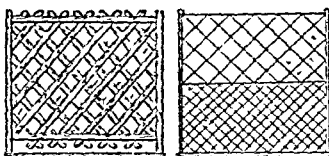


ornament, consisting of three lobes or cusps, resembling the three leaved clover



Trefoil

**trek**, trek, *v* pret & pp *trekked*, *trekt*, pp *trek'ing*, *trek'ing* [D *trek'en*, to draw, to draw a wagon, to journey] To travel by wagon [South Africa] **trellis**, trellis, *n* [Fr *treillis*, lattice-work, fr *treille*, an arbour, fr *L. trechala*, a bower or arbour, origin unknown.] A structure or frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, often used for supporting plants, an espalier.



Trellis—1, Wooden. 2, Wire

a reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows.—*v* pret & pp *trellised*, *trellist*, pp *trellising*, *trellis'ing* To furnish with a trellis, to form in the manner of a trellis **trellis-work**, *trellis'-work*, *n* A trellised structure, lattice-work

**trematode**, *tremat'oid*, *trem'a-tōd*, *trem'a-tōd*, *n* [Gr *tremato*, to quake, a hole, a pore] A term for certain parasitic worms living in the intestines of animals, some of them called fluke-worms

**tremble**, *trem'bl*, *v* pret & pp *trembled*, *trem'bl'd*, pp *trembling*, *trem'bling* [Fr *trembler*, fr *L. tremulus*, trembling, fr *tremo*, I tremble—Gr *tremo*, I tremble *Tremor*, *tremulous*, *tremulous* have same origin.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness, to quake, to quaver, to shiver, to shudder, to quaver, to have a tremulous or vibratory motion, to vibrate.—*n* The act or state of trembling, an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear; a tremor

**trembler**, *trem'bler*, *n*, One that trembles **trembling**, *trem'bling*, *n* The act or state of shaking involuntarily, a tremor or quaking of the earth

**tremblingly**, *trem'bling-ly*, *adv* In a trembling manner

**trembling-poplar**, *trem'bling pōp'ler*, *n* The aspen

**tremendous**, *trē-men'dus*, *a* [L. *tremendus* fearful, dreadful, verbal form fr *tremo*, I tremble—which see.] Such as may cause trembling, such as may excite fear or terror, terrible, dreadful, awful, terrific, violent, such as may astonish by its force, violence, magnitude, &c., extraordinary

**tremendously**, *trē-men'dus-ly*, *adv* In a tremendous manner, dreadfully, terrifically, astoundingly

**tremolo**, *trē-mō-lō*, *n* [It, fr *L. tremulus*, tremulous] A rapid quavering effect produced by an instrument or the voice in playing or singing

**tremor**, *trē-mor* or *trē-mor*, *n* [L. *tremor*, fr *tremo*, I tremble *Tremble*] An involuntary trembling, a shivering or shaking, a quivering or vibratory motion

**tremulous**, *trē-mū-lus*, *a* [L. *tremulus*, fr *tremo*, I tremble *Tremble*] Trembling, affected with tremor, shaking, shivering, quivering, vibratory

**tremulously**, *trē-mū-lus-ly*, *adv* In a tremulous manner, with quivering or trepidation—*tremulousness*, *trē-mū-lus-ness*, *n* State of being tremulous

**trenail**, *trē-nāl*, Same as *Trenail*

**trench**, *trench*, *v* pret & pp *trenched*, *trensh't*, pp *trenching*, *trensh'ing* [O Fr *trencher*, fr *trencher*, to cut, to lop—Sp *trincar*, fr *trincar*, to truncate, to cut, to carve, perhaps fr *L. truncare*, to lop, fr *truncus*, a log, a trunk *TRENCH*] To cut or dig a ditch, channel, or long hollow in, to cut or form deep furrows in, to dig deeply for cultivation, to turn over and mix, as soil, to the depth of two, three, or more spades or spits.—*v* i. To cut a trench or trenches, to enroach (with on or upon)—*n* A long narrow excavation or cutting in the earth, a ditch, a deep ditch cut for defence, or to enable besiegers to approach a besieged place, usually with a parapet or breastwork. **trenchant**, *tren'chant*, *a* [O Fr *trenchant*, pp of *trencher*, to cut *TRENCH*] Cutting, sharp, keen, penetrating, unsparing, severe

**trencher**, *trensh'er*, *n* [O Fr *trencher*, fr *trencher*, to cut *TRENCH*] A wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved, and on which it was formerly eaten at table, the table, food, pleasures of the table

**trencher-cap**, *trensh'er-kap*, *n* A cap surmounted by a flat piece like a square board set on it, such as that worn at some universities

**trencher-friend**, *trensh'er frend*, *n* One who is a friend for the sake of food, a sponger, a parasite **trensh'-er-man**, *n* A feeder, a great eater

**trencher-mate**, *trensh'er-mat*, *n* A table companion a parasite

**trend**, *trend*, *v* pret & pp *trended*, *trend'ed*, pp *trending*, *trend'ing* [Lit to bend circularly, fr stem of A Sax. *trendel*, *trundel*, a circle, Frns *trind*, *trund* Dan and Sw *trind*, *rund*, closely akin to *trundle*] To extend or lie along in a particular direction, to stretch (the coast trends to the south)—*n* Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction

**trental**, *tren'tal*, *n* [Fr *trente*, thirty, It *trenta*, fr *L. triginta*, thirty] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death

**trepán**, *trē-pān'*, *n* [Fr *trépan*, It and Sp *trépano*, It also *trapano*, fr *Gr trapadon*, a surgical instrument, fr *trappō*, a hole] A surgical instrument in the form of a small crown-saw for removing a portion of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure.—*v* pret & pp *trepanned*, *trē-pān'd*, pp *trepanning*, *trē-pān'ing* To perforate with a trepan

**trepán**, *trē-pān'*, *v* pret & pp *trepanned*, *trē-pān'd*, pp *trepanning*, *trē-pān'ing* [Formerly *trapan*, fr *O Fr trappan*, fr *trappō*, a trap *TRAP*] To lay a trap for, to ensnare, to catch, to take by stratagem

**trepang**, *trē-pāng*, *trē-pāng'*, *n* [Malay name] The sea-slug, or bêche-de-mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China

**trepanning**, *trē-pān'ing*, *n* The operation of using the trepan or trephine, and removing a portion of the cranium for relieving the brain from pressure

**trephine**, *trē-fīn'*, *n* [Fr *trephine* modified form of *trépan*, a trepan] An improved form of the trepan.—*v* pret & pp *trepined*, *trē-fīn'd*, pp *trepining*, *trē-fīn'ing* To perforate with a trephine, to trepan

**trepidation**, *trē-pid-ā-sh'on*, *n* [Fr *trepidation*, *L. trepidatio*, fr *trepido*, I tremble, fr *trepidus*, trembling, fr *obol*, *trepo*, I turn—Gr *trōpō*, I turn *TROPE*] A state of confused hurry or alarm, perturbation, state of fright, some degree of terror, an involuntary trembling, a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affection

**trepas**, *trē-pas*, *v* pret & pp *trepas'd*, *trē-pas't*, pp *trepassing*, *trē-pas'ing* [O Fr *trepasser*, to trespass, pass over, de fr *tres*—L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass *PASS*] To pass beyond certain limits or bounds, to pass over the

boundary of another's land, to enter unlawfully upon the land of another, to intrude or encroach, to commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another, to do wrong, to transgress, to offend, to violate any divine law or any known rule of duty.—*n* The act of one who trespasses, an offence, a wrong or improper act, a violation of some law or rule laid down, a voluntary transgression of the moral law, a sin, in law, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony, especially, wrong done by entering on the land of another

**trespasser**, *trēs-pas'-er*, *n* One who trespasses or commits a trespass, a wrong-doer, an offender, a sinner

**trespass-offering**, *trēs-pas'-of-er-ing*, *n* An offering, among the Israelites, as an expiation for a trespass

**traces**, *trēs*, *n* [Fr *traces*—Fr *trés-a*, It *tracce*, traces, plait of hair, probably fr *Gr trichu*, threefold, in three parts, fr the usual mode of braiding the hair *cog* (three)] A braid, knot, lock, or curl of hair, a ringlet

**tressed**, *trēs't*, *a* Having tresses, formed into tresses

**trestle**, *trēs't*, Same as *Trestle*

**tréssey**, *trēs'-y*, *a* Pertaining to tresses, having the appearance of tresses

**tréstele**, *trēs'tel*, *n* [O Fr *tréstele* (fr *trétouan*), a trestle, probably fr *L. transitulum*, a cross-beam, dim of *transire*, to cross, beam, whence *transom*] A sort of frame for supporting things, a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece, a framework with cross and diagonal pieces, for supporting a roadway, railroad, &c

**tréstele-bridge**, *trēs'tel brj*, *n* A bridge in which the roadway is supported upon trestles

**trét**, *trét*, *n* [O Fr *tréte*, fr *trait*, fr *trair*, to draw, fr *L. trahere*, to draw *TRAC*] A certain allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter

**tréws**, *trōz*, *n* pl [Gael *truibhas*] The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldiers in Highland regiments

**triable**, *trī-ā-bl*, *a* [Try and -able] That may be tried, that may be subjected to trial or test

**triad**, *trī-ād*, *n* [L. *trias*, *tríadis*, fr *Gr trias*, *tríadis*, fr *tríeis*, three] A union or unit of three, three, a triad, a triad

**triadelphous**, *trī-a-del'fus*, *a* [Gr *tríeis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother] In bot having the stamens combined into three masses

**triadic**, *trī-ād'ik*, *a* Pertaining to a triad **trial**, *trī-āl*, *n* [Try and -al] Act of trying, any effort or exertion for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done, an essay, contest, competition, examination by a test, experiment, act of examining by experience, experience, suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to test, probation, affliction, hardship, temptation, test of virtue, state of being tried, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal

**trial**, *trī-āl*, *n* An experimental trip of a new vessel to test her sailing and other qualities

**triander**, *trī-an-der*, *n* [Gr *tríeis*, *tríeis*, three, and *andr*, *andros*, a male] A hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens

**triangle**, *trī-áng'l* or *trī-áng'l*, *n* [Fr *triangle*, fr *L. triangulum*—*trés*, *tría*, three, and *angulus* an angle *ANGLE*] A figure having three corners or angles, a figure bounded by three lines or sides and containing three angles, the sides being straight in a plane triangle and parts of circles in a spherical triangle, an instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and



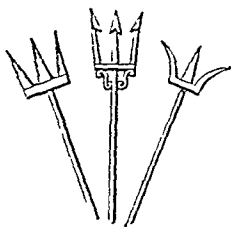
Triangle—1, of a triangle







form of a fork with three prongs, a kind of sceptre with three prongs, which ancient



Different forms of ancient Trident

table put into the hands of Poseidon or Neptune, the deity of the sea.

**tridentate**, trī-dent'at, *a* [*L. tres*, three, *dens*, teeth] Having three teeth.

**Tridentine**, trī-dent'in, *a* [From *L. Tridentum*, Trent] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545.

**tridimensional**, trī-di-men'shon al, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three and *dimension*] Having three dimensions.

**tried**, trīd, *p* *a* Tested by trial or experience, shown by experience to be reliable, staunch, true.

**triennial**, trī-en'ni al, *a* [From *L. triennium*, the space of three years—*tres*, three, and *annus*, year—*ANNUAL*] Continuing three years, happening every three years.

**triennially**, trī-en'ni al, *adv* [See *prec*] Once in three years.

**trier**, trī'er, *n* One who or that which tries one who attempts, one who tests, one who tries judicially.

**trifacial**, trī-fā'shi al, *a* [*L. tres*, three, *facies*, face] Affecting the face in three ways, said of a certain nerve.

**trifarious**, trī-fā'ri us, *a* [*L. trifarius*, threefold—*prefix tri*, three, and *farius*] Arranged in three rows, three fold.

**trifid**, trī'fid, *a* [*L. trifidus*—*tri*=three, three, and *fido*, *fidi*, I divide] Divided into three parts, three-cleft.

**trifle**, trī'fl, *n* [Formerly also *trofle*, *truffle*, *fr* *O* *Fr* *truffle*, *truffe*, mock, gibe, perhaps of Teutonic origin, comp *leel* *truff*, *trumpery*] Something of no moment, a thing of little value, or importance, a paltry thing, an affair, a kind of light dish or fancy confection.

**trifling**, trī'fling, *v* *t* *pp* *trifled*, *trī'flid*, *ppr* *trifling*, *trī'fling* To act or talk without seriousness or with levity, to indulge in light amusements, to play or toy, to linger lightly.

**triflingly**, trī'fling lī, *adv* To waste to no good purpose, to spend usually followed by *away*.

**trifler**, trī-flēr, *n* One who trifles or acts with levity.

**trifling**, trī'fling, *p* *a* Apt to trifle, acting or talking with levity, frivolous, trivial, insignificant.

**triflingly**, trī'fling lī, *adv* In a trifling manner.

**trifloral**, trī-flō'ral, *a* [*L. tres*, three, and *flor*, *floris*, flower] Bearing three flowers.

**trifoliate**, trī-fō'li at, *a* [*L. trifolium*, three-leafed *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *folium*, a leaf] Having three leaves.

**triforium**, trī-fō'ri um, *n*, *pl* *triforia*, *trī-fō'ri a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *foris*, *pl*, *foris*, a door] A gallery or arcade above the arches of the nave of a church.

**triform**, trī-fōrm, *a* [*L. triformis*—*tri*=three, three, and *forma*, form] Having a triple form or shape.

**trifurcate**, trī-fēr'kat, *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *furca*, a fork] Having three branches or forks, trichotomous.

**trigamist**, trī-gā'mi t, *n* [*Trigamy* and *-ist*] One who has three husbands or wives at the same time.

**trigamous**, trī-gā'mus, *a* Pertaining to

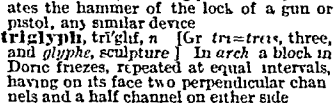
trigamy, having male, female, and hermaprodite flowers in the same head.

**trigamos**, trī-gā'mi, *n* [*Gr tres*, three, and *gamos*, marriage] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

**trigeminous**, trī-jem'i nus, *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *geminus*, double] Being one of three born together, born three at a time, threefold, triple.

**trigger**, trī-gēr, *n* [Older form *tridder* *fr* *D* *triller*, trigger, lit a drawer, *fr* *tridder* to draw, allied to *trid*, *trac*] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol, any similar device.

**triglyph**, trī-glīf, *n* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *glyphe*, sculpture] In arch a block in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, having on its face two perpendicular channels and a half channel on either side.



Frieze of Roman Doric Order

tit, Triglyphs met, Metopes

**triglyphic**, trī-glīf'ik, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.

**trigon**, trī'gon, *n* [*Gr tres*, three, and *gonia*, angle] A triangle, an ancient triangular lyre.

**trigonal**, trī-gō'n al, *a* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *gonia*, angle] A triangle, an ancient triangular lyre.

**trigonous**, trī-gō'n us, *a* [See *prec*] Triangular.

**trigonometric**, trī-gō-nō-mē't'ik al, *a* Pertaining to trigonometry, performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

**Trigonometrical survey**, the survey of a country by triangulation and trigonometrical calculations carried on from a single base, which must be measured with extreme accuracy.

**trigonometrically**, trī-gō-nō-mē't'ik al lī, *adv* In a trigonometrical manner, according to trigonometry.

**trigonometry**, trī-gō-nō-mē't'ik al, *n* [*Fr* *trigonometrie* *fr* *Gr* *trigonon*, a triangle (*fr* *tres*, three, and *gonia* an angle) and *metron*, a measure] The measuring of triangles, plane or spherical, the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given a geometrical method of calculation used in astronomy, surveying, and navigation.

**trigram**, trī-grā'm, *n* [*Gr tri*=three, three, *gramma*, a letter, *grapho*, a writing] A triphthong.

**trigrammatic**, trī-grā'm'at'ik, *a* [See *prec*] Consisting of three letters or three sets of letters.

**trigyn**, trī'jin, *n* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *gyn*, a female] In bot a plant having three styles or pistils.

**trigynous**, trī-jin'us, *a* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *gyn*, a female] In bot having three styles.

**trihedral**, trī-hē'dr al, *a* [See *next*] Having three equal sides.

**trihedron**, trī-hē'dr on, *n* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *hedra*, a side] A solid figure having three equal sides.

**trilateral**, trī-lā'tēr al, *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *latus*, *lateralis*, side, a side—*LAT* *EPAL*] Having three sides as a triangle.

**trilaterally**, trī-lā'tēr al lī, *adv* In a trilateral manner, with three sides.

**trilinear**, trī-līn'ēr, *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *lin*, a line] Composed or consisting of three lines.

**trilingual**, trī-līng'w al, *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *lingua*, tongue, language—*LINGUIST*] Consisting of three languages.

**trilateral**, trī-lā'tēr al, *a* [*L. tri*, three, and *lateral*, *lateralis*] Consisting of three letters, combining three letters, as the roots in the Semitic family of tongues.

**trilith**, trī-lith on, *n* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *lithos*, a stone] Three large blocks of stone placed together like the door posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.

**trilithic**, trī-lith'ik, *a* Relating to a trilithon, consisting of three stones.

**trill**, trīl, *n* [Same as *D* *trillen*, *Dan* *trille*, *G* *trillern*, to trill, to quaver, *G* *triller*, *It* *trillo* a trill. Perhaps imitative of sound.] A shake of the voice in singing a warbling or quavering sound, a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones.

**trill**, trīl, *v* *t* *pp* *trilled*, *trīd*, *ppr* *trilling*, *trī'ling* To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice, to sing sweetly or clearly.

**trill**, trīl, *v* *t* *pp* *trilled*, *trīd*, *ppr* *trilling*, *trī'ling* To sing with quavering, to pipe vibrations.

**trill**, trīl, *v* *t* *pp* *trilled*, *trīd*, *ppr* *trilling*, *trī'ling* To flow in a small stream, to trickle.

**trillion**, trī'lj on, *n* [Formed from prefix *tri*=*L. tres*, three, and *million*] The product of a million multiplied twice by itself, or in another system of numeration, a million millions.

**trilobate**, trī-lō'b at, *a* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] Having three lobes.

**trilobitic**, trī-lō-bit'ik, *a* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] One of an extinct family of crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes.

**trilobitic**, trī-lō-bit'ik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a trilobite.

**trilocular**, trī-lō'kū lēr, *a* [*L. tri*=three, three, and *loculus*, a cell, dim of *locus*, a place] Three-celled, having three cells or small compartments.

**trilogic**, trī-lō'j ic, *a* [*Gr tri*=three, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse] A series of three dramas, each complete in itself, yet together forming one connected whole.

**trim**, trīm, *v* *t* *pp* *trimmed*, *trīmd*, *ppr* *trimming*, *trī'ming* [*A* Sax *trimman*, to prepare to set in order, *fr* *trim* firm, strong—*G* Sax *trimman*, firm] To put in due order for any purpose, to adjust, to put right, to invest, embellish, or decorate, to make neat or tidy by removing what is superfluous, to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like, to dress, as timber, to adjust as the weight or load in a ship or boat, so that it shall sit well and sail well.

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**tubful**, *tub'fŭl*, *n* A quantity sufficient to fill a tub as much as a tub will hold.

**tubicular**, *tubicŭlŏn*, *tŭb'ŭl-ŭl-er*, *tŭb'ŭl-ŭs*, *n* [*L. tubus*, a tube, and *colo* I inhabit] Inhabiting a calcareous tube, as certain animals.

**tubiform**, *tub'fŏrm*, *a* Having the form of a tube tubular.

**tubing**, *tŭb'ing*, *n* The act of making or providing with tubes, a length of tube, a series of tubes.

**tubular**, *tŭb'ŭl-er*, *a* [From *L. tubulus*, dim of *tubus*, a tube **TUBE**] Having the form of a tube or pipe consisting of a pipe, fistular, provided with a number of tubes, as a steam-boiler.

**tubulated**, *tubulate*, *tŭb'ŭl-ŭl-ŭt-ed*, *tŭb'ŭl-ŭl-ŭt*, *a* Made in the form of a small tube, furnished with small tube.

**tubule**, *tŭb'ŭl*, *n* [*L. tubulus*, dimin of *tubus*, a tube] A small tube or pipe.

**tubuliform**, *tŭb'ŭl-ŭl-ŭt*, *a* [See *prec.*] Having the form of a small tube.

**tubulose**, *tubulŏn*, *tŭb'ŭl-ŭs*, *a* Tubular.

**tuck**, *tŭk*, *r* pret. & pp *tuck'd*, *tukt* ppr *tuck'ing*, *tŭk'ing* [Same as *LG tucken*, *G zucken*, Sw *tucka*, to draw together, to contract, akin *tug*, *tow*, *touch*] To gather into a narrower compass, as by folding or doubling, to fold in or under, to gather up, to enclose by pushing bed-clothes close around, to stuff or cram — *v* *t* To contract, to draw together — *n* A horizontal plait or fold made in a garment, to shorten it.

**tuck**, *tŭk*, *n* [From *tuck't*] The sound produced by beating a drum, beat.

**tucker**, *tŭk-er*, *n* One who or that which tucks the sort of frill or ornamental collar round the top of a woman's dress.

**tucket**, *tŭk'et*, *n* [From *It. toccata*, a rhapsody, fr *toccare*, to touch, *Toccori*] A flourish on a trumpet, a flourish [*Shak.*].

**Tuesday**, *tŭz'dæ*, *n* [*A.Sax. Tīwesdaeg*, that is, Tīw's day, the day of Tīw, the Northern Mars, or god of war] The third day of the week.

**tufa**, *tŭf*, *tŭf'a*, *tuf*, *n* [*It. tufa* Fr *tuf*, a kind of porous stone, fr *L. tophus*, *tuf* *tufa*] A light porous rock composed of cemented corals and ashes, any porous volcanic rock of stone.

**tuffaceous**, *tŭf'ŭŭŭs*, *a* [See *prec.*] Pertaining to or resembling tufa.

**tuff**, *tŭft*, *n* [From *Fr. tuffe*, a tuff, a thicket, with addition of *t* (comp *grass* and *grass*) fr *G. zoff*, *Ice. toppr*, a tuff = *E. top* *Top*] A collection of small things in a knot or bunch, a clinster, a clump, a head of flowers, a slang term for a young nobleman student in some English universities, from the *old tuff* on the cap formerly worn by them — *v* *t* pret. & pp *tuffed* *tuff'd* ppr *tuffing* *tuff'ing* To adorn with tufts or with a tuff.

**tuffed**, *tŭft'ed*, *a* Adorned with a tuff or tufts growing in tufts or clusters.

**tuff-hunter**, *tŭft'hunt-er*, *n* [From the slang meaning of *tuff*] A hanger-on or forlorn in the society of tuffed persons.

**tuffs**, *tŭft's* *Abounding with tufts, growing in clusters* bushy.

**tug**, *tŭg*, *r* pret. & pp *tugged*, *tugd* ppr *tugging*, *tŭg'ing* [*A.Sax. tugin*, fr *teghan*, *teon*, to tug or pull (pret. *pl. tucan*, *pp. tocan*) *Ice. toga*, *tuwa* to draw, akin *tow*, to pull, *tuel*, *tu*] To pull or draw with great effort to haul along, to pull, to pluck to strain at, to drag by means of a steam tug — *v* *t* To draw or pull with effort, to labour, to strive, to struggle — *n* A drawing or pulling with force, a pull with the utmost effort, a tug boat.

**tug-boat**, *tŭg'bŏt*, *n* A steam boat of considerable power used for towing other vessels.

**tugger**, *tŭg-er*, *n* One who tugs.

**tug-of-war**, *tŭg'ŭf-wŭr*, *n* A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the other over a certain mark.

**tuition**, *tŭ-ŭshŏn*, *n* [*L. tuitio*, *tuitiŏn*, guardianship, fr *tutor*, *tutŭr*, I see, I look to **TUTOR**] Guardianship, instruction, tutorship, the business of teaching.

**tuitionary**, *tŭ-ŭshŏn-ŭr*, *a* Pertaining to tuition.

**tulip**, *tŭl'ip*, *n* [Fr *tulipe*, fr Sp *tulipa*, *tulipano*, *It. tulipano*, a tulip fr Turk. *tolipend*, a turban, the name being given to the flower fr its similarity **TCRAN**] A plant of the lily family cultivated for the beauty of its richly-colored flowers.

**tulipomania**, *tŭl'ip-ŭm-ŭn'ŭi*, *a*, *n* [*Tulip*, and *L. mania*, madness] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips.

**tulip-tree**, *tŭl'ip-trŭ*, *n* A large Ameri-



Flower of Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

can tree (genus *Liriodendron*), bearing flowers resembling the tulip.

**Akin tomb**] Being swollen, enlarged, or distended swelling in sound or sense, pompous inflated, bombastic.

**tumidly**, *tŭ-m'ŭd-ly*, *n* [*TUMID*] The state of being tumid, a swelled state.

**tumidly**, *tŭ-m'ŭd-ly*, *adv* In a tumid or swelling form.







another or others, on rotation, due chance, time, or opportunity occasion, occasional act of kindness or malice, purpose, requirement, use, exigence, form, shape, or mould manner, fashion, character or temper, a short spell, as of work, a nervous shock, as from alarm or sudden excitement, in *mus* the sign ~ indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes — By turns, one after another, alternately, at intervals — In turn, in due order of succession — To take turns, to take each other's place alternately

**urn-coat**, tern'kót, *n* One who meanly forsakes his party or principles

**urn-cock**, tern'kók, *n* A man connected with a public water supply who turns on the water for the mains, regulates fire plugs, &c

**urner**, tern'er, *n* One who turns, one who forms things with a lathe

**urnery**, tern'e n, *n* The art of a turner, the art of forming things by the lathe, things made by a turner or in the lathe

**urning**, tern'ing, *n* Act of one who turns, a turn a bend or flexure, the place where one road or street diverges from another, the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe

**urning-lathe**, tern'ing-láth, *n* A lathe used by turners to shape their work

**urning-point**, tern'ing point, *n* The point on which a turning turns, the point at which a deciding change takes place

**urnip**, tern'up, *n* [From *turn* of unknown origin and *A Sax upep*, a turnip, fr *L napus*, a kind of turnip] A plant of the cabbage genus, much cultivated on account of its bulbous esculent root, used for culinary purposes, but chiefly for feeding cattle

**urnip-fly**, tern'up flí, *n* One of those



Striped Turnip-fly (*Halicta nemorum*) a a. Natural size b b. Magnified c, Larva, natural size

flies or winged insects that are injurious to turnips, especially by eating the leaves

**urnkey**, tern'ké, *n* [Lit one who turns / eyes in locks] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors

**urn-out**, tern'out, *n* A coming forth, persons who have come out on some particular occasion, an equipage, a horse or horses and carriage, the net quantity of produce yielded

**urn-over**, tern'ó-ver, *n* The act or result of turning over, the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business

**urnpike**, tern'pík, *n* [Originally a turning frame with *pit* es or *spike* projecting] A turnstile, a gate on a road to stop traffic till toll is paid, a toll bar or toll gate, a turnpike-road

**urnpike-road**, tern'pík ród, *n* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll gates

**urn-screw**, tern'skrú, *n* A screw-driver

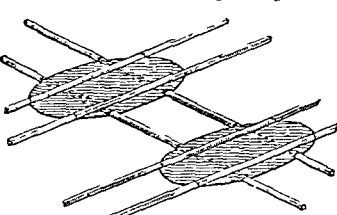
**urnsole turnsol**, tern'sól, *n* [Fr *tourne-sol*, fr *tourner*, to turn, and *L sol* the sun] A plant whose flower turns toward the sun, a plant the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids

**urnsplit**, tern'spít, *n* A person who turns a spit a variety of dog formerly employed to drive a wheel and so turn the spit for roasting meat

**urnstile**, tern'stíl, *n* A post at some passage surmounted by horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes through

**urnstone**, tern'stón, *n* A bird of the plover family, that turns over small stones in search of worms, &c

**turn-table**, tern'tá bl, *n* A revolving platform for shifting railway carriages from



Turn table

one line of rails to another, or for reversing engines on the same line

**turpentine**, ter'pen tín, *n* [D *terpentyn*, O Fr *turbentine*, turpentine, fr *LL terbenina* turpentine, fr *L terebinthus*, Gr *terebinthos*, the terebinth or turpentine-tree] A resinous substance, combined with an essential oil, flowing naturally or by incision from trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c, also, the oil distilled from this, called more correctly oil or spout of turpentine, and familiarly turps

**turpentine-tree**, ter'pen tín tré, *n* The name of trees (genus *Pistacia*) that yield turpentine terebinth

**turptitude**, ter'pí-túd, *n* [L *turpitudō*, baseness fr *turpis*, foul, base, root doubtful] Inherent baseness or vileness, shameful wickedness, moral depravity

**turps**, terps, *n* See TURPENTINE

**turquoise**, ter'koiz, *n* [Fr *turquoise*, lit Turkish stone, so called because brought originally from Turkey, Fr *Turquie*] A greenish blue or blue opaque precious stone, a favourite gem in rings, &c

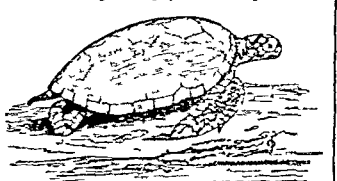
**turret**, tú'ret, *n* [O Fr *tourrette*, dim of *tour*, a tower, fr *L turris*, a tower Tower] A little tower on a larger building, often at the angle of a wall, &c, a strong cylindrical iron structure rising from the deck of an iron-clad vessel

**turreted**, tú'ret-ed, *a* Furnished with turrets, formed like a tower

**turret-ship**, tú'ret-ship, *n* An armour-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more strong iron turrets, which are made to rotate

**turtle**, tú'r'l, *n* [A Sax *turtla*, a corruption of *L turtur*, a turtle-dove, whence also D *tortel*, G *turtel*, Icel *turtill*, perhaps a name imitative of its cry] A species of small pigeon regarded as a type of conjugal affection Also called *Turtle-dove*

**turtle**, tú'r'l *n* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or Sp *tortuga*, a tortoise] The sea-



Green Turtle (*Chelone mydas*)

tortoise, especially the species called the green turtle the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury

**turtle-dove**, tú'r'l-duv, *n* The turtle, especially the European pigeon of this name

**turtle-soup**, tú'r'l-súp, *n* A rich soup made with the flesh of the turtle or scatoroise

**Tuscan**, tus'kan, *a* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy designating one of the five orders of architecture, which admits of no

ornaments, and the columns of which are never fluted generally regarded as a variety of the Doric

*n* An inhabitant of Tuscany, the Tuscan order, the Tuscan dialect of Italian

**tush**, tush, *n* [An exclamation indicating impatience, rebuke, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw! be silent!]

**tush**, tush, *n* [A form of tusk] A tusk, the canine tooth of a horse

**tusk**, tusk, *n* [A Sax *tusc*, *tuz*, a tusk, probably for *tursc*, fr *tua*, two, or akin to tooth] A long prominent tooth of certain animals, as the bear, walrus, elephant &c usually a canine tooth

**tusked**, tusk'y, tusk't, *n* Furnished with tusks

**tusker**, tusk'er, *n* An elephant that has its tusks developed

**tussilago**, tus-i-lá'-gò, *n* [L fr *tussis*, a cough, being used for the cure of coughs] Colts-foot

**tussle**, tus'l, *n* [A form of touse] A struggle, a conflict, a scuffle

**tussock**, tus'ók, *n* [Modified from older *tusle*, *tushe*, a tuft, a bush, comp Dan *dusl*, a tuft] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass

**tussock-grass**, tus'ók gras, *n* A grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c, which grows in great tufts or tussocks, a valuable food for cattle

**tut**, tut, *n* An exclamation synonymous with tush

**tutelage**, tú'tel áj, *n* [From *L tutela*, protection, fr *tutor*, *tutius*, I defend (whence also *tutor*, *tutition*)] Guardianship, protection, state of being under a guardian

**tutelar**, tutelary, tú'tel'er, tú'tel'a rí, *a* [L *tuteláris* See prec] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing, guardian, protecting

**tutor**, tú'tor *n* [L a defender, a guardian, fr *tutor*, I defend TUTELAGE] A guardian, in Scotland, the legal guardian of a boy under fourteen or a girl under twelve a private instructor, a teacher or instructor in anything, in the English universities, a fellow of some college or hall who superintends the studies of the undergraduates — *v* pret & pp *tutored* tú'tord, *pp* *tutoring*, tú'tor-ing To instruct, to discipline

**tutorage** tú'tor áj, *n* [Tutor and -age] The office of a tutor or guardian, guardianship

**tutress**, tú'tor es, *n* [Tutor and -ess] A female tutor, an instructress a governess

**tutorial**, tú'tó'rí'al, *a* [TUTOR] Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor

**tutorship**, tú'tor ship, *n* The office of a tutor

**tyvere**, twí yár' or tu yár, *n* [Fr *tyngre*, akin to *tyuer*, a pipe] The nozzle or the pipe that introduces the blast into a blast-furnace

**twaddle**, twod'l, *r* & *pp* *twaddled*, twod'id, *pp* *twaddling*, twod'ling [Older form *twatle*, also *twittle*, *twittle-twattle* an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c] To talk much in a weak and silly manner, to prate, to chatter, to prate — *n* Lumpy, silly talk, foolish chat, gabble, one who twaddles

**twaddles**, twod'ler, *n* One who twaddles or utters twaddle

**twaddly**, twod'li *a* Consisting of twaddle

**twain**, twán, *a* [Formerly *tweyne*, *tweyen*, &c, fr *A Sax twegen*, fr *tréd*, two = O Fr *trien*, Dan *treend*, G *zween* Two] Two,















plain, natural, not laboured or artificial, simple, real, not hypocritical, sincere, not moved, having the feelings touched.

**unaffectedly**, un af fekt'ed li, *adv* In an unaffected manner, naturally, simply, sincerely

**unaided**, un aid'ed, *a* Not aided, not assisted without aid or assistance

**unaligned**, un al lid', *a* Having no alliance, relation, or connection of any kind

**unalloyed**, un al lod', *a* Not alloyed having no admixture of alloy, without disturbing elements, entire, perfect

**unalterable**, un al ter a bl, *a* Not alter able unchangeable immutable

**unambiguous**, un am big'u us, *a* Not ambiguous not of doubtful meaning, plain, clear, certain

**unambitious**, un am bi'shus, *a* Not ambitious, free from ambition not affecting show, not showy or prominent

**unamiable**, un a mi a bl, *a* Not amiable, but rather the reverse wanting in amiability, not adapted to gain affection

**unaneled**, un a nel'd, *a* or *pp* [From un, not, old an, for, and A Sax *elan*, to oil, *fr* *ele*, oil.] Not having received extreme unction. [Shak.]

**unanimity**, u na ni'mi ti, *n* [Fr *unanimité*, *L* *unanimitas* See next.] State of being unanimous, perfect concord, agreement in opinion or determination of all of a certain body of persons

**unanimous**, u na ni'mus, *a* [*L* *unanimus*—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind. UNION, ANIMAL] Being of one mind or of one accord, agreeing in opinion or determination, formed by unanimity

**unanimously**, u na ni'mus li, *adv* In a unanimous manner, with entire agreement of opinion, with one mind or one accord.

**unanswerable**, un an'ser a bl, *a* Not to be satisfactorily answered, not capable of refutation, irrefutable

**unanswerably**, un an'ser a bl, *adv* In an unanswerable manner so as not to be answered, beyond refutation

**unapostolic**, un a pos'to'lik, *a* Not apostolic, not agreeable to apostolic usage, not having apostolical authority

**unappealable**, un ap'pel a bl, *a* Not appealable admitting no appeal, that can not be carried to a higher court by appeal.

**unappeasable**, un ap'peza bl, *a* Not to be appeased or pacified, not placable

**unappreciated**, un ap'pri'shi ated *a* Not appreciated, not duly estimated or valued.

**unapproachable**, un ap'proch a bl *a* That cannot be approached, inaccessible

**unappropriate**, un ap'pro'pri at, *a* Not appropriate, inappropriate

**unappropriated**, un ap'pro'pri ated, *a* Not appropriated not applied to any specific object, as money or funds, not granted or given to any person or persons

**unapt**, un apt', *a* Not apt, dull, not ready to learn, unfit unsuitable

**unarmed**, un arm'd, *a* Not having arms or armour, not equipped—not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defence as animals and plants.

**unascertainable**, un as'er-tan' a bl, *a* That cannot be ascertained, that cannot be certainly known or found out

**unasked**, un ask', *a* Not asked; unsolicited

**unaspirated**, un as'pi rat'ed, *a* Having no aspirate, pronounced or written without an aspirate

**unaspiring**, un as'pir'ing, *a* Not aspiring, not ambitious

**unaspriugly**, un as'pir'ing li *adv* In an unspiring manner

**unassailable**, un as'sail a bl, *a* Not assailable, that cannot be assailed.

**unassimilated**, un as'sim'il ated, *a* Not assimilated not united with and actually made a part of an animal's body, not absorbed into the system as food

**unassisted**, un as'sist'ed, *a* Not assisted, not aided or helped, unaided.

**unassuming**, un as-sūm'ing *a* Not assuming, not bold or forward, retiring, modest

**unassured**, un a-shōrd', *a* Not assured, not confident not to be trusted, not insured against loss.

**unatoned**, un a-ton'd', *a* Not atoned for, not expiated.

**unattached**, un at-tacht', *a* Not attached, not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay said of officers

**unattainable**, un at-tan'a bl, *a* Not attainable, not to be gained or obtained.

**unattempted**, un at-tempt'ed, *a* Not attempted, not tried, not essayed

**unattended**, un at-tend'ed, *a* Not attended having no retinue or attendants, not medically attended

**unattested**, un at-test'ed, *a* Not attested, having no attestation

**unattractive**, un at-trakt'iv, *a* Not attractive

**unauthenticated**, un a then'tik at-ed, *a* Not authenticated not attested

**unauthorized**, un a-thor izd *a* Not authorized, not warranted by proper authority, not duly commissioned

**unavailable**, un a-vil'a bl, *a* Not available, not effectual, vain, useless

**unavailing**, un a-vail'ing, *a* Of no avail, not having the effect desired ineffectual, useless vain

**unavenged**, un a-venjd', *a* Not avenged, not having obtained satisfaction, not punished

**unavoidable**, un a-void a bl, *a* Not avoidable, not to be shunned, inevitable, certain

**unavoidably**, un a-void'a bl, *adv* Inevitably certainly in a manner that prevents failure or escape

**unavowed**, un a-voud' *a* Not avowed or acknowledged not confessed

**unaware**, un a-war', *pred* *a* or *adv* Not aware, unconscious without thought, inattentive

**unawarely**, un a-wärz' *adv* [An adverbial genitive like *betimes* &c.] Unexpectedly, without previous preparation without premeditated design, inadvertently unconsciously

**unbalanced**, un ba'laust, *a* Not balanced not poised, not in equipoise, not adjusted or settled, as an account

**unbar**, un-bar', *r t* pret. & pp *unbarred* un-bär'd', *ppr* *unbarring*, un bär'ing To remove a lar or bars from, to unfasten to open

**unbearable**, un-bär'a bl, *a* Not to be borne endured intolerable, unendurable

**unbearably**, un bär'a bl, *adv* In an unbearable manner, intolerably

**unbecoming**, un-bē-kūm'ing, *a* Not becoming improper, indecorous

**unbecomingly**, un-bē-kūm'ing li *adv* In an unbecoming manner; indecorously

**unbefitting**, un-bē-fīt'ing *a* Not befitting unsuitable unbecoming

**unbefriended**, un bē-frend'ed, *a* Not befriended, having no friendly aid.

**unbegot**, unbegotten, un bē-got', un-bē-got'n *a* Not begotten not generated, having always been self-existent

**unbelief**, un-bē-lif *n* Incredulity, the withholding of belief, infidelity, disbelief of divine revelation, disbelief of the truths of the gospel

**unbelievable**, un-bē-lif'a bl, *a* Such as cannot be believed impossible to believe.

**unbeliever**, un bē-lif'er, *n* One who does not believe an incredulous person, an infidel one who discredits revelation

**unbelieving**, un-bē-lif'ing *a* Not believing incredulous, infidel, discrediting divine revelation

**unbent**, un bend', *r t* pret. & pp *unbent* un bent' *ppr* *unbending*, un bend'ing To become relaxed or not bent; to rid one's self of constraint, to act with freedom, to give up stiffness or austerity of manner—*r t* To free from bend or flexure, to relax, to act at ease for a time, as the mind, to unfasten from the fards and stays, as sails

**unbending**, un-bend'ing, *p a* Not bend ing unyielding, resolute inflexible, firm

**unbendingly**, un bend'ing li, *adv* Without bending, obstinately

**unbecoming**, un-bē-kūm'ing, *a* Not becoming, unbecoming

**unbias**, un bi-as, *r t* pret. & pp *unbiased*, un-bi'ast *ppr* *unbiasing*, un-bi'as'ing [See BIAS] To free from bias or prejudice

**unbiased**, unbiassed, un bi'ast, *a* Free from any bias or undue partiality or prejudice, impartial

**unbid**, unbidden, un bid', un bid'n, *a* Not bid or hidden, not commanded, spontaneously unbidden, not requested to attend

**unbind**, un bind', *r t* pret. & pp *unbound*, un-bound', *ppr* *unbinding* un bind'ing To unite to unfasten, to loose to set free from shackles

**unblemished**, un-blem'isht, *a* Not blemished, without blemish, free from turpitude or reproach untarnished, pure, spotless

**unblessed**, unbless't, un-bles-ed or unbless't, un-bless't *a* Not blessed or blest; excluded from benediction, wretched, unhappy

**unblushing**, un-blush'ing, *a* Not blushing, destitute of shame, shameless, impudent

**unblushingly**, un blush'ing li, *adv* In an unblushing or shameless manner

**unbolt**, un bolt', *r t* To remove a bolt from, to unfasten to open

**unbolted**, un-bolt'ed, *a* Not bolted or sifted, not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter

**unborn**, un-bōrn', *a* Not born, not brought into life future

**unbosom**, un-bō-zūm, *r t* To open the bosom of, to reveal in confidence often with reflexive pronouns

**unbought**, un bat', *a* Not bought obtained without money or purchase, not having a purchaser, not bribed.

**unbound**, un-bound', *a* Not bound, loose not bound by a bookbinder not bound by obligation or covenant.

**unbounded**, un bound'ed, *a* Having no bound or limit, unlimited infinite; exceedingly great, having no check or control, unrestrained

**unboundedly**, un bound'ed li, *adv* In an unbounded manner, without bounds or limits

**unbrace**, un-bras' *r t* To loose the braces of, to loose, to relax, to free from tension.

**unbreathable**, un-brēth'a bl, *a* Not breathable or respirable

**unbridled**, un brid'd, *a* Unrestrained; licentious unruly

**unbroken**, un brūk'a *a* Not broken not violated, not crushed not subdued not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke, not interrupted, not disturbed.

**unbuckle**, un-buk'l, *r t* To loose from buckles to unfasten the buckle or buckles of

**unburden**, unburthen, un ber'n, un-bur'n, *r t* To rid of a load or burden, to relieve the mind or heart of as by disclosing what lies heavy on it with reflexive pronouns

**unburied**, un be'rid, *a* Not buried; not interred

**unburned**, unburn't, un-bernd' un-bernd', *a* Not burnt not consumed by fire, not injured by fire, not scorched, not baked, as brick

**unbutton**, un but'n *r t* To undo the button or buttons of

**uncalled**, un kald' *a* Not called, not summoned not invited.—Un-called for, not called for, not required improperly brought forward.

**un candid**, un kan'cid *a* Not candid, not frank or sincere

**uncanny**, un kan'i *a* [Scotch and occasionally used in English] Not canny, eccentric, not of this world of evil and supernatural character

**uncanonical**, un ka non'ik al *a* Not canonical not agreeable to the canons, not acknowledged as authentic



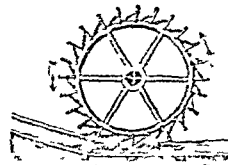




**uncoupled** un-kū-pl', *v. t.* To loose, as dogs coupled together, to disjoin.  
**uncourteous**, un-kōr'tyus, *a* Not courteous, uncivil, unpolite.  
**uncourtliness**, un-kōr'ti-lness, *n.* The quality of being uncourtly.  
**uncourtly**, un-kōr'tli, *a* Not courtly, not bland or polite of manner, blunt, uncivil, rude.  
**uncouth**, un-kōth', *a* [A Sax *uncuth*, unknown—*un*, not, and *cuth*, ppn of *cuman*, to know, *see* §3.] Strange, odd in appearance, awkward.  
**uncouthly**, un-kōth'li, *adv.* In an uncouth manner, oddly, strangely.  
**uncouthness**, un-kōth'ness, *n.* Quality of being uncouth, oddness, strangeness.  
**uncovenanted**, un-kū've-nant-ed, *a* Not promised by covenant, not proceeding from the covenant made between God and his people through Christ.  
**uncover**, un-kū'ver, *v. t.* To divest of a cover or covering to remove any covering from, to bare, to disclose to view, *v. i.* To take off the hat or cap, to bare the head in token of respect.  
**uncreated**, un-kri-ā'ted, *a* Not created, not yet created, not produced by creation.  
**uncritical**, un-kri-tik-al, *a* Not critical wanting in critical powers, not according to the rules of criticism.  
**uncrossed**, un-kros't', *a* Not crossed not traversed not thwarted.  
**uncrown**, un-kroun', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown, to uncrown.  
**uncrowned**, un-kroun'd', *a* Not wearing a crown, having the power of a king, though not the status.  
**unction**, ungh'e-shon, *a* [L *unctio*, *unctio*, *fr. ungo* or *unguo*, *unctum*, I anoint (whence *unguent*, *ointment*, *anoint*), same root as Skr *an*, to anoint.] The act of anointing, an unguent *fig* something soothing or lenitive, that quality in language or manner of speaking which denotes devotion, religious fervour, sham devotionalness, piety, oiliness—*Extreme unction*. Under **EXTREME**.  
**unctuous**, ungh-i-ōs'ti, *n* Unctuousness, greasiness.  
**unctuous**, ungh'it'us, *a* [Fr *unctuosus* *fr* L *unctus*, smeared. **UNCTUS**.] Only greasy, having a resemblance to oil or grease, nauseously emotional oily fawning.  
**unctuousness**, ungh'it'ness, *n.* Quality of being unctuous, greasiness, oiliness.  
**uncultivated**, un-kul'ti-vā-ted, *a* Not cultivated, not tilled, boonsht, rude, or rough in manners, not improved by labour, study, care, or the like.  
**uncurl**, un-kurl', *v. t.* To loose from curls or ringlets.—*v. i.* To fall from a curled state.  
**uncut**, un-kut', *a* Not cut, not cut open at the edges, or not huring the edges trimmed, as the leaves of a book.  
**undated**, un-dā'ted, *a* [L *undatus*, *fr* *unda*, a wave. **UNDA** (LATE)] Waved, wavy, having a wavy surface or edge.  
**undated**, un-dā'ted, *a* Not dated, having no date.  
**undaunted**, un-dant'ed, *a* Not daunted, undauntedness.  
**undauntedly**, un-dant'ed-li, *adv.* In an undaunted manner, boldly, intrepidly, fearlessly.  
**undauntedness**, un-dant'ed-ness, *n.* Boldness, intrepidity.  
**undecaying**, un-dē-kā'ing, *a* Not decaying, immortal.  
**undecidable**, un-dē-sē'vā-bl, *a* That cannot be decided.  
**undecieve**, un-dē-sē'v, *v. t.* To free from deception, misapprehension, or mistake, to open one's eyes, figuratively.  
**undecennial**, un-dē-sen'ti-ā-l, *a* [L *undecim*, eleven and *annus* a year.] Prolonged to a period of eleven years.  
**undecided** un-dē-sīd'ed, *a* Not decided, not having the mind made up, hesitating, irresolute.  
**undekked**, un-dēkt', *a* Not dek-ked, not having a deck.

[illegible]

ing. To grid below, to grid round the bottom  
**undergo**, un-der-gō', *v* pret *underwent*,  
 under-went', pp *undergone*, un-der-gon';  
 ppr *undergoing*, un-der-gō'ing. To bear,  
 to experience, to endure with firmness; to  
 suffer, to pass through, to be subjected to,  
 to sustain  
**undergraduate**, un-der-grad'u-āt, *n* A  
 student or member of a university or col-  
 lege who has not taken his first degree  
**underground**, un-der-ground, *a* Being  
 below the surface of the ground. — *adv*  
 Beneath the surface of the earth  
**undergrowth**, un-der-grōth, *n* That  
 grows under other things, shrubs or  
 small trees growing among large ones  
**underhand**, un-der-hand, *a* Working  
 by stealth secret, clandestine, deceitful,  
 sly and sinister. — *adv* In a clandestine  
 manner  
**underhung**, un-der-hung, *a* Projecting  
 beyond the upper jaw said of the under  
 jaw  
**underlay**, un-der-lā', *t* pret & pp *under-*  
*laid*, un-der-lā'd', ppr *underlaying*, un-  
 der-lā'ing. To lay beneath, to support by  
 something laid under  
**underlie**, un-der-lī', *t* pret. *underlay*,  
 un-der-lā', ppr *underlain*, un-der-lā'n',  
 ppr *underlying*, un-der-lī'ing. To lie beneath,  
 to be situated under, to be at the basis of,  
 to form the foundation of, to be subject or  
 liable to  
**underline**, un-der-līn', *v* *t* To mark with  
 a line below the words  
**underling**, un-der-ling, *n* {Under and  
 -ling An inferior person or agent, a mean  
 fellow  
**undermine**, un-der-mīn', *v* *t* To mine  
 under or below, to sap, to make an excavation  
 or mine beneath, for the purpose of  
 causing to fall, or of blowing up, *fig* To sub-  
 vert clandestinely, to injure by underhand  
 means  
**underminer**, un-der-mīn'er, *n* One who  
 undermines  
**undermost**, un-der-mōst, *a* Lowest in  
 place, state, or condition  
**underneath**, un-der-neeth', *adv* {Under  
 and -neath, as in *beneath* *NEUTR*} Be-  
 neath, below — *prep* Under, beneath.  
**underpin**, un-der-pin' *v* *t* pret & pp  
*underpinned*, un-der-pin'd', ppr *underpin-*  
*ning* un-der-pin'ing. To pin or support  
 underneath, to place something under for  
 support or foundation when a previous sup-  
 port has failed  
**underplot**, un-der-płot, *n* A subordinate  
 plot in a main plot or story, a clandestine  
 scheme  
**underprop**, un-der-prop', *v* *t* pret & pp  
*underpropred*, un-der-prop'ed', ppr *under-*  
*propping* un-der-prop'ing. To set or place  
 a prop below to support to uphold  
**under-rate**, un-der-rāt', *v* *t* To rate too  
 low, to undervalue  
**underscore**, un-der-skōr', *v* *t* To draw a  
 score or mark under  
**under-secretary**, un-der-se-kř-tā-řī, *n*  
 A secretary subordinate to the principal  
 secretary  
**undersell**, un-der-sel'. *v* *t* pret & pp  
*undersold*, un-der-sold' ppr *underselling*,  
 un-der-sel'ing. To sell at a lower price than



### Underfoot Wheel

**undershot** un-dér-shot' n Moved by water pass'g under, or acting on the lowest







**unearth**, un-erth', *t* [*Un*-implying reversal.] To drive or bring from the earth or from a burrow; to uncover; to remove the earth from, to bring to light, to discover  
**uneartily**, un-erth'i, *a* Not earthly, supernatural weird  
**uneasily**, un-ēz'i-lī, *adv* In an uneasy manner, with difficulty, not readily  
**uneasiness**, un-ēz'i-nes, *n* State of being uneasy, restlessness, want of ease, disquiet, either physical or mental  
**uneasy**, un-ēz'i, *a* Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical, restless, disturbed giving some pain somewhat anxious, unquiet, causing constraint, discomfort, or want of ease constrained stiff not graceful, disagreeable, unpleasant, irksome  
**uneatable**, un-ēt'a-bl, *a* Not eatable, not fit to be eaten  
**unedifying**, un-ed'i-fing, *a* Not edifying, not improving to the mind  
**uneducated**, un-ed'ū-kāt-ed, *a* Not educated, illiterate, ignorant  
**unembarrassed**, un-em-ba'ras-t, *a* Not embarrassed, not put to some confusion of feeling, free from pecuniary difficulties  
**unemotional**, un-ē-mō'shon-al, *a* Not emotional, free from emotion or feeling, impassive  
**unemployed**, un-em-ploid', *a* Not employed, having no work, that cannot get work, at leisure, not engaged, not being in use  
**unending**, un-end'ing, *a* Not ending, perpetual, eternal  
**unendowed**, un-en-doud', *a* Not endowed, having no endowment or settled fund  
**unendurable**, un-en-dū-ra-bl, *a* Not to be endured, intolerable  
**unenfranchised**, un-en-fran'chīzd, *a* Not having the franchise or right to vote for a member of parliament  
**unengaged**, un-en-gajd', *a* Not engaged, disengaged, unoccupied, not busy  
**unenglish**, un-ing'lish, *a* Not English, not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen, opposed in character or feeling to what is English  
**unenlightened**, un-en-lit'nd, *a* Not enlightened, not illuminated, mentally or morally  
**unenlivened**, un-en-liv'nd, *a* Not enlivened, not rendered gay cheerful or animated  
**unenterprising**, un-en-ter-prīz-ing, *a* Not enterprising, wanting in enterprise, not adventurous  
**unentertaining**, un-en-ter-tān'ing, *a* Not entertaining or amusing  
**unenvious**, un-en'vī-a-bl, *a* Not envious, not to be envied or viewed with envy  
**unenvied**, un-en'vid, *a* Not envied, exempt from the envy of others  
**unequable**, un-ē-kwā-bl, *a* Not equable, inequable, changeful fitful  
**unequal**, un-ē-kwāl, *a* Not equal not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength talents, age station, inadequate, insufficient, inequitable, not equal or uniform  
**unequaled**, un-ē-kwāld, *a* Not to be equalled unparalleled unrivalled  
**unequally**, un-ē-kwāl-i, *adv* In an unequal manner or degree  
**unequivocal**, un-ē-kvī'vō-kal, *a* Not equivocal, not doubtful, clear, evident not ambiguous  
**unequivocally**, un-ē-kvī'vō-kal-i, *adv* In an unequivocal manner; without doubt, plainly  
**unerring**, un-er'ing, *a* Not erring, incapable of error, incapable of missing the mark, certain  
**unerringly**, un-er'ing-i, *adv* In an unerring manner, with certainty, infallibly  
**unessential**, un-es-en'shāl, *a* Not essential not absolutely necessary, not of prime importance not constituting the essence — *n* Something not essential or of absolute necessity

**uneven**, un-ē-vn, *a* Not even, level, smooth, or plain, rough, not straight, crooked, not uniform or equable, changeable, not fair, just, or true, odd, or not divisible by 2 without a remainder  
**unevenly**, un-ē-vn-lī, *adv* In an uneven manner  
**unevenness**, un-ē-vn-nes, *n* Quality or state of being uneven, inequality of surface, want of uniformity, unevenness  
**unevaluated**, un-ē-gz-am'pd, *a* Not examined, not interrogated strictly or judicially, not submitted to inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like  
**unexamplified**, un-ēgz-am'pld, *a* Having no example or similar case, unprecedented, unparalleled  
**unexcelled**, un-ēk-sel'd', *a* Not excelled not surpassed or outstripped  
**unexceptionable**, un-ēk-sēp'shon-a-bl, *a* Not liable to any exception or objection, unobjectionable excellent admirable  
**unexecuted**, un-ēks-ē-kūt-ed, *a* Not executed, not performed, not done not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity  
**unexercised**, un-ēks-er-sīzd, *a* Not exercised not practised  
**unexhausted**, un-ēgz-ast'ed, *a* Not exhausted, not spent not worn out  
**unexpected**, un-ēks-pek't'ed, *a* Not expected, not looked for sudden  
**unexpectedly**, un-ēks-pek't'ed-lī, *adv* In an unexpected manner; at a time not looked for, suddenly  
**unexpired**, un-ēks-pīrd', *a* Not expired not having come to the end of its term, not having reached the date at which it is due  
**unexplored**, un-ēks-plōrd', *a* Not explored, not visited or examined by any traveller  
**unexposed**, un-ēks-pōzd', *a* Not exposed, sheltered  
**unfading**, un-fad'ing, *a* Not fading not liable to wither or decay, ever fresh  
**unfailing**, un-fal'ing, *a* Not liable to fail, not capable of being exhausted, that does not fail, certain  
**unfalsely**, un-fal'sh-lī, *adv* In an un-failing manner; without fail  
**unfair**, un-far', *a* Not fair not honest or impartial, not just, inequitable, disingenuous using trick or artifice, proceeding from trick or dishonesty  
**unfairly**, un-far'-lī, *adv* In an unfair or unjust manner  
**unfarnished**, un-far-nēd, *a* The character of being unfair injustice bias  
**unfaithful**, un-fāth'ful, *a* Not faithful, not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty violating trust or confidence, treacherous, violating the wedding vow, not exact or according to fact  
**unfaithfully**, un-fāth'ful-lī, *adv* In an unfaithful manner, perfidiously, negligently, imperfectly  
**unfaithfulness**, un-fāth'ful-nes, *n* State or quality of being unfaithful  
**unfaltering**, un-fal-ter-ing, *a* Not faltering; not failing or hesitating, constant  
**unfamiliar**, un-fa-mī-lī-ar, *a* Not familiar not accustomed not rendered agreeable by frequent use strange  
**unfamiliarity**, un-fa-mī-lī-a'r-i-ti, *n* The state of being unfamiliar  
**unfashionable**, un-fā'shon-a-bl, *a* Not fashionable or according to the fashion not complying in dress or manners with the fashion  
**unfashionableness**, un-fā'shon-a-bl-nes, *n* State of being unfashionable  
**unfashionably**, un-fā'shon-a-bl-i, *adv* In an unfashionable manner  
**unfasten**, un-fas'n, *v* To loose, to unfix, to unbind to untie  
**unfathered**, un-fā'ter-d, *a* Having no father; fatherless, having no acknowledged father  
**unfatherly**, un-fā'ter-lī, *a* Not becoming a father, unkind  
**unfathomable**, un-fā'thom-a-bl, *a* That cannot be fathomed too deep to be sounded or measured, incomprehensible, inscrutable

**unfathomably**, un-fā'thom-a-blī, *adv* In an unfathomable manner  
**unfavorable**, un-fā-ver-a-bl, *a* Not favorable, not propitious, not inclined to support or countenance, discouraging, giving an adverse judgment or opinion, somewhat prejudicial  
**unfavorably**, un-fā-ver-a-blī, *adv* In an unfavourable manner, adversely, with some discouragement or censure  
**unfeeling**, un-fē-ling, *a* Devoid of feeling, devoid of sympathy with others, hard-hearted harsh, brutal  
**unfeelingly**, un-fē-ling-lī, *adv* In an unfeeling or cruel manner, harshly  
**unfeigned**, un-fān'd', *a* Not feigned, not hypocritical real sincere  
**unfeignedly**, un-fān'd-lī, *adv* In an unfeigned manner; really, sincerely  
**unfelt**, un-felt', *a* Not felt, not perceived  
**unfeminine**, un-fem-in-i, *a* Not feminine, not according to the female character or manners  
**unfermented**, un-fer-ment'ed, *a* Not fermented not having undergone fermentation, as wine or other beverage, not leavened  
**unfetter**, un-fet'er, *v* To loose from fetters, chains, or bonds, to free from restraint to set at liberty, to unshackle  
**unfettered**, un-fet'er-d, *a* Not restrained, free from restraint unrestrained  
**unfilial**, un-fī-lī, *a* Not filial, unsuitable to a son or child, undutiful  
**unfinished**, un-fīn'it, *a* Not finished, not complete, incomplete imperfect  
**unfit**, un-fīt', *a* Not fit, improper, unsuitable, wanting suitable qualifications, not suited or adapted, not competent — *v* *t* pret & pp *unfitted*, un-fīt'ed, ppr *unfitting*, un-fī'ting To make unfit, to disqualify, to make unsuitable, to disqualify  
**unfitly**, un-fīt-lī, *adv* In an unfit manner, not properly, unsuitably  
**unfitness**, un-fīt-nes, *n* State or quality of being unfit, want of proper qualifications  
**unfitting**, un-fī'ting, *a* Not fitting; improper, unbecoming  
**unfix**, un-fīks', *v* To cause to be no longer fixed, to loosen, to detach from anything that holds, to unsettle, to unhinge  
**unflagging**, un-flag'ing, *a* Not flagging or drooping maintaining strength or spirit  
**unfledged**, un-fled'j, *a* Not fledged or furnished with feathers not having attained to full growth, immature  
**unfinching**, un-fīn'ching, *a* Not finching not shrinking, resolute  
**unfold**, un-fōld', *v* To open the folds of; to expand, to spread out, to disclose, to reveal, to give details of to display — *v* *t* To open out, to become disclosed or developed, to develop itself  
**unforeseen**, un-fōr-sēn', *a* Not foreseen; not foreknown  
**unforgivable**, un-fōr-gvā-bl, *a* Incapable of being forgiven, unpardonable  
**unforgiven**, un-fōr-gv'n, *a* Not forgiven not pardoned  
**unforgiving**, un-fōr-gv-ing, *a* Not forgiving, not disposed to overlook or pardon offences, implacable  
**unforgot**, un-fōr-got', *a* Not forgotten or forgot, not lost to memory, not overlooked; not neglected  
**unformed**, un-fōrm'd', *a* Not formed or moulded into regular shape  
**unfortunate**, un-fōrtū-nāt', *a* Not fortunate but rather the reverse, not prosperous, having ill fortune unlucky unhappy — *n* One who is unfortunate, a woman who has lapsed from virtue a prostitute  
**unfortunately**, un-fōrtū-nāt-lī, *adv* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune, unhappily  
**unfounded**, un-fōund'ed, *a* Having no foundation, groundless, idle, baseless  
**unfranchised**, un-fran'chīzd, *a* Not franchised disfranchised  
**unfree**, un-frē', *a* Not free in bondage







**unicameral**, ū ni-kam'ēr al, *a* [*L. unus* one, *camera*, a chamber] Consisting of a single chamber—said of a legislative body  
**unicellular**, ū ni-sel'ū lēr, *a* [*L. unus*, one, and *cellula*, a cell] Consisting of a single cell, exhibiting only a single cell  
**unicorn**, ū ni-kōrn, *n* [*L. unicornis*—*unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn] **HORN** An animal with one horn, a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of a horse, and a long horn growing out of the forehead

**unicostate**, ū ni-kos'tāt a [*L. unus* one, and *costa*, a rib] Having one rib or ridge, in bot having one large vein running down the centre called the midrib  
**unideal**, ū ni-dē'al, *a* Not ideal, real, actual

**unifacial**, ū ni-fā'sh al, *a* [*L. unus* and *facies* face] **FACE** Having but one face or front surface

**unification**, ū ni-fī-kā'shon, *n* The act of unifying or uniting into one

**unifilar**, ū ni-fī-lēr, *a* [*L. unus*, one and *filum*, a thread] Having only one thread, applied to a special kind of magnetometer  
**uniflorous**, ū ni-flō'rus, *a* [*L. unus*, one, and *flos*, *floris*, flower] In bot bearing one flower only

**uniform**, ū ni-fōrm, *a* [*Fr. uniforme*, *L. uniformis*—*unus*, one, and *forma*, form] **UNIFORM** Having always one and the same form, not varying, or changing in shape, appearance, character, &c. always the same in degree or rate, equable, constant, regular, invariable of the same kind or matter all through, homogeneous, consistent at all times, conforming to one rule or mode — *n*. A dress of the same kind or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, and forming a distinctive costume

**uniformitarian**, ū ni-fōrm'i-tā'ri-an, *n* One who upholds a doctrine or system of uniformity

**uniformity**, ū ni-fōrm'i-ti, *n* [*Uniform* and *-ity*] The state or character of being uniform, a state in which sameness is exhibited, freedom from variation or difference, conformity to one type, sameness in religious worship, concordance, agreement, consistency

**uniformly**, ū ni-fōrm'i-ly, *adv* In a uniform manner, invariably

**uniformness**, ū ni-fōrm-nēs, *n* State of being uniform, uniformity

**unify**, ū ni-fī, *v* *t* pret & pp *unified*, ū ni-fīd, ppr *unifying*, ū ni-fī-ing [*L. unus*, one, and *facio*, I make] To form into one, to reduce to unity, to view as one

**unigenious**, ū ni-jē'n-ūs, *a* [*L. unus*, and *gen*, to beget] Of one kind, of the same genus

**unilateral**, ū ni-lāt'er-al, *a* [*L. unus* one, and *latus* *lateral* a side] Relating or pertaining to one side, having one side one-sided, in bot growing chiefly to one side

**unilateral**, ū ni-lit'er-al, *a* [*L. unus*, one, and *littera*, letter] Consisting of one letter only

**unilluminated**, ū ni-lū'mi-nāt-ed, *a* Not illuminated, not enlightened, dark, ignorant

**unilocular**, ū ni-lōk'ū-lēr, *a* [*L. unus*, one, and *loculus* cell, dim of *locus*, a place] Having one cell or chamber only, not divided into cells

**unimaginable**, ū ni-ijā'nā-bl, *a* Not imaginable, not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of, inconceivable

**unimpaired**, ū ni-im-pā'rd, *a* Not impaired, not diminished, not enfeebled by time or injury, uninjured

**unimpassioned**, ū ni-im-pā'shōn-d, *a* Not impassioned, not moved or actuated by passion, calm, tranquil, not violent

**unimpeachable**, ū ni-im-pēch'ā-bl, *a* Not impeachable, not to be called in question, blameless, irrefragable

**unimportance**, ū ni-im-pōr'tans, *n* Want of importance or consequence

**unimportant**, ū ni-im-pōrtant, *a* Not important, not of great moment

**unimposing**, ū ni-im-pō'ing, *a* Not imposing, not commanding respect or awe

**unimpressible**, ū ni-im-pres'i-bl, *a* Not impressible, not sensitive, apathetic

**unimproved**, ū ni-im-prōv'd, *a* Not improved, not made better or wiser, not brought under cultivation, not tilled, not cultivated

**unimprignable**, ū ni-im-pūn'ā-bl, *a* Not capable of being impugned, unimpeachable

**uninclosed**, ū ni-im-klēz'd, *a* Not inclosed, not surrounded by a fence

**unincorporated**, ū ni-im-kōr-pō-rāt-ed, *a* Not incorporated, not formed into a corporate body or incorporation

**uninhabitable**, ū ni-im-hā-bit-a-bl, *a* Not inhabitable, unfit to be the residence of men

**uninhabited**, ū ni-im-hā-bit-ed, *a* Not inhabited by men, having no inhabitants

**uninjured**, ū ni-im-jūrd, *a* Not injured, not hurt, having suffered no harm or injury

**uninspired**, ū ni-im-spīrd, *a* Not inspired, not influenced or produced by inspiration or supernatural illumination

**uninstructed**, ū ni-im-strūkt-ed, *a* Not instructed or taught, not educated, not furnished with instructions

**uninstructive**, ū ni-im-strūkt'iv, *a* Not serving to instruct or improve the mind

**unintelligent**, ū ni-im-tel'i-jent, *a* Not intelligent, not resulting from intelligence, not having the mental faculties acute, not showing intelligence, stupid

**unintelligible**, ū ni-im-tel'i-jī-bl, *a* Not intelligible, not capable of being understood, meaningless

**unintelligibly**, ū ni-im-tel'i-jī-bl, *adv* In an unintelligible manner

**unintentional**, ū ni-im-ten'shōn-al, *a* Not intentional, done or happening without design

**unintentionally**, ū ni-im-ten'shōn-al-ly, *adv* Without design or purpose

**uninterested**, ū ni-im-ter'est-ed, *a* Not interested, having no personal interest or concern, not having the mind or feelings engaged

**uninteresting**, ū ni-im-ter'est-ing, *n* Not interesting, not capable of exciting interest, dull, tame

**uninterrupted**, ū ni-im-ter-mīt-ed, *a* Not interrupted, not suspended for a time, continuous

**uninterruptedly**, ū ni-im-ter-mīt-ed-ly, *adv* Without intermission, uninterruptedly

**uninterrupting**, ū ni-im-ter-mīt-ing, *a* Not interrupting, not ceasing for a time, incessant

**uninterrupted**, ū ni-im-ter-mīt-ed, *a* Not interrupted, uninterrupted, incessant

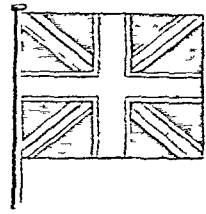
**uninterruptedly**, ū ni-im-ter-mīt-ed-ly, *adv* Without interruption

**uninvited**, ū ni-im-vīt-ed, *a* Not invited, without an invitation, not requested, not bidden

**uninviting**, ū ni-im-vīt-ing, *a* Not inviting, unattractive, rather repellent

**union**, ū ni-on, *n* [*Fr. union*, *fr. L. unio*, *unio* oneness unity, a large pearl, an ocean, later] also a union *fr. unus*, one (seen also in *unit*, *unity*, *united*, &c.) allied to *E. one* *Ox*] The act of joining two or more things into one, the state of being united, junction, combination, concord, agreement, harmony, matrimony, marriage, that which is formed by combination of things or persons, a combination or coalition, a confederation, a confederacy, two or more parties united into one whole for administrative or other purposes, a workshop for such purposes, a trade-union, a joint, *reer*, &c., uniting parts of machinery, or the like, a kind of coupling, a mixed fabric of cotton, *flax*, *jute*, *silk*, *wool*, &c.; a certain kind of *flax*—Union flag of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, formed by the union

of the cross of St George (red on a white ground), the saltire of St Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the saltire of St Patrick (red on a white ground)



Union Flag of Britain

a blue ground), and the saltire of St Patrick (red on a white ground)

**unionism**, ū ni-on-izm, *n* The principles of unionists, trades-unionism

**unionist**, ū ni-on-ist, *n* One who promotes or advocates union, a trades-unionist in Great Britain, a member of the political party which upholds the present union of the three kingdoms

**union-jack**, ū ni-on-jak, *n*. A name often given without strict correctness to the union flag. See **UNION**

**uniparous**, ū ni-pā'rus, *a* [*L. unus*, one, and *pario*, I bear] Producing one at a birth, in bot having one pericarp

**uniped**, ū ni-pēd, *n* or *a* [*L. unus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal having only one foot

**impersonal**, ū ni-per'son al, *a* [*L. unus*, one, *persona*, a person] Having but one person, existing in one person, as the Deity, used only in one person, as an impersonal verb

**impersonalist**, ū ni-per'son al-ist, *n* [*Impersonal* and *-ist*] One who believes there is but a single person in the Deity

**unipetalous**, ū ni-petā-lus, *a* [*L. unus*, one, and *petala*, having one petal only]

**unipolar**, ū ni-pō-lēr, *a* [*L. unus*, one, *polus*, a pole] Having but one pole, or one kind of polarity

**unique**, ū nīk', *a* [*Fr. unique* *fr. L. unus*, one, *unio* *UNION*] Without a like or equal, unmatched, unequalled, single in its kind of excellence

**uniquely**, ū nīk'-ly, *adv* So as to be unique

**uniseriā**, ū ni-sēr'i-āl, *a* [*L. unus*, one, *series* a row] Having only one row or series

**unisexual**, ū ni-seks'ū al, *a* [*L. unus*, one, *sexus*, a sex] Having one sex only, in bot having organs of one sex only, whether male or female

**unison**, ū ni-on, *n* [*L. unus*, one, and *sonus* sound, *UNIO* *SOUND*] The state of perfect agreement or identity in pitch of two or more musical notes, accordance, agreement, harmony, concord.—A Sound alone

**unisonance**, ū ni-sō-nans, *n* State of being in unison, accordance of sounds, unison

**unisonant**, **unisonous**, ū ni-sō-nant, ū ni-sō-nus, *a* [*UNIO* *SON*] Being in unison; concordant

**unit**, ū nīt, *n* [*L. unus* unity, *fr. unus*, one, *UNIO*] A single thing or person regarded separately, a single one of a number, an individual, the number 1, any quantity or magnitude by the repetition or subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured, as a foot-pound, a gramme a dyne

**unitable**, ū nīt-ā-bl, *a* Capable of being united

**unitarian**, ū ni-tā'ri-an, *a* [*From L. unus* unity, *fr. unus* one, *UNIO*] One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only, one of a religious sect who deny the doctrine of the Trinity, also, a monist

**unitarianism**, ū ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n* The doctrine of Unitarians — Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines

**unitary**, ū ni-tā'ri, *a* [*Unit* and *-ary*] Of or relating to a unit.















inspired, having a bad savour, disagreeable to the taste, small, unpleasant, offensive, causing some disgust.

**unsaid**, un-sā', v. pret & pp *unsaid*, un-sed, ppr *unsaying*, un-sā'ing <To recall or recall after saying, to take back, to retract

**unscathed**, un-skāt'ed, *a* Not scathed, not injured, without scath, uninjured

**unschooled**, un-skold', *a* Not schooled, not taught, illiterate

**unscrew**, un-skro', *v t* To draw the screw or screws from, to unsfasten by screwing back

**unscriptural**, un-skrip'tür'al, *a* Not agreeable to the Scriptures not warranted by the authority of the Bible

**unscripturally**, un-skrip'tür'al l, *adv* In an unscriptural manner

**unscrupulous**, un-skro'pü-lus, *a* Having no scruples, regardless of principle

**unscrupulously**, un-skro'pü-lüs-l, *adv* In an unscrupulous manner

**unseal**, un-sē', *v t* To remove the seal from, to open after having been sealed

**unstamped**, un-stamp'ed, *a* Not stamped with seal, not ratified or sanctioned

**unsearchable**, un-serch'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being discovered by search, unscrutable, mysterious

**unsearchableness**, un-serch'a-bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being unsearchable

**unsearchably**, un-serch'a-bl l, *adv* In an unsearchable manner, unscrutably

**unseasonable**, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *a* Not seasonable, not agreeable or suitable to the time of year, ill timed, untimely, not suited to the occasion

**unseasonableness**, un-sē'zn-a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being unseasonable

**unseasonably**, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *adv* In an unseasonable manner, not at a suitable time

**unseasoned**, un-sē'znd, *a* Not seasoned, not kept and made fit for use, not mured, not flavoured with seasoning

**unsat**, un-sät', *v t* To remove from a seat, to throw from one's seat on horseback, to depose from a seat in the House of Commons or other body

**unsavourily**, un-sē'wēr'fū, *a* Not savorily, worthy, not fit for a sea-voyage said of ships

**unseconded**, un-sē'kund-ed, *a* Not seconded or supported, not assisted, without any one to second

**unsectarian**, un-sekt'ā'ri-an, *a* Not sectarian, not characterized by any of the doctrines or peculiarities of a sect, not belonging to any one sect

**unseemliness**, un-sēm'l nes, *n* State of being unseemly, indecency indecorum

**unseemly**, un-sēm'l, *a* Not seemly not decorous or becoming, indecorous indecent improper — *adv* Indecently, unbecomingly

**unseen**, un-sēn', *a* Not seen, invisible — The unseen that which is unseen, more especially, the world of spirits, the other world

**unselfish**, un-sel'fish, *a* Not selfish or unduly attached to ones own interest, thinking of or regarding others more than one's self, altruistic

**unsent**, un-sent', *a* Not sent or directed, not transmitted — *Unsent* for, not called to attend, not summoned

**unsentenced**, un-sen'tens', *a* Not having received sentence

**unsentimental**, un-sen'ti-men'tal, *a* Not sentimental not governed by sentiment, matter-of-fact

**unsettle**, un-set'l, *a* Not settled, not fixed, not in resolution, wavering, not calm or serene, not settled, not fixed in habit, not in change one's abode or occupation, to derange

**unsettled**, un-set'l-d, *a* Not settled, not fixed, not in resolution, wavering, not calm or serene, not settled, not fixed in habit, not in change one's abode or occupation, to derange

wandering, irregular, not adjusted, unpaid, not occupied by permanent inhabitants  
**unshackled**, un-shak'ł, *v t* To unfetter, to set free from shackles or restraint  
**unshaken**, un-shā'n, *a* Not shaken, not agitated, not moved in resolution, steadfast, resolute, firm, steady  
**unshapely**, un-shāp'ly, *a* Not shapely, having a bad shape, ill formed  
**unshapen**, un-shā'pn, *a* Shapeless, formless, unshapen, deformed  
**unshave**, un-shāf'z, *v t* To draw from the sheath or scabbard  
**unshed**, un-shed', *a* Not shed, not split  
**unship**, un-ship', *v t* pret & pp **unshipped**, **unshipt**, ppr **unshipping** **un-shipping** To take out of a ship or other water craft to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted, as a boat's rudder  
**unshod**, un-shod', *a* Having no shoes, not having been shod  
**unshorn**, un-shōrn, *a* Not shorn or shaved, not clipped, not shaved  
**unshrinking**, un-shrun'g, *a* Not shrinking or withdrawing from danger or toil, not receding, fearless  
**unshroud**, un-shroud', *v t* To remove the shroud from, to uncover, to disclose  
**unsifted**, un-sift'ed, *a* Not sifted or separated by a sieve, not critically examined  
**unsightliness**, un-sit'lı nes, *n* Quality of being unsightly, repulsiveness, deformity, ugliness  
**unsightly**, un-sit'lı, *a* Not sightly, disagreeable to the eye, repulsive, ugly, deformed  
**unsisterly**, un-sis'ter-lı, *a* Not sisterly, not like or becoming a sister  
**unsized**, un-siz'd, *a* Not sized or stiffened, not made with size  
**unskilful**, un-skil'ful, *a* Not skilful, having no or little skill, wanting dexterity  
**unskilfully**, un-skil'ful h, *adv* In an unskilful manner, without skill or dexterity  
**unskilfulness**, un-skil'ful nes, *n* The quality of being unskilful, want of skill  
**unskilled**, un-skil'd, *a* Destitute of skill or practical knowledge, not requiring special skill or training  
**unslaked**, un-slak't, *a* Not slaked or quenched, not mixed with water and so rendered to be as lime  
**unslung**, un-slung' *v t* pret & pp **un-slung**, **unslung**, ppr **unslunging**, **unslung'ing** To remove from a position of being slung, to release from slings  
**unsmeared**, un-smear't, *a* Not smeared, stained, or soiled, clean  
**unsociable**, un-sō'shi a-bl, *a* Not sociable, not suited to be associated for society, not conversation, not companionable  
**unsociableness**, un-sō'shi-ability, un-sō'shi a bl nes, *n* Quality of being unsociable  
**unsociably**, un-sō'shi a-bl, *adv* In an unsocial manner  
**unsocial**, un-sō'shal, *a* Not social, not adapted to society, not caring to mix with fellow-men  
**unsold**, un-sold', *a* Not sold, unsold, sullied, unpolluted, unsported pure  
**unsold**, un-sold', *a* Not sold, not transferred for a consideration  
**unsolicited**, un-sō-sit'ı-ted, *a* Not solicited, not petitioned, not asked for, not asked, not called for, requested  
**unsold**, un-sold', *a* Not sold, explained, or cleared up, unexplained  
**unsophisticated**, un-sō-ba'tı-tı-ted, *a* Not sophisticated, not adulterated, unmixed, pure, in the natural and simple state, natural, void of conventionalities, artless, simple  
**unsought**, un-sat', *a* Not sought or solicited for, not asked for, unsolicited  
**unsound**, un-sound', *a* Not sound, not healthy, corrupt, decayed, not solid, firm,

or the like, not founded on truth, not valid, erroneous, not orthodox  
**unsoundly**, *un sound'ly*, *adv* In an unsound manner  
**unsoundness**, *un sound'nes*, *n* Quality of being unsound, want of soundness, want of strength, solidity, or validity, weakness, erroneousness, defectiveness  
**unsoured**, *un-sound'*, *a* Not soured, not made sour or morose  
**unsparing**, *un spär'ing*, *a* Not sparing or miserly, profuse, not merciful or forgiving, severe, rigorous in treatment  
**unspeakable**, *un spëk'a-b'l*, *a* Incapable of being spoken or uttered, unutterable, ineffable  
**unspeakably**, *un spëk'a-b'l-ly*, *adv* In an unspeakable manner, inexpressibly, unutterably  
**unspecified**, *un spë's'f'id*, *a* Not specified or particularly mentioned  
**unspent**, *un-spent'*, *a* Not spent, not used or wasted  
**unspiritual**, *un spïrit'u-äl*, *a* Not spiritual, carnal, worldly  
**unspoken**, *un spo'k'n*, *a* Not spoken or uttered  
**unspotted**, *un-spot'ed*, *a* Free from spots, free from moral stain, untainted  
**unstable**, *un-stäb'l*, *a* Unstable, pure  
**unstably**, *un-stäb'l-ly*, *adv* Unstably, inconstant, irresolute, wavering  
**unstableness**, *un-stäb'l'nes*, *n* Quality of being unstable, instability  
**unstained**, *un-ständ'*, *a* Not stained, not pollut'd, tarnished, or discoloured  
**unstamped**, *un stamp't*, *a* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed, as a letter or receipt  
**unsteadily**, *un sted'i-ly*, *adv* In an unsteady, wavering, or fluctuating manner  
**unsteadiness**, *un-sted'i'nes*, *n* State or quality of being unsteady, restlessness, inconstancy  
**unsteady**, *un-sted'i*, *a* Not steady, not stable or immovable, shaking, reeling, wavering, fluctuating, not constant in mind, fickle, unsettled, not regular, equitable, or uniform, varying  
**unstinted**, *un-stint'ed*, *a* Not stinted, not stinted at all, absolutely, profuse  
**unstop**, *un-stop'*, *v* To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask, to free from obstruction  
**unstrained**, *un-stränd'*, *a* Not strained, not purified by straining, easy or natural  
**unstratified**, *un-strät'i-f'd*, *a* Not stratified, not consisting of strata or layers (as strata of rock), not deposited (by water), but forming amorphous masses  
**unstring**, *un string'*, *t* *pret* & *pp* *un-string* *un string'*, *p* *tr* *unstringing*, *un-string'ing*, *v* To deprive of strings, to relax or untune the strings of, to take from a string, to relax the tension of, to loosen or relax (the nerves)  
**unstringing**, *un string'ing*, *p* *a* Deprived of strings, having the nerves shaken  
**unstudied**, *un-stud'id*, *a* Not studied, not premeditated, easy, natural, ignorant, unskilled  
**unsubdued**, *un-sub-düd'*, *a* Not subdued or brought into subjection  
**unsubstantial**, *un sub-stän'sh-äl*, *a* Not substantial, not solid, not real, not having substance, not nutritive  
**unsubstantially**, *un sub-stän'sh-äl-ly*, *adv* *n* The state or quality of being unsubstantial, want of substance or reality, something unsubstantial  
**unsuccessful**, *un-suk-sës'f-ül*, *a* Not successful, unsuccessful, not with success, not fortunate in the result or issue  
**unsuccessfully**, *un-suk-sës'f-ül-ly*, *adv* In an unsuccessful manner, without success, unfortunately  
**unsuitable**, *un-süt-ä-b'l*, *a* Not suitable, unfit or adapted, ill adapted, unimproved, unsuitable, *un-süt-ä-b'l-ly*, *n* State or character of being unsuitable, unfitness  
**unsuitably**, *un-süt-ä-b'l-ly*, *adv* In an unsuitable manner, unfitly, inadequately







**unwatched**, un-wocht', *a* Not watched, not guarded with vigilance  
**unwatchful**, un-woch'ful, *a* Not watchful, not vigilant  
**unwatered**, un-wa'terd, *a* Not watered, dry, not having streams  
**unwavering**, un-wa'ver'ing, *a* Not wavering or unstable, steady, steadfast, constant, not fluctuating  
**unwaveringly**, un-wa'ver-ing-l'y *adv* In an unwavering manner, steadfastly  
**unwearable**, un-wa'r-a-bl, *a* Not wearable, that cannot be worn  
**unwearied**, un-w'e'd, *a* Not wearied or tired, not fatigued, indefatigable, assiduous  
**unweariedly**, un-w'e'd-l'y, *adv* In an unwearied manner, indefatigably  
**unweave**, un-wév', *v t* To undo what has been woven, to disentangle  
**unwed**, un-wéd', *a* Unmarried  
**unwedgable**, un-wej'a-bl, *a* Not to be split with wedges  
**unweighed**, un-wád', *n* Not having the weight ascertained, not deliberately considered and examined  
**unweighing**, un-wá'ing, *a* Not weighing in the mind, inconsiderate, thoughtless  
**unwelcome**, un-wel'kum, *a* Not welcome, not pleasing or grateful, not well received  
**unwell**, un-wel', *a* Not well, indisposed, not in good health, ailing  
**unwept**, un-wept', *a* Not wept for, not lamented, not mourned  
**unwholesome**, un-hól'sum, *a* Not wholesome, unfavourable or prejudicial to health, insalubrious, causing sickness, indicating or proceeding from bad health  
**unwholesomeness**, un-hól'sum nes, *n* State of being unwholesome or injurious to health, insalubrity  
**unworldly**, un-wel'di-l'y, *adv* In an unworldly manner, clumsily  
**unworldliness**, un-wel'di nes, *n* State of being unworldly, unmanageableness, difficulty of being moved  
**unworldy**, un-wel'di, *n* [From un, not, and old *wel'dy*, *wrldly*, active *WIELD*] Movable with difficulty, too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily, unmanageable from weight or bulk, ponderous  
**unwilling**, un-wíl'ing, *a* Not willing, loath, disinclined, reluctant  
**unwillingly**, un-wíl'ing-l'y, *adv* In an unwilling manner, against one's will reluctantly  
**unwillingness**, un-wíl'ing nes, *n* State of being unwilling, disinclination, reluctance  
**unwind**, un-wínd', *v t* pret & pp *unwound*, un-wóund' ppr *unwinding*, un-wínd'ing To wind off, to disentangle — *v t* To admit of being unwound  
**unwinking**, un-wíng'ing, *a* Not winking, not shutting the eyes, watchful  
**unwisdom**, un-wíz'dom, *n* Want of wisdom, foolishness, folly, unwise conduct or speech  
**unwise**, un-wíz', *a* Not wise, defective in wisdom, foolish, injudicious  
**unwisely**, un-wíz'l'y, *adv* In an unwise manner, foolishly, injudiciously, indiscreetly  
**unwished**, un-wísh't, *a* Not wished or desired, unwelcome  
**unwitnessed**, un-wít'nes't, *a* Not witnessed, not attested by witnesses  
**unwitting**, un-wít'ing, *a* [En- not, and the pp of *wit*, to know, *WIT*] Not knowing, unconscious, unaware  
**unwittingly**, un-wít'ing-l'y, *adv* [See *prec*] Without knowledge or consciousness, inadvertently  
**unwomanly**, un-wu'man-l'y, *a* Not womanly, unbecoming, a woman  
**unwonted**, un-wónt'ed, *a* Not wonted, not common, unusual, infrequent, unaccustomed  
**unwontedly**, un-wónt'ed-l'y, *adv* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner  
**unwontedness**, un-wónt'ed nes, *n* State

of being unwonted, uncommonness; rareness  
**unwooded**, un-wód'd, *a* Not wooded or courted  
**unworkmanlike**, un-werk'man-lík, *a* Not like a workman, unskilful  
**unworldliness**, un-werld'lí nes, *n* State of being unworldly  
**unworldly**, un-werld'l'y, *a* Not worldly, not influenced by worldly or sordid motives  
**unworn**, un-wór'n, *a* Not worn, not impaired by wearing  
**unworthily**, un-wer'thú-l'y, *adv* In an unworthy manner, not according to desert  
**unworthiness**, un-wer'thú nes, *n* State of being unworthy, want of worth or merit  
**unworthy**, un-wer'thú, *a* Not worthy, not deserving, devoid of merit, worthless, base, not becoming or suitable, beneath the character, (conduct unworthy of the man)  
**unwounded**, un-wóund'ed, *a* Not wounded, not hurt, not injured in body  
**unwrap**, un-rap', *v t* pret & pp *unwrapped*, un-rapt', ppr *unwrapping*, un-ráp'ing To open or undo, as what is wrapped up, to take off a wrapper from  
**unwreath**, un-rú't', *v t* To untwist or untwine  
**unwritten**, un-rít'n, *a* Not written or reduced to writing, oral, not written upon blank, understood though not expressed in writing — Unwritten law, a law not formulated in any act or document  
**unwrought**, un-rút', *a* Not manufactured, not worked up  
**unrungs**, un-rung', *a* Not punched or galled  
**unyielding**, un-yíld'ing, *a* Not yielding, unbending, stiff, firm, obstinate  
**unyoke**, un-yók', *v t* To loose from a yoke  
**up**, up, *adv* [A. Sax up, *up*, *uppe*, up= D and Dan op, Icel upp, Sw up, upp, Goth up, G auf, probably akin to *over*, and perhaps to *open*] Aloft, on high, in or to a higher position, erect, upright, above the horizon, out of bed, having risen from a seat, in a state of being built, in or to a state of action or excitement, in a state of insurrection or sedition, to a state of advance or proficiency, in a state of climbing or ascending, in a state of being increased or raised, in a state of approaching, reaching or attaining, as far as, not below or inferior, from the country or provinces to the metropolis from younger to more advanced years, quite, thoroughly, in a place where or state when not used, with parts brought together, to or at an end, often used elliptically for rise up, go up, &c., and followed by *with* it signifies set up, erect, raise — All up with, come to an end with — Up and down, here and there, from one place to another used also as a prep — prep From a lower to a higher place or point on, at or in a high or higher position on, towards the interior of — *n* In the phrase ups and downs, rises and falls, vicissitudes  
**upás**, ú'pas, *n* [Malay *upas*, poison] A poisonous tree of Java and the neighbouring islands the deadly properties of which have been so grossly exaggerated as to make it proverbial  
**upbear**, up-bár', *v t* pret *upbore*, up-bór' pp *upborne*, up-bór'n, ppr *upbearing* [up-bár'ing] To bear up to raise aloft to elevate to sustain aloft to support  
**upblind**, up-blínd', *v t* pret & pp *upbound*, up-bóund', ppr *upbinding*, up-blínd'ing To bind up  
**upbraid**, up-brá'd', *v t* pret & pp *upbraided*, up-brá'd'ed, ppr *upbraiding* [up-brá'd'ing] [From up, and braid in old sense of to scold, BRAID] To charge with something wrong or disgraceful to reproach, to cast in the teeth of [followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed], to chide, to taunt, to bring reproach on  
**upbraiding**, up-brá'd'ing, *n* Words or language of one who upbraid, reproach, severe reproof  
**upbreak**, up-brák', *n* A breaking or bursting up  
**upbringing**, up-bríng'ing, *n* The pro-

cess of bringing up, training, education, breeding  
**upcast**, up-kast', *a* Cast up, thrown or turned upward — *n* The ventilating shaft of a mine up which the air passes after circulating in the mine  
**upcoil**, up-kóil', *v t* or *i* To make or wind up into a coil  
**upcurl**, up-kér'l', *v t* To curl or breathe upwards  
**upgrowth**, up-gróth, *n* The act or process of growing up, rise, development what grows up  
**upheaval**, up-hé'val, *n* The act of upheaving a lifting up of a portion of the



Upheaval.—Strata raised by Granite

earth's crust by some elevating force from below  
**upheave**, up-hév', *v t* To heave or lift up from beneath, as a portion of the earth's crust  
**uphill**, up-híl', *a* Leading or going up a rising ground, difficult, like the act of ascending a hill, fatiguing  
**uphold**, up-hóld', *v t* pret & pp *upheld*, up-héld', ppr *upholding*, up-hóld'ing To hold up, to raise on high, to keep elevated, to keep erect, to support, sustain, keep from declining  
**upholder**, up-hóld'er, *n* One that upholds, a supporter, a defender  
**upholster**, up-hól'ster, *v t* pret & pp *upholstered*, up-hól'ster'd, ppr *upholstering*, up-hól'ster'ing To furnish with upholstery  
**upholsterer**, up-hól'ster-er, *n* [Lengthened from older *upholster* (uphold and -ster), to resemble frutier, poultier, lit an upholder Comp *undertaker* as to similar specialized meaning] One who furnishes houses with curtains, hangings, carpets, drapery for furniture and the like  
**upholstery**, up-hól'ste ri, *n* The articles supplied by upholsterers  
**upkeep**, up-kép', *n* Maintenance in a state of efficiency  
**upland**, up-land', *n* Higher grounds; ground elevated above valleys, meadows &c., hill slopes or the like — *a* Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds of a district  
**uplander**, up-land'er, *n* An inhabitant of the uplands  
**uplift**, up-híft', *v t* To lift up, to raise aloft to elevate — *n* up'híft, A raising or elevation, a rise, an exaltation  
**upline**, up-lín', *n* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main terminus from the provinces  
**upmost**, up-mó'st, *a* Highest, topmost, uppermost  
**upon**, up-on', *prep* [Up and on=A. Sax *uppon*, *Uf*, *On*] Up and on, on resting on, at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing all but synonymous with *on*, though sometimes rather more emphatic  
**upper**, up'er, *a* [Comp fr *up*] Higher in place, superior in rank or dignity — Upper ten thousand, Upper ten, the higher or more aristocratic classes in society — *n* The upper part of a shoe  
**upper-hand**, up'er hand', *n* Superiority, advantage  
**uppermost**, up'er mó'st, *a* superl [Upper and -most] Highest in place, rank, power or authority  
**upreish**, up-ísh', *a* [Up and -ish] Assuming lofty airs, arrogant, prideful, airy  
**uprightness**, up-rít' nes, *n* State or character of being uplsh, pride, self assertion  
**upraise**, up-rá'z, *v t* To raise or lift up  
**uprear**, up-rí'r', *v t* To rear up to raise  
**upright**, up-rít', *a* [That is right, straight, or directly, up=A. Sax *uprít*] Straight up, perpendicular, erect, pricked up, stand-



wether mab    m    [1] Fr wether    m  
 Answer P. Aulais    a door keeper fr i Fr  
 wis Aulais, fr L. ois    m, a dory outboard m

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bil, pound,    n, d, French w, long and short-



door-keeper } A door-keeper, one who has the care of the door of a court, hall, &c., an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. An inferior officer in some English courts of law, a subordinate teacher in a school or academy — *v* pret & *pp* *usher*, *ush'erd*, *ppr* *usher*, *ush'er-ing* To give entrance to, to introduce as a forerunner or harbinger

**usher**, *ush'er*, *n* Office of an usher

**usual**, *u'zhu'al*, *a* [Fr *usuel*, L *usualis*, fr *usus*, use, custom] *USE* Customary, common, frequent, ordinary, general

**usually**, *u'zhu'al-l*, *adv* In a usual manner, customarily, commonly, frequently

**usufruct**, *u'zu frukt*, *n* [L *usufructus* = *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit] In law, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements

**usurer**, *u'zhu'er*, *n* [From *usury* = Fr *usurier*] One who practises usury, now, always, one who takes exorbitant or excessive interest

**usurious**, *u'zhu'ri-us*, *a* Pertaining to or practising usury

**usurp**, *u'zerp*, *t* pret & *pp* *usurped*, *u'zerp't*, *ppr* *usurping*, *u'zerp-ing* [Fr *usurper*, fr L *usurpare*, to usurp, to seize, probably lit to get by prescription, fr *usus*, use, and *rapio*, I seize *USF*, *RAPID*] To seize and hold by force and without right, to assume or appropriate wrongfully

**usurpation**, *u'zerp-a'zhon*, *n* [L *usurpatio*] Act of usurping, forcible, illegal seizure or possession, the unlawful occupation of a throne

**usurper**, *u'zerp'er*, *n* One who usurps, one who seizes power, possessions, or privileges without right

**usury**, *u'zhu'ri*, *n* [From Fr *usure*, L *usura*, usury interest, a using, fr *utor*, I use (q v)] Interest for money, an excessive or extortionate interest taken for money lent, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest

**utensil**, *u'ten'sil*, *n* [Fr *utensile*, fr L *utensilis*, fit for use, fr *utor*, I use *USF*] That which is used, an instrument or in-

plement for any use, especially for domestic use, as the vessels of the kitchen

**uterine**, *u'ter'in*, *a* [L *uterinus*, fr *uterus*, the womb] Pertaining to the uterus or womb, born of the same mother but by a different father

**uterus**, *u'ter'us*, *n* pl *uteri*, *u'ter-i* [L *uterus*, root doubtful] The womb

**utilitarian**, *u'til'ta'ri-an*, *a* [*Utility* and *-arian*] Consisting in or pertaining to utility, pertaining to utilitarianism — *n* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism

**utilitarianism**, *u'til'ta'ri-an-izm*, *n* [*Utilitarian* and *-ism*] The doctrine that the value of all institutions and pursuits is to be tested by the principle of utility, that is the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct

**utility**, *u'til'ti*, *n*, pl *utilities*, *u'til'tiz* [Fr *utilite*, L *utilitas*, fr *utilis*, useful, *utor*, I use *USE*] State or quality of being useful, usefulness, profitability to utility, valuable end, a useful thing

**utilized**, *u'til'iz*, *t* pret & *pp* *utilized*, *u'til'iz'd*, *ppr* *utilizing*, *u'til'iz-ing* [Fr *utiliser*, fr L *utilis*, useful. See *prec*] To render useful, to put to use, to make use of, to employ for some useful purpose

**utmost**, *u'tmost*, *a* [A.Sax. *utmet*, *utmost*, outmost, a double superlative, being from *utema*, which itself is a superlative of *ut*, out, and *-est*, also a superlative termination, similarly *aftermost* *Outmost* is another form, *utter* is the comparative] Being farthest out, uttermost, most distant, extreme, being in the highest, or greatest degree — *n* The most that can be, the greatest power, degree, or effort

**utopia**, *u'to'pi-a*, *n* [From the *Utopia* of Sir Thos More, an imaginary island, which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, political institutions, &c. The name means lit the land of Noplace, fr Gr *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place] A place or state of ideal perfection, an ideally perfect political or social state of matters

**utopian**, *u'to'pi-an*, *a* [See *prec*] Belonging to a utopia, ideally perfect, chi-

merical — *n* An ardent but impracticable reformer, an optimist

**utricle**, *u'tri'kl*, *n* [L *utricleus*, dim of *utula*, *utula*, a bottle of hide or skin] A little sac cell, or reservoir, any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body in plants

**utricular**, *utricular*, *u'tri'kl'er*, *u'tri'kl'at*, *a* [See *prec*] Having utricles, resembling a utricle or bag

**uter**, *u'ter*, *a* [A Sax *utera*, outer, *utor*, *utor*, outside, compar forms fr *ut* out *Outer* is the same word. *OT*, *UTMOST*] Outer, beyond the limits of something, complete, total, entire, absolute — *v* pret & *pp* *utered*, *u'ter'd*, *ppr* *uterring*, *u'ter-ing* [From the above word, comp, as also fr comparatives, the verbs to *lower*, to *better*] To give vent to, to put forth, to put into circulation, as base coin, &c., to give vent to by the vocal organs, to declare, to pronounce, to speak

**utterable**, *u'ter-a-bl*, *a* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed

**utterance**, *u'ter-ans*, *n* [*Utter* and *-ance*] The act of uttering, pronunciation, manner of speaking, the uttering of words, words uttered

**utterer**, *u'ter'er*, *n* One who utters

**utterly**, *u'ter'l*, *adv* To the full or utter extent, fully, perfectly, totally

**uttermost**, *u'ter-most*, *a* [*Utter* and *-most* *UTTER*, *UTMOST*] Being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree, utmost, extreme — *n* The most that can be, the utmost power, extent, or degree, that beyond which nothing is

**utula**, *u'tul*, *n* [L, dim of *utula*, a grape, the *utula*] The small fleshy body which hangs from the soft palate over the root of the tongue

**utular**, *u'tul'er*, *a* Pertaining to the utula

**uturnal**, *u'zhu'ri-al*, *a* [See *next*] Pertaining to a wife or married woman, uxorious

**uxorious**, *u'zhu'ri-us*, *a* [L *uxorius*, fr *uxor*, *uxoris* a wife] Excessively or dotingly fond of one's wife

**uxoriously**, *u'zhu'ri-us-l*, *adv* In an uxorious manner

## V.

**V**, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, formerly, as a letter, used indiscriminately with *u*

**vacancy**, *va'kan-si*, *n* pl *vacancies*, *va'kan-siz* [Fr *vacant* and *-cy* = Fr *vacance*, L *vacantia*, fr L *vacans*, vacant] State of being vacant, empty space, vacancy, a space unoccupied, an interval of leisure, listlessness, a place or office not occupied, a situation or office destitute of a person to fill it, vacancy or inanity

**vacant**, *va'kant*, *a* [Fr *vacant*, fr L *vacans*, *vacantis*, *ppr* of *vacare*, to be empty, to have leisure (fr same stem *vacuity*, *vacuum*)] Empty, not filled, void of contents unfilled, unoccupied, not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor, having no occupant or person to perform the duties, unoccupied with business, not required to be present in work, leisure free from thought, thoughtless, not given to study or reflection, indicating want of thought or of intelligence, unintelligent, inane

**vacate**, *va'kat*, *t* pret & *pp* *vacated*, *va'kat'd*, *ppr* *vacating*, *va'kat-ing* [L *vacare*, *vacat*, *v* To make vacant, to quit possession or occupancy of, to leave unoccupied or unfilled, to annul, to make of no validity

**vacation**, *va'ka'shon*, *n* [Fr *vacation*, L *vacatio*] The act of vacating, the act of leaving without an occupant, a stated interval in a round of duties, intervals of studies or of the sittings of a court, holidays

**vacinate**, *va'ka'sin*, *t* pret & *pp* *vacinated*, *va'ka'sin'd*, *ppr* *vacinating*, *va'ka-*

*sin-ating* [L *vacinus*, vaccine, pertaining to a cow, fr *vacca*, a cow] To inoculate with the cow pox by matter taken from the cow or from a person previously treated, in order to ward off small pox, or at least mitigate its attack See *next*

**vaccination**, *vak'si-na'shon*, *n* The act, art, or practice of vaccinating, generally by lymph taken from a pustule caused by previous vaccination in a healthy child, an operation that superseded inoculation, or artificial communication of the small pox itself

**vaccine**, *vak'sin*, *a* [L *vaccinus* fr *vacca*, a cow] Pertaining to cows or to cow-pox, as vaccine lymph—the lymph used in vaccination

**vaccilate**, *va'sil-lat*, *t* pret & *pp* *vaccilated*, *va'sil-lat'd*, *ppr* *vaccinating*, *va'sil-lat-ing* [L *vacillo*, *vacillatum*, I sway, waver, root doubtful] To sway or be swayed one way and the other, to waver, to reel or stagger, to fluctuate, in mind or opinion, to be undecided or inconsistent

**vacillating**, *va'sil-lat-ing*, *a* Inclined to vacillate, apt to waver, exhibiting vacillation

**vacillation**, *va'sil-la'shon*, *n* [Fr *vacillation*, L *vacillatio*] Act of vacillating, a wavering, fluctuation of mind, unsteadiness, changeableness, fickleness

**vacuity**, *va'ku'i*, *n* [Fr *vacuit*, L *vacuitas*, fr *vacuus*, empty, *VACUUM*] Emptiness, vacancy, space unfilled or unoccupied, inanity, absence of intelligence in look; vacant expression

**vacuole**, *va'ku-ol*, *n* [A dim fr *vacuum*] A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of certain animal or vegetable organisms

**vacuous**, *va'ku-us*, *a* [L *vacuus*, See *next*] Empty, void, vacant, inane; inexpressive

**vacuum**, *va'ku-um*, *n*, pl *vacuums*, *va'ku-ums* [L, an empty space, neut sing of *vacuus*, empty, same root as *VACANT*] Empty space, unoccupied space, a void, an enclosed space from which air is more or less completely removed as that above the mercury in a barometer tube

**vacuum-brake**, *va'ku-um-brik*, *n* A steam brake for railway carriages, &c, in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum

**vacuum-gauge**, *va'ku-um-gaj*, *n* A gauge for indicating to what extent a vacuum is produced, as by an air pump

**vacuum-p**, *va'ku-um-p*, *n* A vessel for boiling vegetable juices in a partial vacuum in sugar making

**vacuum-tube**, *va'ku-um-tub*, *n* A tube for examining the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or rarefied gas

**vacuineum**, *va'ku-m'ku-m*, *n* [L *vacuum*, go with me] A boot or something else carried about by a person, a manual, a pocket companion

**vagabond**, *va'ga-bond*, *a* [Fr *vagabond*, fr L *vagabundus*, wandering fr *vago*, I wander fr *vagus*, wandering, *WAGGLE*, *VAGUE*] Wandering to and fro, moving from place to place without any settled







a Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character

**vampire-bat**, *vam'pīr bat*, *n* A blood sucking bat of South America of several



Vampire bat (*Phyllostoma spectriam*)

species also a name for bats that do not suck blood (as the one represented here)

**vampirism**, *vam'pīr izm*, *n* [*Vampire* and *ism*] Belief in vampires, the action of a vampire, blood sucking, extortion.

**van**, *van*, *n* [Abbrev fr *vanguard* fr *Fr* *avant-garde*—avant before and *garde* guard. *AVAUNT*, GUARD] The front of an army, the front line or foremost division of a fleet, foremost portion or front of any movement.

**van**, *van*, *n* [*Fr* *van*, fr *L* *vanus* a van or fan for winnowing *FAN*] A fan or contrivance for winnowing grain, a wing.

**van**, *van*, *n* [Abbrev fr *caravan*] A caravan, a covered vehicle for carrying goods, a close railway-carriage for luggage or for other purposes.

**vanadium**, *va nā'di um*, *n* [From *Vana* *dis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freya, fr its being discovered in a Swedish ore.] A silvery brittle metal of rare occurrence.

**vandal**, *van'dal*, *n* [From *L* *Vandali* the Vandals, a Teutonic race who pillaged Rome in the fifth century, and destroyed many literary and artistic treasures.] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like—a. Pertaining to or resembling a vandal. Also **vandalic**, *van'dal'ik*.

**vandalism**, *van'dal izm*, *n* [*Vandal* and *ism*] Behaviour of a vandal, wilful or ignorant destruction of works of art or literature, hostility to art or literature.

**vane**, *vān* *a* [*OE* *fane*, a banner, a weathercock, fr *A.Sax* *fano* a flag—*OH* *G* *fano* *G* *fahne*, *D* *raan* a flag *Goth* *fana* cloth, *cog* *L* *pannus* cloth.] A weathercock or similar device to show which way the wind blows. Any somewhat similar contrivance. The broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft, one of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller &c.

**vanguard**, *van'gard*, *n* [Formerly *vant guard* *avant-garde*, fr *Fr* *avant garde* *VAN* (I)] The troops who march in the van of an army, the advance guard, the van.

**vanilla**, *va nī'lā*, *n* [From *Sp* *vanilla*, *dim* of *ana*, a scabbard, fr *L* *vanina* a scabbard, the pod resembles a scabbard.] A name of tropical orchids and of a substance obtained from them remarkable for fragrance and used in medicine, confectionery and perfumery.

**vanish**, *va'nish* *v*, *pret.* & *pp* *vanished* *va'nisht*, *ppr* *vanishing*, *va'nish-ing* [From *L* *vanescere* *vanescere*, *I* *vanish* I pass away (through the old French) *fr* *vanus* vain *VAIN*] To disappear to pass from a visible to an invisible state, to pass beyond the limit of vision, to be annihilated or lost, *math* to become less and less down to zero.

**vanity**, *va'nī tī* *n* *pl* *vanities* *va'nī tīz* [*Fr* *vanité* *L* *vanitas* *fr* *van* empty, vain. *VAN*] The quality or state of being vain, emptiness, no-hungers—worthlessness or unsubstantiality, unreason, fruitless

desire or endeavour, empty pleasure, vain pursuit, ostentation, the desire of indiscriminate admiration, inflation of mind upon slight grounds empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations, conceit, self conceit, something worthless, visionary, or unsubstantial, a trade a gewgaw.

**vanquish**, *van'kwish*, *v*, *pret.* & *pp* *vanquished*, *van'kwish-t*, *ppr* *vanquishing*, *van'kwish-ing* [From *Fr* *vaincre* *pret.* *vainquis*, *subj* *vainquies*, *O* *Fr* *vainquer*, fr *L* *vincere* to conquer *VICTOR*] To conquer, to overcome to subdue in battle, to defeat in any contest, to confute, to overpower to prostrate.

**vanquishable**, *van'kwish-ā-ble*, *a* That may be vanquished conquerable.

**vanquisher**, *van'kwish-er*, *n* One who vanquishes, a conqueror, a victor.

**vantage**, *van'taj* *n* [Shortened fr *Fr* *avantage*, advantage. *ADVANTAGE*] Ad vantage, vantage ground.

**vantage-ground**, *van'taj ground*, *n* [See *prec*] Superiority of position or place the place or condition which gives one an advantage, advantageous or especially favourable position.

**vapid**, *va'pid*, *a* [*L* *capidus*, *vapid*, having lost spirit, flavour, or 'bouquet', same root as *vapour* *VAPOUR*] That has lost its life and spirit, dead, spiritless, flat, dull unanimated.

**vapidly**, *va'pid-ly*, *adv* In a *vapid* manner.

**vapidity**, *va'pid-ī tī*, *n* *pl* *va'pid-ī tīz*, *n* The state or quality of being *vapid* deadness, flatness, dullness, want of life or spirit.

**vaporable**, *va'por-ā-ble*, *a* Capable of being converted into vapour.

**vaporiferous**, *va'por-ī fēr-ūs*, *a* [*L* *vapor*, vapour, and *fero*, I bear.] Conveying or producing vapour.

**vaporific**, *va'por-ī fīk*, *a* [*L* *vapor*, vapour, and *facio*, I make.] Forming vapour; converting into steam or into a volatile form.

**vaporizable**, *va'por-ī zā-ble*, *a* Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapour.



Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica*).

**vaporization**, *va'por-ī zā'shon*, *n* The act or process of vaporizing, conversion into vapour.

**vaporize**, *va'por-ī zē*, *v*, *pret.* & *pp* *vaporized*, *va'por-ī zēd*, *ppr* *vaporizing*, *va'por-ī zē-ing* [*Vapor* and *ize*=*Fr* *vaporiser*] To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means to sublimate to cause to evaporate—*v*, *i*, *l*. To pass off in vapour.

**vaporize**, *va'por-ī zē*, *a* Vaporous.

**vaporosity**, *va'por-ōs-ī tī*, *n* *pl* *va'por-ōs-ī tīz*, *n* The quality of being vaporous.

**vaporous**, *va'por-ūs*, *a* [*Fr* *vaporeux* *L* *l* *vaporosus* fr *L* *vapor*, vapour (*q* *v* *i*)]

Being in the form of or having the character of vapour, full of vapours or exhalations unreal imaginative, whimsical, proceeding from the vapours.

**vapour**, *va'por*, *vā'por*, *n* [*L* *vapor*, steam vapour, akin to *rapidus*, rapid, having lost flavour, *rappé*, rapid wine, wine that has lost its special flavour.] An exhalation or fume, a gaseous emanation or exhalation visible moisture in the atmosphere, visible steam, the gaseous form which any solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated, any visible diffused matter floating in the atmosphere, hazy matter, something unsubstantial or transitory; a mental fume, a vain imagination, an unreal fancy *pl* an old name for a nervous hypochondriacal or hysterical affection the blues—*v*, *i*, *l*. *pret.* & *pp* *vapoured*, *va'pord*, *ppr* *vapouring*, *va'pōr-ing*. To boast or vaunt ostentatiously, to bully, to hector, to brag, to bounce.

**vapour-bath**, *va'por bath*, *n* The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place, the place itself.

**vapourer**, *va'por-er*, *n* One who vapours, brags, or boasts, a braggart, a bully.

**vapourish**, *va'por-ish*, *a* Full of vapours, hypochondriac, hysterical, fanciful.

**vaporous**, *va'por-ūs*, *a* Vaporous, full of vapours hypochondriac.

**variability**, *va'ri-ā-ble-ī tī*, *n* State of being variable, variableness, liability to vary, capacity of showing variations or modifications.

**variable**, *va'ri-ā-ble*, *a* [*Fr* *variable*, *L* *variabilis* *VAP*] That may vary or alter, capable of alteration in any manner changeable, mutable, fickle, unsteady, in constant—*n* That which varies a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease, a shifting as opposed to a trade wind.

**variableness**, *va'ri-ā-ble-ness*, *n* The state or quality of being variable, variability, inconstancy fickleness.

**variably**, *va'ri-ā-ble-ly*, *adv* In a variable manner, changeably in an inconstant or fickle manner mutably.

**variance**, *va'ri-āns*, *n* [*L* *varianthia*, difference, fr *variare*, to vary. See next.] Variation, a difference that produces dispute or controversy, disagreement, dissension, discord.

**variant**, *va'ri-ānt*, *a* [*Fr* *variant*, fr *L* *variatus*, *variantus*, *ppr* of *variare*, to vary (*q* *v* *i*)] Varying, different, diverse, variable—*n* Something actually the same, but with another form, a different version.

**variation**, *va'ri-ā'shon*, *n* [*L* *variatio* variation change, fr *vario*, I vary *VAP*] The act or process of varying, partial change in a thing, alteration, mutation, modification the extent to which a thing varies, amount or rate of change, change of termination of words, inflection, act of deviating deviation, any deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body, deviation of the magnetic or compass needle from the true north, a change in form or structure from the normal type exhibited by an animal or plant, one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a piece of music.

**varicella**, *va'ri-sel-lā*, *n* [*Dim* of *variola*, the small pox.] The chicken-pox.

**varicose**, *va'ri-kōs*, *a* [*L* *varicosus* fr *varicos*, a varicose vein *VAP* *EX*] Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, knotty and irregular in shape as often seen in the veins of the lower extremities.

**varicosity**, *va'ri-kōs-ī tī*, *n* The state of being varicose.

**varied**, *va'ri-ēd*, *a* Characterized by variety, diversified, of various different kinds or sorts diverse vaporous.

**variedly**, *va'ri-ēd-ly*, *adv* In a varied manner.

**variegate**, *va'ri-ē-gāt*, *v*, *pret.* & *pp* *variegated*, *va'ri-ē-gāt-ed*, *ppr* *variegating*, *va'ri-ē-gāt-ing* [*L* *l* *variegatus* *variegatus* *L* *varius*, spotted, varied, various, odd &c.]















mouth, consisting in mere words, respecting words only, minutely exact in words, or attending to words only, literal having word answering to word, derived from a verb, as a noun — *n.* A noun derived from a verb

**verbalism**, verb'al izm, *n* [Verbal and -ism] Something expressed orally

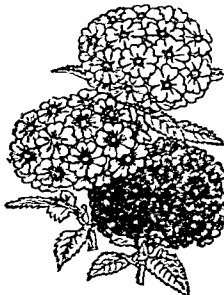
**verbalist**, verb'al ist, *n* [Verbal and -ist] One who deals in words merely, one skilled in words, a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words

**verbalize**, verb'al iz, *v t* pret & pp verbalized, verb'al izd, ppr verbalizing, verb'al iz ing [Verbal and -ize] To convert into a verb, to employ as a verb

**verbally**, verb'al li, *adv* In a verbal manner in words spoken, by words uttered, orally, word for word

**verbatim**, verb'ā tīm, *adv* [L, fr *verbum*, a word.] Word for word, in the same words

**verberna**, verb bē'na, *n* [L *verberna*, any green bough used in sacred rites.] A genus



Verbenas—Garden varieties

of plants (and type of an order) some of which are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, one species (vervain) being a native of Britain

**verbiage**, verb'i āj, *n* [Fr *verbiage*, fr L *verbum*, word VERB] Verbosity, use of many words without necessity, superabundance of words

**verbose**, verb'ōs, *n* [L *verbosus* fr *verbum*, a word VERB] Abounding in terms, using or containing more words than are necessary prolix, wordy

**verbosely**, verb'ōs li, *adv* In a verbose manner wordily

**verbosity**, **verboseness**, verb'ōs'it i, verb'ōs'nes, *n* [Fr *verbosité*] Quality of being verbose employment of a superabundant dance of words superabundance of words, wordiness, prolixity

**verdant**, verb'dānt, *n* [Verdant and -cy] Greenness, rawness, inexperience

**verdant**, verb'dānt, *a* [From Fr *verdier* to grow green O Fr *verd* green, fr L *viridis*, green, fr *virere*, to be green] Green with herbage or foliage, covered with growing plants or grass, green in knowledge, simple by reason of inexperience (collog)

**verd-antique**, verb'an tīk', *n* [Fr, fr *verd*, green, *antique* ancient] A stone consisting of an aggregate of serpentine and lighter coloured stone having a greenish colour, also, a green porphyry used as marble

**verdantly**, verb'dānt li *adv* In a verdant manner, freshly, flourishingly

**verderer**, **verderer**, verb'der-er, verb'der-er, *n* [Fr *verder*, L *viridarius* fr L *viridis* green] An official having charge of the trees, &c. in a royal forest

**verdict**, verb'dikt, *n* [L *verdictum*, *veredictum*, fr L *vere*, truly, and *dictum* something declared, fr *disco* dictum, I say VERB, DICTIO] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause submitted to them, decision in general, judgment, opinion pronounced

**verdigris**, **verdeggris**, verb'di gris, verb'de gris, *n* [O Fr *verd-de-gris*, verdigris, apparently from *verd*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray, but properly = 'green of Greece', Greek green See next] The rust of copper an acetate of copper, a substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid

**verditer**, verb'di ter, *n* [Fr *verd de terre*, green of earth See next, also prec.] A blue or bluish green pigment

**verdure**, verb'dür, *n* [Fr *verdure*, green ness, green vegetation fr *verd*, *vert*, green, fr L *viridis*, green VERDANT] Green ness, freshness of vegetation, green vegetation

**verdured**, verb'dürd, *a* Covered with verdure verdurous

**verdurous**, verb'dür-us, *a* Covered with verdure, verdant

**verge**, verb', *n* [Fr *verge*, a rod, mace, ring, or hoop, fr L *virga*, a rod] A rod or staff of office, a mace a wand, the extreme side or edge of anything, the brink, border, margin, limit, compass, space room, scope, the spindle of the balance wheel of a watch

**verge**, verb', *v t* pret & pp verged, verb'd, ppr verging, verb'ing [L *vergo*, I turn, incline (seen also in *converge*, *diverge*), akin to *urgeo* (q v)] To tend downward, to incline, to tend, to approach, to border

**verger**, verb'jer, *n* One who carries a verge, one who carries the verge or mace before a bishop dean, &c., an official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church

**veridical**, verb'idik'al, *a* [L *veridicus*—*verum*, truth, and *disco*, I say VERDICT] Truth telling, veracious

**verifiable**, verb'i fi-ā-bl, *a* That may be verified or confirmed as true

**verification**, verb'i fi kē'shon, *n* [Fr *verification* VERIFY] The act of verifying or state of being verified, authentication, confirmation of the truth or reality of something

**verifier**, verb'i fi-er, *n* One that verifies **verify**, verb'i fi v t pret & pp verified, verb'id, ppr verifying, verb'ing [Fr *verifier*, to verify, fr L *verus*, true, and *facio*, I make VERIFY] To make out or prove to be true, to establish the truth, correctness, or authenticity of, to confirm, to fulfill, as a promise to confirm the truth of, as of a prediction, to show to be true or correct

**verily**, verb'i li *adv* [From *verity*] In truth, in fact, certainly, really, truly in sincere earnestness, with full conviction

**verisimilar**, verb'i sim'ler, *a* [L *verisimilis*, like truth, fr *verus*, true and *similis*, like VERI, SIMILAR] Having the appearance of truth, probable, likely

**verisimilitude**, verb'i si mil'i tūd, *n* [L *verisimilitudo* See prec.] The appearance of truth, probability, likelihood

**veritable**, verb'i tā-bl, *a* [Fr *véritable*, fr L *veritas*, truth, fr *verus*, true VERIFY] True agreeable to fact real, actual

**veritably**, verb'i tā-bl, *adv* In a veritable, real or true manner

**verity**, verb'i ti, *n*, pl **verities**, verb'i tiz [Fr *verité*, fr L *veritas*, truth, fr *verus* true, VERI] The quality or character of being true or real, truth, reality actuality fact, a true assertion or tenet, a truth—Of a verity, of a truth, certainly

**verjuice**, verb'jūs, *n* [Fr *verjus* fr *verd*, *vert*, L *viridis* green, and *jus* juice VERDANT, JUICE] An acid liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c. used in cookery, & sourness or tartness of temper, manner, &c.

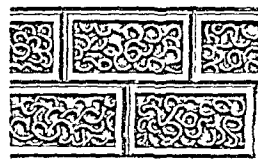
**vermilion**, verb'm li *n* [Fr *vermeil*, vermilion (q v)] Vermilion a bright beautiful red colour (poet.) silver or bronze gilt, a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold

**vermicelli**, verb'mi chē'li, *n* [It, lit little worms pl. of *vermicello* a dim fr L *vermis* a worm VERMIN] An Italian article of food made of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, worm like threads

**vermicide**, verb'mi-sid, *n* [L *vermis*, a

worm, and *cado*, I kill VERMIN] A substance which destroys intestinal worms, a worm killer

**vermicular**, verb'mik'ü ler, *a* [Fr *vermiculaire*, fr L *vermiculus*, a little worm,



Vermicular Masonry

dim of *termis*, a worm VERMIN] Pertaining to worms, resembling a worm, appearing as if worm-eaten, vermiculated

**vermiculate**, verb'mik'ü lāt, *v t* pret & pp vermiculated, verb'mik'ü lat-ed, ppr vermiculating, verb'mik'ü lat ing [L *vermiculari*, *vermiculatus*, to be worm-eaten, fr *vermiculus*, a little worm See prec.] To ornament so as to suggest worms or a worm-eaten surface — *a* Worm like in shape or appearance, crawling or creeping like a worm

**vermiculation**, verb'mik'ü lā'shon, *n* [L *vermiculatio* See prec.] A worm like motion, worm like ornamentation, the state of being worm-eaten

**vermiculose**, **vermiculous**, verb'mik'ü lōs, verb'mik'ü lūs, *a* [L *vermiculosus* VERMICULAR] Containing worms or grubs, resembling worms

**vermiform**, verb'mi form *a* [L *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form. VERMIN] Having the form or shape of a worm

**vermifuge**, verb'mi fūj, *n* [L *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, I expel VEP MIN, FUGITIVE] A medicine or substance that expels intestinal worms, an anthelmintic

**vermilion**, verb'mi lōn, *n* [Fr *vermillon*, *vermillon*, fr L *vermiculus* (dim of *termis*, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect, a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect, formerly called *worm dye* VERMIN] Cinnabar or red sulphide of mercury, a beautiful red colouring matter artificially prepared from sulphur and mercury, any beautiful red colour resembling this — *v t* pret & pp **vermilioned**, verb'mi lōnd, ppr **vermioning**, verb'mi lōn ing To colour with vermilion to tinge with a beautiful delicate red

**vermin**, verb'min, *n* *sing* and *pl*, used chiefly in the plural [Fr *vermine*, vermin, parasitic insects, fr L *vermis*, a worm (seen also in *vermicide*, *vermifuge*, *vermicular*, *vermillon*, *vermicelli*, &c.) cog L *vermis* WORM] A general term for all sorts of small creatures which are destructive to grain or other produce, including small mammals, birds, and insects, also, said of noxious human beings

**verminate**, verb'min at, *v t* pret & pp verminated, verb'min at ed, ppr verminating, verb'min at ing [L *verminare*, *verminare*, fr *vermis*, a worm VERMIN] To breed vermin

**verminous**, verb'min us, *a* Pertaining to vermin of the nature of vermin, caused by or arising from the presence of vermin on the body

**vermivorous**, verb'miv'ō-rus, *a* [L *vermis*, worm, and *vorare*, I devour] Devouring worms feeding on worms

**vernacul**, verb'nak'ü ler, *a* [L *vernaculus* fr *verna*, a slave, born in his master's house, a native] Belonging to the country or place of birth especially, belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires, the everyday idiom of a place — *n* One's mother-tongue, the native idiom of a place

**vernacularism**, verb'nak'ü ler izm, *n* A vernacular idiom

**vernacularly**, verb'nak'ü ler li, *adv* In agreement with the vernacular manner.























**aries**, vi'zhon a viz. One who is visionary, one whose imagination is disturbed, one who forms and upholds impracticable schemes.

**Visit**, vi'zit, v pret & pp *visited*, vi'zited, ppr *visiting*, vi'zing [Fr *visiter*, fr L *visitare*, a freq fr *viso*, I go to see, fr *video*, *visum*, I see **VISIT**] To go or come to see, to make a call upon, to proceed to in order to go, to view officially, to come or go to generally, to send good or evil upon, especially evil, to afflict, to overtake or come upon, as a disease or misfortune, to send a judgment upon, to inflict punishment for — *v.i.* To practise going to see others, to make calls — *n.* The act of visiting, the going to see a person, place, or thing, a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, &c., a call.

**Visitant**, vi'zit-ant, n [L *visitans*, *visitans*, ppr of *visitare*, to visit] One who visits, a visitor.

**Visitation**, vi'zit-ash'on, n [Fr *visitation*, fr L *visita*, fr *visitare*, I visit **VISIT**] Act of visiting, state of being visited, a formal or official visit of a superior or a superintending officer, &c., a special dispensation of divine favour or retribution.

**Visitation**, vi'zit-a-tion, n [L *visitation*, a visit] Pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation.

**Visitor**, vi'zitor, vi'zit-or, n One who visits, one who makes a call upon another, a caller, a person who has the right to pay visits of inspection to some institution.

**Visiting**, vi'zit-ing, a Pertaining to visits, authorized to visit and inspect — *n.* The act or practice of paying visits, prompting, influence [Shal.]

**Visiting-card**, vi'zit-ing kard, n A small card bearing one's name, &c., to be left in making calls or paying visits.

**Visor**, vi'zor, vi'zor, n [Fr *visiere*, a visor, fr O Fr *vis*, the face or visage **VISAGE**] The movable face-guard of a helmet, a mask to disguise or conceal identity.

**Visored**, vi'zord, a Wearing a visor, masked disguise.

**Visita**, vi'sta, n [It *visita* sight, fr pp of *videre* = L *videre*, to see **VISIO**] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees, the trees or other things that form the avenue, an extended view.

**Visual**, vi'zhu-al, a [O Fr *visuel*, Fr *visuel* L *visualis*, fr L *visus* a seeing fr *video* *visum* I see **VISION**] Pertaining to sight, or vision used in seeing, serving as the instrument of seeing.

**Visuality**, vi'zhu-al-i-ti, n The quality of being visual.

**Vital**, vi'tal, a [Fr *vital*, fr L *vitalis*, *vital*, pertaining to life, fr *vita* (for *vitalis*), life fr stem of *vivis*, living *vivo*, *victum*, I live (whence also *vivid*, *vivacity*, *vital*, *vitality*, &c.) fr a root seen also in L *quies*] Pertaining to life either animal or vegetable, necessary to life containing life, being the seat of life, being that on which life depends absolutely necessary highly important, indispensable, essential.

**Vitalism**, vi'tal-izm, n [Vital and -ism] In biol the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

**Vitalist**, vi'tal-ist, n One who holds the doctrine of vitalism.

**Vitality**, vi'tal-i-ti, n [Fr *vitalité*, L *vitalitas*, fr *vitalis* *vital* **VITAL**] State or quality of having life or vital powers the principle of life the act of living animation, manifestation of life or of a capacity for lasting.

**Vitalization**, vi'tal-i-zash'on, n The act of vitalizing.

**Vitalize**, vi'tal-iz, v pret & pp *vitalized*, vi'tal-izd, ppr *vitalizing*, vi'tal-iz-ing [Vital and -ize] To give vitality or life to, to furnish with the vital principle.

**Vitality**, vi'tal-i-ti, n In a vital manner, essentially.

**Vitals**, vi'tals, n pl [VITAL] Vital parts,

the internal organs of animal bodies essential to life or to a sound state.

**Vitelline**, vi'tel'lin, a [See next] Pertaining to the yolk of an egg.

**Vitellus**, vi'tel'us, n [L, the yolk of an egg] The yolk of an egg, a membrane enclosing the embryo in some plants.

**Vitiate**, vi'zhi-at, v pret & pp *vitiated*, vi'zhi-at-ed, ppr *vitiating*, vi'zhi-at-ing [L *vitio*, *vitiatum*, fr *vitium*, fault, defect, blemish **VIT**] To make faulty, to injure in quality or character, to spoil, to mar, to impair, to taint, to corrupt, to render defective, to make of no legal or binding effect, to invalidate.

**Vitiation**, vi'zhi-ash'on, n [L *vitatio*] The act of vitiating.

**Vitator**, vi'zhi-ater, n One who vitiates.

**Viticulture**, vi'ti-kul-tur, n [L *vitis* a vine and *cultura* culture] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

**Vitreous**, vi'tru-us, a [L *vitreus*, glassy, fr *vitrum*, glass, for *vidtrum* fr *video* I see **VIT**] Glassy, pertaining to glass, consisting of the glass, resembling glass as a fluid in the eye, produced by rubbing glass, as electricity.

**Vitreousness**, vi'tru-us-nes, n The quality or state of being vitreous.

**Vitrescence**, vi'tres-ens, n Quality of being vitrescent, glassiness.

**Vitrescent**, vi'tres-ent, a [From L *vitrum*, glass, and *-escent*] Tending to become glass or glassy.

**Vitric**, vi'trik, a Vitreous, of a glassy nature.

**Vitrification**, vi'tri-fikash'on, n [VITRIFY] The act, process, or operation of vitrifying or converting into glass by heat.

**Vitrification**, vi'tri-fikash'on, n [L *vitrum*, glass, *factura*, a making] The manufacture of glass.

**Vitrifiable**, vi'tri-fi-a-bl, a Capable of being vitrified.

**Vitrified**, vi'tri-fid, p a [VITRIFY] Converted into glass being in a state of vitrification, having the surface glassy — Vitrified forts, a class of prehistoric hill fortresses, the stones of which are more or less vitrified.

**Vitiform**, vi'tri-form, a [L *vitrum*, glass, and *forma* form] Having the form or resemblance of glass.

**Vitrify**, vi'tri-fi, v pret & pp *vitrified*, vi'tri-fid, ppr *vitrifying*, vi'tri-fing [L *vitrum*, glass, and *fario*, I make **VITREOUS**] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat — *v.i.* To become glass, to be converted into glass.

**Vitriol**, vi'tri-ol, n [Fr *vitriol*, L *vitriolum* *vitriol*, fr L *vitrum* glass, the name being given from the glassy appearance **VITRIFIOUS**] Sulphuric acid or one of its compounds — Blue vitriol, sulphate of copper — Green vitriol, copperas.

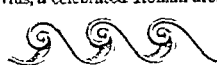
**Vitriolate**, vi'tri-ol-ate, v [VITRIOLATE] To convert into a vitriol to vitriolize.

**Vitriolization**, vi'tri-ol-i-zash'on, n The act of vitriolizing, conversion into vitriol.

**Vitriolic**, vi'tri-ol-ik, a Pertaining to vitriol having the qualities of vitriol obtained from vitriol very biting or caustic.

**Vitriolize**, vi'tri-ol-iz, v pret & pp *vitrified*, vi'tri-ol-izd, ppr *vitrifying*, vi'tri-ol-iz-ing To convert into vitriol, to treat with vitriol.

**Vitruvian**, vi'tru-vian, a Pertaining to Vitruvius, a celebrated Roman architect of



Vitruvian scroll

the first century B.C. — Vitruvian scroll, a variety of architectural ornament met with in various modifications.

**Vitruvian**, vi'tru-vian, n pl *Vitruvian* [L] A head band fillet, or garland, a receptacle of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants.

**Vituline**, vi'tu-lin, a [L *vitulinus*, fr *vitulus*, a calf **VEAL**] Belonging to a calf or to veal.

**Vituperable**, vi'tu'pe-ra-bl, a [See next] Deserving vituperation, censurable.

**Vituperate**, vi'tu'pe-rat, v pret & pp *vituperated*, vi'tu'pe-rat-ed, ppr *vituperating*, vi'tu'pe-rat-ing [Fr *vituperer*, L *vituperare*, *vituperatio* — *vitum*, a vice, a fault, and *paro* I prepare or provide **VICE**, **PAR**] To find fault with abusively, to abuse in language, to blame or censure offensively, to rate.

**Vituperation**, vi'tu'pe-rash'on, n [L *vituperatio*] The act of vituperating, abuse, abusive language.

**Vituperative**, vi'tu'pe-rat-iv, a [VITUPERATE and -ive] Containing vituperation, abusive railing.

**Vituperatively**, vi'tu'pe-rat-iv-ly, ad In a vituperative manner, abusively.

**Vituperator**, vi'tu'pe-rater, n One who vituperates.

**Vivace**, vi'va-sh, a or ad [It] In music vivacious brisk, in a brisk lively manner.

**Vivacious**, vi'va-sh-us or -us, a [L *vivax*, vivax, vivacious fr *vivo*, I live **VITAL**] Lively, active, brisk, sprightly, sprightly in temper or conduct, marked by liveliness or sprightliness, having strong vital powers, tenacious of life.

**Vivaciousness**, vi'va-sh-us-nes or -ity, n Vivacity liveliness.

**Vivacity**, vi'va-sh-i-ti or -ity, n [Fr *vivacité*, L *vivacitas* fr *vivax*, vivacious, vivacious (a v)] Quality of being vivacious, life, animation spirit, liveliness, briskness sprightliness of temper or behaviour, cheerfulness.

**Vivandiere**, vi'v-an-di-er, n [Fr, same origin as *vivand* **VIVAND**] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor.

**Vivarium**, vi'va-ri-um, n, pl *vivaria*, vi'va-ri-a, n [L, fr *vivus* alive **VIVID**] A place for keeping animals alive in their natural state.

**Viva voce**, vi'va vō'se, ad [L, by the living voice **VIVID VOCAL**] By word of mouth, orally sometimes used adjectively.

**Vivid**, vi'vid, a [L *viridis*, vivid, animated, lively fr *vires*, living fr *vivo*, I live **VITAL**] Striking the eye with an appearance of life or freshness bright, clear, rich, or lively to look at, forming brilliant images, painting in lively colours, as the language of description, lively, forcible, striking realistic.

**Vividly**, vi'vid-ly, ad In a vivid or lively manner, with life, with striking truth or reality, with brilliancy or glow of colour, with animated exhibition to the mind.

**Vividness**, vi'vid-i-ty, n Quality of being vivid, liveliness, strength of colouring, brightness.

**Vivify**, vi'viv-i, a [L *vivificare* See next] Vivifying giving life, enlivening.

**Vivify**, vi'viv-i, v pret & pp *vivified*, vi'viv-id, ppr *vivifying*, vi'viv-ing [Fr *vivifier*, L *vivificare* — *vires* alive and *facio*, I make, I create] To make alive, to animate, with life to animate, to give an animated or living character to.

**Viviparity**, vi'viv-par-i-ty, n State or character of being viviparous.

**Viviparous**, vi'viv-par-us, a [L *viviparus*, alive and *paro*, I bring forth **VITAL**, **PARENT**] Producing young in a living state, as contrasted with *oviparus* (from eggs).

**Viviparously**, vi'viv-par-us-ly, ad In a viviparous manner.

**Vivisection**, vi'viv-ek-sh'on, n [From L *vivis*, alive and *sectio*, cutting **VITAL**, **SECTION**] The act of experimenting on a living animal, in order to ascertain or demonstrate some fact in physiology or pathology.

**Vivisector**, vi'viv-ek-ter, n One who practises vivisection.







**voltalism**, vól'ta-izm, *n* [See *prec*] Voltaic electricity, electricity produced by chemical action, galvanism.

**voltmeter**, vól'tm-é-ter, *n* [*Voltaire*, and *Gr metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the quantity of water decomposed by it.

**volubility**, vól'u-bí-lí-tí, *n* [*Fr volubilité*, *L volubilitas*] See next | Character or quality of being voluble, great readiness or fluency of speech, unchecked flow of speech.

**voluble**, vól'u-bl, *a* [*Fr voluble*, *L volubilis*, revolving, fluent, voluble, *fr volto*, *volutum*, I roll (whence also *taut*, *volum*, *revolve*, *involute*, *convolution*, &c.), cog *L scallow*] Rolling round or revolving, having a great flow of words speaking with over great fluency, glib in speech, over fluent, in *bot* twisting or twining.

**volubleness**, vól'u-bl-nes, *n* Volubility.

**volubly**, vól'u-bl, *adv* In a voluble or fluent manner, with volubility.

**volume**, vól'um, *n* [*Fr volume*, *fr L volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript, a book, *fr volvo*, I roll *VOLUBLE*] Something rolled up, or having its component parts rolled up, a roll of manuscript, some as anciently formed a book, a book, a tome, a portion of a written or printed work that is bound up by itself, something of a convolved, rounded, or swelling form, something coiled, a coil, a convolution, a wreath, as of smoke, the cubic or solid contents of a body, mass or bulk, a quantity as having a certain bulk, quantity, fullness, or strength of sound or voice.

**volumed**, vól'umd, *a* Having the form of volumes or rolling masses.

**volumenometer**, vól'um-én-ó-m-é-ter, *n* [*L volumen*, a volume, and *Gr metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body.

**volumeter**, vól'ú-me-ter, *n* [*Volume*, and *Gr metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the volumes of gases.

**volumetric**, vól'ú-mé-trík, *a* [See *prec*] Pertaining to the estimation or measurement of volumes of substances—*Volume*—*metric*—*analysis*—*Same as Titration*.

**voluminous**, vól'ú-mí-nus, *a* [*Fr volumineux*, *fr L volumen*, *voluminus* a volume, *VOLUMIN*] Consisting of many coils or complications, of great bulk or volume, bulky, being in many volumes, having written much, producing books that are bulky, or writing many of them copious.

**voluminously**, vól'ú-mí-nus-lí, *adv* In a voluminous manner, very copiously.

**voluminousness**, vól'ú-mí-nus-nes, *n* State of being voluminous, bulkiness.

**voluntarily**, vól'un-tá-ri-lí, *adv* In a voluntary manner, spontaneously, of one's own free will.

**voluntariness**, vól'un-tá-ri-nes, *n* The state of being voluntary or spontaneous.

**voluntary**, vól'un-tá-ri, *a* [*Fr volontaire*, *L voluntarius*, voluntary, willing, *fr voluntas*, will choice *fr volens*, for *volens*, *ppr of volo*, I will (whence *volution*, *beneficence* (*male*) *volence*), cog *E. will*] Willing, acting spontaneously or by one's own free-will, free to act, proceeding from free-will, done of one's own accord or free choice, spontaneous, not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another, of one's or its own accord or choice, subject to or controlled by the will, regulated by the will intentional, pertaining to the doctrines of the voluntaries—*n. pl* *voluntaries*, vól'un-tá-ri-z, *a* *Volunteer*, a person who maintains that churches should be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, in *mus* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service.

**voluntaryism**, vól'un-tá-ri-izm, *n* The principle of supporting anything, especially religion, entirely by voluntary effort.

**volunteer**, vól'un-tér, *n* [*Fr volontaire*, *fr L voluntarius* *VOLUNTARY*] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will a person who of his own free will offers the state his services in a

military capacity without stipulating for any special reward—*a* Entering into service of free will, belonging to or consisting of volunteers—*v t pret & pp volunteered*, vól'un-tér-d, *ppr volunteered*, vól'un-tér-ing To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion—*v t* To enter into or offer one's self for any service of one's free-will.

**voluptuary**, vól'úp'tú-á-ri, *n. pl* **voluptuaries**, vól'úp'tú-á-ri-z [*Fr voluptuarius*, *L voluptuarius*, *fr voluptas*, pleasure perhaps akin to *vol*, I wish *VOLUNTARY*] A man exceedingly addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetites, a devotee of sensual pleasures, a sensualist.

**voluptuous**, vól'úp'tú-us, *a* [*Fr voluptueux*, *L voluptuosus*, *fr voluptas*, pleasure] See *prec* | Pertaining to sensual pleasure or the gratification of the appetites, exciting or tending to excite sensual desires, luxurious, devoted to luxury or sensual delights, sensual.

**voluptuously**, vól'úp'tú-us-lí, *adv* In a voluptuous manner luxuriously, with indulgence in sensuality sensually.

**voluptuousness**, vól'úp'tú-us-nes, *n* State or character of being voluptuous, sensuality.

**volute**, vól'út, *n* [*Fr volute*, *It voluta*, *fr L voluta*, a volute, a scroll, *fr volutus*, *pp of volvo*, *volutum*, I roll *VOLUBLE*]



Volute

1, Ionic Volute 2, Composite 3, Corinthian

In *arch* a kind of spiral scroll characteristic of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

**volute**, vól'út-ed, *a* Having a volute or volutes.

**volute**, vól'm-ér, *n* [*L*, a ploughshare] A bone of the skull of vertebrates generally more or less connected with the nose.

**vomit**, vól'mít, *v t pret & pp vomited*, vól'mít-ed, *ppr vomiting*, vól'mít-ing [*L vomo*, *vomitum*, I vomit, cog *Lith vomu*, *Gr eméo*, I vomit (for *remeo*), Sans *am*, to vomit] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew—*v t* To throw up or eject from the stomach, to belch forth, to eject with violence from any hollow place—*n* The matter ejected from the stomach, an emetic.

**vomiting**, vól'mít-ing, *n* The act of one who vomits, matter vomited.

**vomitory**, vól'mí-tó-ri, *a* [*L vomitorius*, causing vomiting, *vomitoria*, passages for exit in theatre, *fr vomo*, I vomit] Causing vomiting, emetic—*n. pl* **vomitories**, vól'mí-tó-ri-z, *a* An emetic an opening in an ancient theatre by which the crowd was let out.

**voodoo**, vó-dó, *n* [Perhaps of African origin] A person among the negroes of America who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers, such powers collectively an evil spirit. Also used adjectively—**voodooism**, vó-dó-izm, *n* *Voodoo* beliefs or practices.

**voracious**, vó-rá-shus, *a* [*L vorax* *vorax*, voracious, ravenous, *fr voro*, I devour, *same root as Gr lóro*, I devour, *to possess mysterious powers*, such powers collectively an evil spirit. Also used adjectively—**voodooism**, vó-dó-izm, *n* *Voodoo* beliefs or practices.

**voraciously**, vó-rá-shus-lí, *adv* In a voracious manner, with greedy appetite, ravenously.

**voraciousness**, vó-rá-shus-nes, *n* Greediness of appetite, voracity.

**voracity**, vó-rá-sí-tí, *n* [*Fr voracité*, *L voracitas*, *fr vorax*, voracious (q v)] Qur-

lity of being voracious, greediness of appetite, voraciousness.

**vortex**, vór'téks, *n. pl* **vortices** or **vortexes**, vór'tí-séz, vór'téks-séz [*L vortex*, *fr verto*, anciently *vorto*, I turn *VERSE*. *Vertez* is the same word] A whirling or gyratory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeriform, a whirlpool or a whirlwind, often, a whirl in water, an eddy.

**vortical**, vór'tík-al, *a* Pertaining to a vortex, whirling, turning.

**vorticeous**, vór'tí-sí-kús, *a* Pertaining to a vortex, whirling, turning.

**votary**, vó'tá-ri, *n* [*Volary* and *-ess*] A female votary, a female devoted to any service, worship, study, or state of life.

**votary**, vó'tá-ri, *n* A votary.

**votaries**, vó'tá-ri-z, *n. pl* **votaries**, vó'tá-ri-z [*From L votum*, a vow *VOTE*] One who is bound or devoted by a vow or promise, more generally, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

**vote**, vót, *n* [*Fr vote*, a vote, *fr L votum*, a vow, wish, will, *fr voto* *votum*, I vow (seen also in *devote*, *detout*) *Vow*] The act or power of giving expression of a desire or choice in regard to any measure proposed or person to be elected, a suffrage, that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals, a ballot, a ticket, &c. by which one expresses his desire, a thing conferred by vote, a grant, result of voting, votes collectively—*v t* pret & *pp voted*, vót-ed, *ppr voting*, vót-ing To give a vote or suffrage to express or signify the mind, will, or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like—*v t* To choose by vote or suffrage, to elect, enact, or establish by vote or some expression of will, to grant by vote.

**voter**, vót-ér, *n* One who votes or has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage, an elector.

**voting-paper**, vót-ing pá-per, *n* A paper by which a person gives his vote.

**votive**, vót-iv, *a* [*Fr votif*, *L votivus*, *fr votum*, a vow *VOTE*] Pertaining to a vow, promised, given, or offered in consequence of a vow.

**votively**, vót-iv-lí, *adv* In a votive manner, by vow.

**vouch**, vouch, *v t pret & pp touched*, voucht, *ppr touching*, vouching [*O Fr voucher*, *rocher*, *fr L vocare*, to call, hence *vouch* *VOICE*] To call to witness, to declare, assert, attest, affirm, to maintain by affirmation, to establish, to confirm, to warrant, to answer for—*v t* To bear witness, to give testimony or attestation, to stand surety.

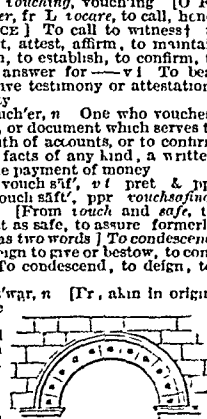
**voucher**, vouch-ér, *n* One who vouches, a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind, a written evidence of the payment of money.

**vouchsafe**, vouch-sáf, *v t pret & pp touchsafed*, vouch-sáf-t, *ppr touchsafing*, vouch-sáf-ing [*From touch* and *safe*, to vouch or attest as safe, to assure formerly often written as two words] To condescend to grant, to deign to give or bestow, to concede—*v t* To condescend, to deign, to stoop.

**vouchsolr**, vóuch-sól-ér, *n* [*Fr*, akin in origin to *vault*] One of the stones like truncated wedges, which form an arch.

**vow**, vou, *n* [*O Fr vov*, *Fr vov*, a vow (whence *convow*, to vow)]

**vow**, hence also the same words as *vow* in a derivative] A solemn promise or engagement, an oath made to God or to some deity to perform some act often under certain conditions a promise to devote one's self to some act, service, or line of conduct.



a, voussoirs







cially work done by a domestic, labourer, artisan, &c., as opposed to a *salary*, hire, recompense, generally in pl and in this case sometimes with a verb in the singular

**wager**, wā'jer, *n* [From O Fr *teager*, to pledge to bet, fr L *teadiare*, to pledge, fr *radium* a pledge. **WAGE**, v *t* A bet, the stake laid subject on which bets are laid — *v t* pret. & pp *wagered*, wā'jerd, ppr *wagering*, wā'jer'ing To bet, to hazard on the issue of something that is to be decided, to stake — *v i* To make a bet, to bet

**wagerer**, wā'jer-er, *n* One who wagers  
**wages** wā'jes, *n* See **WAGE**, *n*  
**waggery**, wā'je-ri, *n* [Wag and -ery] The sayings and doings of a wag, mischievous merriment, sportive gaiety, jocular talk, pleasantry

**wagish**, wā'jish, *a* Lame or belonging to a wag, roughish in merriment, frolicsome in saying and doing, jocular, sportive  
**wagishly**, wā'jish-ly, *adv* In a waggish manner in sport

**waggliness**, wā'jish-ness, *n* Quality of being waggish

**waggle**, wā'gl, *v t* pret. & pp *waggled*, wā'gl'd, ppr *wagglng*, wā'gl'ng [Same as *D waggelen*, *G waceln*, to waggle, a freq of *wag* **WAG**] To wag, move, or sway from side to side, to wag with short movements — *v t* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions, to nod

**wagon**, wā'gon, wā'gon, *n* [From *D wagen*, a wagon = *A Sax wagen*, a wagon (whence train), *Icel* and *Sw wagn*, *Dan wogn*, *G wagen*, a carriage lit with carries, from stem of *wegh*, cog *Sk r* *ah*, *L t* *eho*, I carry (whence *vehicle*), akin also *wag*, *wag*, &c.] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads, a wain, a vehicle for the conveyance of heavy goods on railways  
**wagonage**, wā'gon-ij, *n* Money paid for conveyance by wagon  
**wagoner**, wā'gon-er, *n* One who drives a wagon, the constellation Charles's Wain  
**wagonette**, wā'gon-et', *n* [Dim of *wagon*] A four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction with longitudinal seats behind.

**wagtail**, wā'g'tail, *n* A small bird of several species, so named because it incessantly jerks its tail up and down, a pert person

**wail**, wā'el, *n* [O Fr *waile*, part, a wail, of Scandinavian origin and akin to *waive*] A stray article, an article that no one claims, a wanderer, a neglected, homeless wretch  
**wail**, wā'el, *v t* pret. & pp *wailed*, wā'el'd, ppr *wailing*, wā'el'ng [From *Icel wala*, *wala* to wall or lament, lit to cry *v a*, *woel*, akin *roel*] To lament to moan, to bewail — *v i* To weep, to express sorrow in mournful tones — *n* Loud weeping, a mournful cry or sound

**wailing**, wā'el'ng, *n* Loud weeping, lamentation

**wailingly**, wā'el'ng-ly, *adv* In a wailing manner

**wain**, wā'n, *n* [A Sax *wain*, a contracted form of *wagen*, a wagon, fr *teagan*, to carry. **WAGON**] A wagon, a four wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, a constellation, Charles's Wain

**wainscot**, wā'n'skōt, *n* [From *D wagenschot*, *wainscot*, fine oak-work, fr *wagenschot* fr *wagen* a wall, and *schot*, hoarding, a covering of boards] The timber work that lines the walls of a room especially oak boarding for this purpose — *v t* pret. & pp *wainscoted*, wā'n'skōt'd, ppr *wainscotting*, wā'n'skōt'ing To line with wainscot as a hall or room

**wainscotting**, wā'n'skōt'ing, *n* Wainscot, or the material used for it

**walst**, wā'st, *n* [A Sax *wastm*, growth, suture, form fr *wacian*, to wax, to grow] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax or between the thorax and hips, a garment or part of it covering the waist, part of a thing compared to a waist, the middle part of a ship

**walstband**, wā'st'band, *n* The band of a

pair of trousers or of some other garment which encompasses the waist

**walstcoat**, wā'st'kōt, *n* A short garment, usually without sleeves, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist, a vest

**walt**, wā't, *v t* pret. & pp *walted*, wā't'd, ppr *walting*, wā't'ng [O Fr *waiter* (Fr *waiter*, to watch or lie in wait, fr *waitre*, a watchman or sentinel, fr O H G *wakta*, a watchman, akin *L watch*, *teal e*] To stay or rest in expectation till something happens or till some period expires to continue in patience, to perform the duties of a servant or attendant, to serve at table — *v t* To stay or wait for, to await — *n* The act of waiting, a waiting in concealment, ambush, concealment for the purpose of attacking unawares, a musician who with others promenades in the night about Christmas time, performing music appropriate to the season

**waiter**, wā't-er, *n* One who waits, particularly to attend on guests in a house of public entertainment, a male attendant, a small tray or salver

**waiting-maid**, wā'ting-wō-man, *n* A maid-servant, a female servant who attends a lady

**waitress**, wā't-res, *n* A female waiter or attendant in a hotel, an inn, &c

**waive**, wā'v, pret. & pp *waived*, wā'v'd, ppr *waiving*, wā'v'ng [The verb corresponding to the noun *waiver*, lit it would seem to mean, to leave loose or unregarded, perhaps fr *Icel wafa*, to swing loosely, to vibrate

**Waive**] To relinquish, not to insist on or claim, to defer for the present, to forgo

**waiver**, wā'v-er, *n* [WAIVE] In law the act of waiving, relinquishment of a right

**wake**, wā'k, *v t* pret. & pp *wake*, wā'k'd, wōk, wākt, ppr *waking*, wā'k'ng [A Sax *wacan* (pret *wode*), also *wacian* (pret. *wacode*), to arise, to wake, to be awake = *Icel* and *Sw waka*, *D* and *L G wachen*, *Goth wakan*, *G wachen*, to wake, cog with *L wagt*, watchful (whence *vigilant*) Hence, *waken*, *watch*, *awake* (q v)] To be awake, to continue awake to watch, not to sleep, to be excited or roused from sleep, to awake or be awakened, to be alive or active, to become active, to rouse one's self, to be excited from an inactive state, to revel or carouse at night (*Shak*) — *v t* To rouse from sleep, to arouse, to excite, to put in motion or action, often used with *up*, to hold a wake for — *n* [A Sax *wacu* a watching] The feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night, a vigil, a merry making, a festive gathering (*Shak*) the watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased

**wake**, wā'k, *n* [Same as *D waken*, an opening uncovered with ice *Icel* *rol*, a channel for a vessel in ice] The track left by a ship in the water, hence, track in general, route behind a person or thing

**wakeful**, wā'k'fūl, *a* Keeping awake in bed indisposed to sleep, watchful, vigilant

**wakefully**, wā'k'fūl-ly, *adv* In a wakeful manner

**wakefulness**, wā'k'fūl-ness, *n* State of being wakeful, indisposition to sleep, want of sleep

**waken**, wā'k-n, *v t* pret. & pp *wakened*, wā'k'n'd, ppr *waking*, wā'k'ng [A Sax *wacian*, to become awake, fr *wacan*, to wake (q v)] To wake, to cease to sleep

**wake**, wā'k, *v t* To excite or rouse from sleep to excite to action or motion to excite to produce, to rouse into action

**wakener**, wā'k-er, *n* One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep

**waker**, wā'k-er, *n* One who wakes

**wale**, wā'le, *n* [From *Fr wale*, a wale, the common rum of Hindia

**Waldenses**, wā'l-dē'n-sēz, *n* [From Peter Waldo or Waldus the founder of the sect in the twelfth century] A sect of reforming Christians in Northern Italy, formerly much persecuted

**wale**, wā'le, *n* [A Sax *walu*, a wale, mar]

of a rod = *O Frs walu* *Icel wāl*, *Goth walu*, a rod, a staff Hence *vall* in *gun-trale* **WEAL**] A streak or stripe produced by a rod or whip on an animal's skin, a wale, a plank from one end of a ship to another a little above the water-line — *v t* pret. & pp *waled*, wā'ld, ppr *wailing*, wā'ld'ng To mark with stripes or wales

**walk**, wā'k, *v t* pret. & pp *walked*, wā'k't, ppr *walking*, wā'k'ng [A Sax *wacian*, to roll, to turn about, to rove (whence *scal-cere*, a fuller, origin of the name *Wall er*) = *Icel* *walla* *Dan walle*, *D walen*, *G wallen*, to full same root as *L valgas*, bandy, wry] To step along, to advance by alternate steps without running, to move, go, or travel on foot, to go about, to haunt or show itself in some place, as a spectre, to conduct one's self, to pursue a particular course of life, to behave — *v t* To pass over or through on foot, to cause to walk or step slowly, to lead about or escort, to take or conduct for a walk — To walk the hospitals, to attend them for instruction in medicine — *n* The act of one who walks, the pace of one who walks, a short excursion on foot, manner of walking, gait, a place in which people are accustomed to walk, an avenue, promenade, or the like, sphere of action, a department, as of art, science, or literature, way of living, a course of life, a tract or piece of ground in which animals graze, as sheep

**Walker**, wā'k-er, *n* One who walks, a pedestrian

**walking**, wā'k'ng, *n* The act or practice of moving on the feet with a slow pace, practice of taking walks, pedestrianism  
**walking-beam**, wā'k'ng-bēm, *n* Same as **WORKING-BEAM**

**walking-leaf**, wā'k'ng-lēf, *n* An insect having the general appearance of a leaf, a leaf-insect  
**walking-stick**, wā'k'ng-stik, *n* A staff stuck carried in the hand in walking, an insect having the appearance of a small twig

**wall**, wā'el, *n* [A Sax *wall*, a wall, a rampart = *O Sax* *O Frs* and *D wail* *Dan wail*, *Sw wail*, *G wail*, a rampart, fr *L vallum*, a fence of stakes, a rampart (seen also in *internal, circumvallation*), fr *vallus* a stake] A structure of stone, brick, or other materials inclosing a space, forming a division, supporting a weight, &c, the side of a building or of a room, a solid and permanent inclosing fence, a rampart, a fortified enclosure or barrier (in this sense often spoken of as plural), hence, means of security or protection, any partition or structure inclosing a space, in *mining* the rock inclosing a vein — To go to the wall, to get the worst of a contest, to be overpowered — *v t* pret. & pp *walled*, wā'ld, ppr *walling*, wā'ld'ng To inclose with a wall, to defend by walls, to fill up with a wall

**Wallaby**, wō'lā-bi, *n*, pl **wallabies**, wō'lā-biz, [Native Australian] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size

**waller**, wā'ler, *n* One who builds walls

**wallet**, wō'let, *n* [Probably a corruption of old *wat*, a bag **WATTLE**] A bag or sack for containing articles to be carried, a knapsack, a pack, bundle, or bag

**wall-eye**, wā'el-ē, *n* [Icel *wall-eygr*, wall-eyed, fr *wagl*, a beam or defect in the eye] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or bluish colour said commonly of horses

**wall-eyed**, wā'el-ēd, *a* Having wall eyes; glaring-eyed fierce-eyed

**wall-flower**, wā'el-flō-er, *n* A plant (*Chelidonium majus*) with fragrant flowers, so named because in its wild state it grows on old walls

**wall-fruit**, wā'el-frūt, *n* Fruit grown on trees trained against a wall

**walling**, wā'ld'ng, *n* Walls collectively; materials for walls

**Walloon**, wō'lōon, *n* [From a Teutonic verb meaning to fence seen also in *valer*, *Wald*] One of the descendants of the ancient Belgae who occupy part of Belgium











of metal to separate as gold from earth and glister mottled by the action of water.—v. To cleanse on a soil by water to perform the act of alluvion on. To pervade to clean clothes in water to stand the operations of washing without being injured, applied, or destroyed, to use to stand being used to the proof to stand the test (collog).—n. The act of washing of things in a sea mass of clothes the things were washed on one ocean in the w. sweep. A dash of water sound made by water washing or dashing a face for. A mass of water overflowed a hollow washed to. A mass in the bottom of a lake. A mass given by the wind on one ocean in the w. sweep. A mass extracted in a lake used for. A mass of water, such as a lake, washed a lake. A mass of water spread over surfaces a thin coat of metal.

Washable wash a-l. Capable of being washed.

Wash ball wash'bal. A ball of soap. Wash a board, wash'rd. A board with a ribbed surface for washing. Joins on a board to prevent the sea from beating over the wall of a house. A beam between the both of the walls of a room a skirt a board.

Washer washer. n. One who or that washes. A machine for washing clothes in the form of a basket used in a wash tub. A machine that washes clothes in a tub. A machine that washes clothes in a tub.

Washboard wash'board. n. A board with a ribbed surface for washing. Joins on a board to prevent the sea from beating over the wall of a house. A beam between the both of the walls of a room a skirt a board.

Washboard stand, wash'board stand, n. A washstand.

Wash house, washing house, wash'house, wash'ing house. n. A building or an apartment for washing linen, etc.

Washhouse, wash'house, n. The quality of being washy.

Washing machine, wash'ing machine. n. A machine for washing clothes, made in many different forms and is used for domestic use.

Wash leather, wash'leather. n. A kind of leather used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plates, polishing, etc.

Wash pit, wash'pit. n. A pit in which anything is washed. (O.T.)

Wash stand, wash'stand. n. A place of bedroom furniture support for a basin or basin for washing one's self.

Wash tub, wash'tub. n. A tub in which clothes are washed.

Wash with, wash'with. n. A place of bedroom furniture support for a basin or basin for washing one's self.

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Wash with, wash'with. n. A place of bedroom furniture support for a basin or basin for washing one's self.

Watch-dog, watch-dog. n. A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

Watch fire, watch fire. n. A fire kept up in the night to guard against fire.

Watchful, watch'ful. n. Keeping on the watch with being vigilant, beautiful, attentive, careful to observe, observant.

Watchfulness, watch'fulness. n. The quality of being watchful, vigilance, careful.

Watchman, watch'man. n. A man for or on guard to watch.

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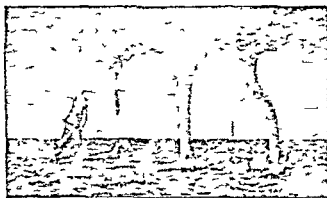
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**water-butt**, wā'ter-but, *n* A butt or cask used as a reservoir for rain-water.  
**water-carriage**, wā'ter-ka-rij, *n* Conveyance or transport by water.  
**water-cart**, wā'ter-kart, *n* A cart carrying water for sale, watering streets, &c.  
**water-cask**, wā'ter-kask, *n* A barrel for holding drinking water on board a ship.  
**water-closet**, wā'ter-kloz et, *n* A closet or privy in which the discharges are carried away by means of water.  
**water-colour**, wā'ter-kul-er, *n* A pigment ground up with water and insunglass or other mucilage instead of oil.  
**water-course**, wā'ter-kōrs, *n* A stream of water, a channel for water.  
**water-cress**, wā'ter-kres, *n* An aquatic plant much used as a salad (*Nasturtium officinale*). **NASTURTIIUM**  
**water-cure**, wā'ter-kūr, *n* Hydropathy.  
**water-dog**, wā'ter-dog, *n* A dog having remarkable swimming powers.  
**watered**, wā'terd, *p* Having a vary and shiny appearance on the surface.  
**waterfall**, wā'ter-fal, *n* A fall or steep descent in the course of a stream, a cascade, a cataract.  
**water-flea**, wā'ter-flē, *n* A minute animal belonging to the entomostraca.  
**water-fowl**, wā'ter-foul, *n* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea, an aquatic bird, such birds collectively.  
**water-frame**, wā'ter-frām, *n* Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton at first driven by water, a throstle.  
**water-gall**, wā'ter-gal, *n* [*Water* and *O E galle*, Icel. *galli*, *G galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.] An appearance in the sky known to presage rain, a rainbow-coloured spot.  
**water-gas**, wā'ter-gas, *n* An illumination gas obtained by decomposing water.  
**water-gauge**, **water-gage**, wā'ter-gā, *n* A gauge or instrument for ascertaining the height or depth of water, as in a boiler.  
**water-glass**, wā'ter-glas, *n* A kind of soluble glass used to give surfaces a glassy covering.  
**water-gruel**, wā'ter-grū-el, *n* A thin gruel made with water and meal or other farinaceous substance.  
**water-hen**, wā'ter-hen, *n* The gallinule or moor hen.  
**wateriness**, wā'ter-i-nes, *n* The state or character of being watery.  
**watering**, wā'ter-ing, *n* The act of one who waters, a surface ornamentation giving a wavy lustre and different plays of light.  
**watering-can**, **watering-pot**, wā'ter-ing kan, wā'ter-ing pot, *n* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants.  
**watering-place**, wā'ter-ing plās, *n* A place where water may be obtained for man or beast, a place to which people resort in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing &c., as at the sea-side.  
**watering-trough**, wā'ter-ing trof, *n* A trough containing water for cattle, horses, &c.  
**waterless**, wā'ter-less, *n* A destitute of water.  
**water-level**, wā'ter-le-vel, *n* The level or height of surface at which water stands, a levelling instrument in which water is employed.  
**water-lily**, wā'ter-li, *n* A name of several genera of aquatic plants with beautiful flowers and large floating leaves. See *LORUS*.  
**water-line**, wā'ter-lin, *n* The line formed by the surface of water, the line marked by the height of water on a ship's side.  
**water-logged**, wā'ter-logl, *n* Lying like a log on the water, floating but saturated with or full of water as a ship.  
**waterman**, wā'ter-man, *n* A boatman, a ferryman, one who piers for hire on water.  
**water-mark**, wā'ter-mark, *n* A mark indicating the rise and fall of water some mark or device made in the substance of paper during manufacture.  
**water-meadow**, wā'ter-me-dō, *n* A meadow that may be irrigated or overflowed with water at certain seasons.

**water-melon**, wā'ter-me-lon, *n* A melon abounding with a sweetish refreshing juice.  
**water-meter**, wā'ter-me-tēr, *n* An instrument that measures water as a gas-meter measures gas.  
**water-mill**, wā'ter-mil, *n* A mill whose machinery is driven by means of water.  
**water-mole**, wā'ter-mōl, *n* The duck-mole or *amphibolus*.  
**water-mouset**, wā'ter-mō-zel, *n* The dipper, a bird of the thrush family that can walk about under water.  
**water-parsnep**, wā'ter-pars-nep, *n* A Skirret.  
**water-parting**, wā'ter-pūt-ing, *n* A watershed.  
**water-pipe**, wā'ter-pīp, *n* A pipe for the conveyance of water.  
**water-plant**, wā'ter-plānt, *n* Any plant that lives in water.  
**water-pot**, wā'ter-pot, *n* A vessel for holding water, a watering pot.  
**water-power**, wā'ter-pou-er, *n* The power of water employed or capable of being employed to drive machinery.  
**water-pox**, wā'ter-poks, *n* A variety of chicken pox.  
**waterproof**, wā'ter-prof, *a* Impervious to water, so firm and compact as not to admit water. *n* Cloth rendered waterproof, a garment made of such cloth.  
**vt** To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.  
**water-rail**, wā'ter-rāl, *n* A bird, a species of rail.  
**water-ram**, wā'ter-ram, *n* A hydraulic ram.  
**water-rat**, wā'ter-rat, *n* A rat that lives about water, a water-vole.  
**water-rate**, wā'ter-rāt, *n* A rate or tax for the supply of water.  
**water-shed**, wā'ter-shed, *n* [Shed here has sense of parting.] The natural line of separation between adjacent seas, lakes or river-basins, representing a rise of land from which water naturally flows in opposite directions.  
**water-snake**, wā'ter-snāh, *n* A snake or serpent that lives in water, a sea snake.  
**water-spaniel**, wā'ter-span-yel, *n* The name of two varieties of the spaniel, excellent swimmers.  
**water-spout**, wā'ter-spout, *n* A violent whirlwind occurring over the sea or a lake,



Waterspout.

and having power to draw up with it a certain quantity of spray or water, giving the appearance of a solar pillar or column.  
**water-supply**, wā'ter-sup-pli, *n* The supply and distribution of water, or amount of water supplied to a community.  
**water-tight**, wā'ter-tīt, *a* So tight as to retain or not to admit water, staunch.  
**water-twist**, wā'ter-twist, *n* A kind of cotton twist, first made by the water frame.  
**water-vole**, wā'ter-vōl, *n* A vole that lives on the banks of rivers, lakes, &c.  
**water-way**, wā'ter-wā, *n* That part of a river arm of the sea &c., through which vessels enter or depart the fair-way.  
**water-wheel**, wā'ter-whēl, *n* A kind of wheel for raising water, as the Persian wheel, a wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. See *lit* **water-wheel**.  
**undershot**, **undershot**  
**water-works**, wā'ter-works, *n pl* The

aggregate of works and appliances for the collection, storage, and distribution of water for the use of communities, a set of ornamental jets or fountains.  
**water-worn**, wā'ter-wōrn, *a* Worn by the action of water, smoothed by the action of running water.  
**water**, wā'ter-, *a* Pertaining to or resembling water, thin or watery, as a liquid, consisting of, abounding in, or containing water wet, moist, tasteless, insipid, rapid.  
**wattle**, wōtl, *n* [A Sax *watol*, *vatul*, a wattle, a hurdle, &c., *walet* is believed to be from this; connections doubtful.] A hurdle of interlaced rods or wands, a name for various species of Australian acacia for the fleshy lobe hanging from the head of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind. — **vt** pret. & pp *scattered*, *scat'tled* ppr *scattering*, *scat'ting*. To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches), to plait, to form by plaiting twigs.  
**wattled**, wōtl'd, *p* Made by wattling, furnished with wattles as a cock or turkey.  
**wattle-turkey**, wōtl'ter-ki, *n* Same as *Brush-turkey*.  
**wattling**, wōt'ing, *n* A wattled structure.  
**waul**, wā, *vt* pret. & pp *wauled*, *wald*, ppr *wauling*, *wal'ing* [Formed fr the *wand*.] To cry as a cat.  
**wave**, wā, *vt* pret. & pp *waved*, *wā'd*, ppr *waving*, *wā'ing* [From A Sax *wafian*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment, comp Icel *veifa*, to waver, to vibrate, *O G waben*, to fluctuate. *Water*, *waft*, are derivative forms, *wabble*, *wobble*, are akin.] To sway or play loosely backwards and forwards, to float or flutter, to undulate, to be moved as a signal, to beckon — **vt** To move one way and the other to brandish, to signal to by waving the hand or the like, to beckon, to raise into undulations — *n* [Partly fr *O E wæve*, a wave of the sea, fr A Sax *wæg*, a wave (akin to *wag*), this being modified by the verb above.] A swell or ridge on the surface of heaving or moving water, a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water caused by the action of the wind, a billow, a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on, anything resembling a wave, an undulating inequality of surface, an undulation, a swelling outline, something that rises and falls, comes and goes, &c., like a wave, a rising or swelling of sentiment or feeling, a wavy line or streak of lustre on cloth, a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.  
**wave**, wā, *vt* pret. & pp *waved*.  
**waved**, wā'd, *p* Having an appearance of waves, undulating, wavy.  
**wave-length**, wā'w'length, *n* The distance between the crests of or hollows between two adjacent waves.  
**waveless**, wā'w'les, *a* Free from waves, undisturbed, unagitated.  
**wavetlet**, wā'w'let, *n* [*Wave* and *let*.] A small wave, a ripple on water.  
**wave-offering**, wā'w'of-er-ing, *n* In the Jewish ceremonial worship, an offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points.  
**waver**, wā'w'er, *vi* pret. & pp *wavered*, *wā'w'ered*, ppr *wavering*, *wā'w'ering*. [*A* free, corresponding to the verb to waver, to fluctuate—Icel *væfa* to hover, *G wabern*, to waver, akin *wabble*, *wobble*.] To waver, to fluctuate, to be undecided in opinion, to vacillate, to be undetermined, to totter, to reel.  
**waverer**, wā'w'er-er, *n* One who wavers.  
**waveringly**, wā'w'er-ing-li, *adv* In a doubtful, fluctuating manner.  
**wave-worn**, wā'w'wōrn, *a* Worn by the waves.  
**wavy**, wā'w'i, *a* [*Wave* and *y*.] Rising or swelling in waves, full of waves, having wavy like movements, having undulations undulating, wavy.  
**wax**, wāks, *n* [A Sax *was* *wax*=*O* *Ind. was*, *O* Sax *was*, *G wasch*, Icel







walking on wet ground.] Having the strength exhausted by labour or exertion, tired, fatigued, having the patience exhausted, impatient of something troublesome, irksome, or too long continued, sick, disgusted, tiresome irksome — *v* t pret & pp *wearied*, *wē'nd*, ppr *weari'ng*, *wē'ring*. To make weary; to tire, to fatigue to reduce in physical strength, to exhaust the endurance or patience of to harass by any thing irksome — *v* t. To become weary, to tire

**weasand, weazand, wē'zand, n** [A Sax. *wasend*, *wasend* the windpipe = O Fris *wasende*, O H G *wasent*, origin doubtful.] The weasel. [Colloq.]  
**weasel, wē'z, n** [A Sax. *wasel* = D *wezel*, Dan *vesel*, Sw *vesla*, G *weasel*, weasel, perhaps akin to G *wiese*, a meadow.] A



Common Weasel (*Mustela putorius*)

small carnivorous animal akin to the polecat, ferret, &c., with an elongated, slender body, feeding on mice, rats, moles, small birds, &c. a lean, mean, sneaking fellow  
**weather, wē'th'er, n** [A Sax. *wether*, weather = O Sax. and O Fris D and L G *wether*, Icel *vettr*, Sw *rader*, G *wetter*, possibly fr same root as *wind*. *Wether* is a derivative.] The general atmospheric conditions at any particular time, the state of the atmosphere with respect to calm or storm, heat or cold, wetness or dryness, clearness or cloudiness or any other meteorological phenomena — *a* Turned towards the wind windward opposite of lee, turned to the sky to forecast the weather — *v* t pret & pp *weathered*, *wē'th'er'd* ppr *weathering*, *wē'th'er'ing*. To expose to the air, to affect by the weather to wear down or disintegrate by atmospheric influences, to sail to the windward of, to endure without harm, as a tempest, through nautical skill or good fortune, hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty — *v* t. To suffer change, disintegration, or waste, by exposure to the weather

**weather-beaten, wē'th'er-bē't-n, n** A Beaten or harassed by the weather, injured or hardened by exposure  
**weather-boarding, wē'th'er-bōrd'ing, n** Overlapping boards nailed on wooden walls, roofs &c.  
**weather-cock, wē'th'er-lōk, n** Something in the shape of a cock placed on the top of a spire or other high object, which turns with the wind and shows its direction, a vane, a fickle, inconstant person  
**weathered, wē'th'er'd, p, a** Wasted, worn, or discoloured by exposure to atmospheric influences said of stones or rock surfaces

**weather-gage, wē'th'er-gā, n** Advantage of the wind obtained by a ship in manoeuvring, the situation of one ship to the windward of another, hence, advantage of position superiority  
**weather-glass, wē'th'er-glās, n** An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere — *a* term popularly applied to the barometer  
**weathering, wē'th'er'ing, n** In geol the action of the elements in altering rocks  
**weatherly, wē'th'er'ly, a** Applied to a ship that makes very little leeway  
**weather-moat, wē'th'er-mōst, a** [W *wa* ther and *moat*] Being furthest to the wind ward

**weather-proof, wē'th'er-prōf, a** Proof against rough weather

**weather-prophet, wē'th'er-prō-fet, n** One skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather

**weather-wise, wē'th'er-wīz, a** Wise or skilful in forecasting the weather

**weather-worn, wē'th'er-wōrn, a** Worn by the action of the weather, weathered  
**Weave, wēv, v, t** pret *wove*, *wōv*, pp *woven*, *wō'v'n*, ppr *weaving*, *wē'v'ing* [A Sax *wasan*, to weave = D *weven*, Icel *vefa*, Dan *veft*, Sw *vefja*, G *weben*, to weave, cog Gr *huphalan*, I weave, Skr root *rabh*, to weave. Akn *web*, *weft*, *woof*, *abb*] To inter-lace as to form a tissue or fabric to make, form, or fabricate by the interlacement of flexible materials, to form by inter-lacing thread, yarn, &c., to form by a loom, to form a tissue with, to unite by intermixture or close connection, to work up into a connected whole, to contrive or construct with design (to weave a plot) — *v* t. To practise weaving, to work with a loom, to be woven

**weaver, wē'v'er, n** One who weaves, one whose occupation is to weave

**weaver-bird, wē'v'er-bērd, n** A name of various insectivorous birds that produce a nest woven of various vegetable substances

**weaving, wē'v'ing, n** The act of one who weaves, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics, usually from thread or yarn by means of a loom

**weazen, wē'z'n, n** [See WIZEN] Thin, lean, wizened

**web, web, n** [A Sax *web*, a web, fr *wasan*, to weave = O Fris D and L G *web*, a web. *WEAVE*] The whole piece of cloth woven by itself in a loom, something resembling a web, a large roll of paper such as newspapers are printed from, the blade of a saw, a flat portion of various things, the vane of a feather, the membrane which unites the toes of many water fowl, the threads or filaments which a spider spins a cobweb, *fig* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme

**webbed, web'd, a** Having the toes united by a membrane or web

**webbing, wēb'ing, n** A strong fabric of hemp, tow or three inches wide, used for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, &c.  
**webby, web'y, a** Relating to a web, resembling a web

**web-eye, web'y, n** A disease of the eye produced by a film

**web-fingered, wēb'f'ing-ger'd, a** Having the fingers united by web or folds of skin

**web-foot, web'f'ot, n** A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane

**web-footed, web'f'ot-ēd, a** Having the toes united by a membrane, as a goose or duck, palmate, palmpied

**wed, wed, v, t** pret & pp *wedded*, *wēd'ed*, also *red*, ppr *wedding*, *wēd'ing* [A Sax *weddian*, to engage, to pledge = O Sax *widdian*, D *weddēn*, G *wedten*, to wager, Goth *ga-wadjan*, to pledge to betroth, fr corresponding nouns A. Sax. *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge, O Fris *wed* G *wette*, Icel *vettr*, Goth *tradi*, a pledge, akin *vage*, *vager*, *oage*, *engage*] To marry to take for husband, to marry to expose, to join in marriage, to unite closely by passion, to induce, or other powerful feeling, to attach firmly, to unite for ever or inseparably — *v* t. To marry to contract matrimony

**wedded, wēd'ed, p, a** Pertaining to matrimony intimately united or joined together  
**wedding, wēd'ing, n** A marriage, nuptials, nuptial ceremony, nuptial festivities — Ever wedding golden wedding diamond wedding the twenty fifth the fiftieth and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding

**wedding-cake, wēd'ing-kāk, n** A richly-decorated cake to grace a wedding

**wedding-card, wēd'ing-kārd, n** One of nuptial cards sent by a newly-married couple to friends to announce the event

**wedding-favour, wēd'ing-fā-ver, n** A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by males attending a wedding

**wedding-ring, wēd'ing-rīng, n** A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony

**wedge, wēj, n** [A Sax. *wecg*, a wedge = D *vege*, *wegge*, Icel *veggja*, Dan *veggja*, Sw *vegg*, G *wedge*, perhaps akin to *weg* *vay*, *veach* and signifying lit the mover] A body thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. one of the mechanical powers, anything in the form of a wedge, as a mass of metal — *v* t pret & pp *wedged*, *wēj'd*, ppr *wedging*, *wēj'ing*. To drive as a wedge is driven to crowd or compress closely, to force, as a wedge forces its way, to fasten with a wedge or with wedges, to fix in the manner of a wedge, to split with a wedge

**wedlock, wēd'lōk, n** [A Sax. *wedlar*, a pledge or pledging fr *wed*, a pledge, and *lac*, a gift, sport, latterly used as a mere termination of abstract nouns (as in *knowledge*)] The wedded or married state, marriage, matrimony

**Wednesday, wēnz'dā, n** [A Sax *Wōdnesdag* = *dag*, the day, *Wōdnes*, of Woden, the Odinn of the Scandinavians, and god of war among the Goths, Germans and Anglo-Saxons.] The day consecrated to Woden, the fourth day of the week

**wee, wē, a, n** *a, y*, its present meaning being due to its frequent usage in the phrase 'a little we' (for *wea*) = a little *vay*, a little bit.] Small little [Colloq.]

**weed, wēd, n** [A Sax. *wæd*, a weed, whence *wēdian*, to weed, so D *wede* a weed, *wēden*, to weed connections doubtful.] The general name of any plant that is regarded as useless or positively troublesome, a plant that grows where it is not wanted, a sorry, worthless animal, as a horse [colloq.], a cigar [colloq.] — *v* t pret & pp *weeded*, *wēd'ed*, ppr *weeding*, *wēd'ing*. To free from weeds or noxious plants, to free from anything hurtful or offensive, to pick out what is superfluous, troublesome, or injurious

**weed, wēd, n** [A Sax. *wæd*, *wæde* a garment = O Sax *wædi*, O Fris *wede* D *wehrad*, Icel *vef*, fr same root as Goth *ga-wadan*, to bind, and as E *worthy*] A garment now only in the mourning apparel of a female, especially a widow

**weeder, wēd'er, n** One that weeds, a tool for weeding

**weedy, wēd'y, a** Consisting of weeds, abounding with weeds, worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a *weedy* horse)

**week, wēk, n** [A Sax. *weco*, *wecan* = *wece* a week = O Sax *wika*, O Fris *wike*, D *wiel*, G *wöche* Dan *uge*, Icel *vik*, Sw *weda* Goth *wilo*, a week, root doubtful.] A cycle of time consisting of seven days, the space of seven days, the space from one Sunday to another the six working days — This (that) day week, the same day a week afterwards, the corresponding day in the succeeding week

**week-day, wēk'dā, n** Any day of the week except Sunday

**weekly, wēk'ly, a** Coming happening or done once a week, lasting for a week — *n*, pl *weeklies* *wēk'lyz*, A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week — *adv* Once a week, by periods of seven days

**ween, wēn, v, t** pret & pp *weened*, *wēn'd* ppr *weening*, *wēn'ing* [A Sax *wecnan* to wean, fr *wec* expectation hope = O Sax *wecnan*, D & L G *wecan* G *wachsen* Icel *wéna*, Goth *wecpan* fr corresponding nouns same root as *win*, to be of opinion to think to imagine, to suppose or fancy

**weep, wēp, v, t** pret & pp *wept*, *wēp't*, ppr *weeping*, *wēp'ing* [A Sax *wēpan* to weep fr *wēp* lamentation O Fris *wēpan*, to weep or cry, Goth *wēpan* to cry, *erg* *Ita* *erip*, *Lith* *eripui*, to weep.] To manifest grief or other strong feeling by shedding tears with or without the utterance of sound, to shed or drop tears from sorrow or joy, to drop or flow like tears to let fall drops, to drip, to give out moisture to have the

e, French *eu*, ch, chain, cē, Se *lo't*, s, go, i, job, u, French *ton*, ng, sing; TH, then

th, th'n, w, w'g, wh, wh'g, zh, azure.







**well-worn**, wel'worn, *a* Much worn or used.

**Welsh**, welsh, *a* [A. Sax. *welsh*, *welisc*, Icel. foreign, *fr. welsh*, a foreigner, whence also *Wales* = A. Sax. *Wallas*, fort gates. Similarly G. *welsh*, *welsh* is foreign, especially French or Italian, and *Walesland* is Italy. So *Welsh* is the Welsh or foreign. Pertaining to Wales or to its people, Cymric. — **Welsh rabbit**. See **RABBIT**. — **n**. The language of Wales, a member of the Celtic family, as a collective pl., the inhabitants of Wales.

**welt**, welt, *n* [Origin doubtful perhaps fr. *Welt*, a hem, a welt.] A kind of border or edging attached to something, a guard, a strengthening piece, a kind of hem or edging, a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and to which the outer sole is fastened. *v* *t* pret & pp *welted*, *welted* ppr *weltning* *weltning* To furnish with a welt, to beat severely (colloq.)

**welter**, welter *v* *t* pret & pp *welted*, *welted* ppr *welting*, *welting* [Formerly *walter*, a freq. of obsol. *walt* fr. A. Sax. *waltian*, to roll = L.G. *weltum*, Sw. *rolta* G. *wälzen*, to roll, to wallow, to walter, same root as *roll*, *wallow* Akim *walt* } To roll, to toss or tumble about, to roll or wallow, as in some soft substance, to rise and fall, as waves. — *n*. A scene or state of rolling and tossing, a tumol. *v* *t* pret & pp *welted*, *welted* ppr *weltning* *weltning* Said of a horse race in which extra heavy weights are laid on some horses

**wen**, wen, *n* [A. Sax. *wen*, *wenn* = O Frs. and D. *wen*, L.G. *wien*, a wart, root unknown.] A harmless tumour, usually on the head, containing fatty matter

**wench**, wench, *n* [O E. *wenche*, fr. *wen*, *ch*, a child, fr. A. Sax. *wenche*, weak allied to G. *wenken* to totter **WINK**] A familiar term for a girl or young woman, a maid, in a bad sense, a woman of loose character. — *v* *t* To frequent the company of women of ill fame

**wencher**, wensch'er, *n* One who wenches, a lewd man

**wend**, wend, *v* *t* pret & pp *wended* *wended* [formerly *went* — whence see, *pp* *wending* *wending* [A. Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go = Icel. *wenda*, Dan. *wende*, D. and G. *wenden*, to change, to turn a cause of the verb to send, to turn, to send *WIND*] To go, to careen, in the phrase *to wend one's way*. — *v* *t* To go to pass to or from a place, to travel.

**went**, went, old pret & pp of *wend* now used as the pret. of *go* or vulgarly as its *pp*

**wer**, wer *v* *t* [See **WAS**] The past tense plural indicative of the verb *to be* and the past or imperfect subjunctive — *wer* being used as second person singular

**werewolf**, wer'wolf, *n* A werwolf

**werzild**, werzild, *n* [A. Sax. *werzild* — *wer*, man and *gild*, a payment (akin to *wild*) **WERWOLF**] Formerly a fable of varying amount for man slaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender was free from further obligation or punishment

**wert**, wert, *v* *t* See **WERT**

**werwolf**, wer'wolf, *n* pl **werwolves** *wer'wolves* [A. Sax. *werwulf* *werwulf* lit man wolf, fr. *wer* (Icel. *wer*, Goth. *war*) a man, and *wulf* a wolf *wer* is cognate with L. *vir*, a man (whence *virile*) **WERZILD**] A man transformed into a wolf, a man by day and a wolf by night, a lycanthrope

**Wesleyan**, wes'li-an, *a* Pertaining to John Wesley or the religious body (the Methodists) established by him about 1739 — *n*. An adherent of Wesleyanism

**Wesleyan**, wes'li-an, *n* A Wesleyan Methodist

**west**, west, *n* [A. Sax. *west* = O Frs. *west*, L.G. and D. *west* Icel. *vest*, Dan. & Sw. *vest*, G. *west* (since 1700) *west*, probably fr. a root *est* to dwell, as the home of the sun, or place to which he returns at night **WAS**] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the

equinoxes, opposite the east, and midway between the north and south points, direction towards this point, or region in this direction, region or tract opposite the east, western side or portion of a country — *a* Being in the west or lying towards the west, western, coming or moving from the west or western region. — *adv* To the western region, towards the westward.

**westering**, west'ring, *p* *a* Passing to the west. [Poet.]

**westerly**, west'ly, *a* Tending or being towards the west, situated in the western region, coming from the westward. — *adv* Tending, going or moving towards the west

**western**, west'ern, *a* [West and -ern, as in northern, southern, eastern] Being in the west, or in the direction of the west, moving towards or coming from the west

**westernmost**, west'ern most, *a* Farthest to the west.

**westing**, west'ing, *n* Space or distance westward, space reckoned from one point to another westward from it

**westmost**, west'most, *a* [West and -most.] Farthest to the west.

**westward**, west'ward, *adv* [West and -ward = A. Sax. *westward* — *ward* denoting direction] Toward the west

**westwardly**, west'wardly, *adv* In a direction toward the west

**westwards**, west'wards, *adv* [An adverbial genitive] Same as *Westward*

**wet**, wet, *a* [A. Sax. *wet*, wet or moist *wet*, *wet*, *wetness* or moisture = O Frs. *vet*, Icel. *vetr*, Dan. *raad*, vel. Icel. *veti*, Dan. *raad*, *wetness*, akin to *water*] Covered, drenched, or soaked with water, not dry, moist, having water or other liquid upon the surface, containing water, rainy, drizzly — *n*. Water or wetness moisture or humidity in considerable degree, rainy weather *ram* — *v* *t* pret & pp *wet* or *wetted*, *wet*, *wetted* ppr *wetting*, *wetting* To make wet, to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid to dip or soak in liquid

**wet-dock**, See **DOCK**

**wether**, weth'er, *n* [A. Sax. *wether*, a ram = O Sax. *withar*, D. *trieder*, G. *rüdler*, Icel. *vetir*, Dan. *vetir* a ram Goth. *withrus* a lamb allied to L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a yearling **WEAL**] A ram castrated

**wetness**, wet'ness, *n* The state of being wet, humidity, a watery or moist state of the atmosphere

**wet-nurse**, wet'ners, *n* A nurse engaged to suckle an infant.

**wetfish**, wet'fish, *a* Somewhat wet

**wet**, wē, *n* [A. Sax. *wet*, a weight **WEIGHT**] A certain weight or measure of weight, 12 lbs. of wheat, 5 quarters of cheese, 24 lbs. &c.

**whack**, whack, *v* *t* pret & pp *whacked*, *whacked* ppr *whacking*, *whacking* [A form of *thwack* (q.v.)] To thwack to give a heavy or resounding blow to — *v* *t* To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows — *n*. A resounding blow, a thwack

**whale**, whāl, *n* [A. Sax. *hwāl*, a whale = Icel. *hvalr* Sw. and Dan. *hval* *hvalfish*, (whalefish), D. *walvisch* G. *walfisch* perhaps connected with A. Sax. *hwelan* to roar to bellow, fr. the noise they make in blowing] The name of the larger mammals of the order Cetacea, being warm-blooded animals somewhat fish like in shape, and having no hinder limbs, the common or Greenland whale being valuable for train-oil and whalebone

**whale-bone**, whāl'bone, *n* A strong bony sharp at both ends, used in hunting whales

**whalefish**, whāl'fish, *n* A well known aquatic bony substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales *balcen*

**whale-fishery**, whāl'fish-ery, *n* The fishery or occupation of taking whales

**whale-fishing**, whāl'fish-ing, *n* The employment of catching whales

**whaler**, whāl'er, *n* A person or ship employed in the whale-fishery

**whaling**, whāl'ing, *a* Pertaining to the business of taking whales

**wharf**, wharf, *n*, pl. **wharfs** or **wharves**, wharf's, wharv's [A. Sax. *hwarf*, *hwarf*, a turning, a bank, a wharf = O Sw. *hwarf*, a turning a wharf, Icel. *hwarf*, a turning, a shelter; D. *werf*, a wharf, a yard, a turn, originally no doubt an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream, fr. A. Sax. *hwercan*, Icel. *hwercan*, to turn] A quay of wood or stone, along side of which ships are brought to load or unload.

**wharfage**, wharf'aj, *n* [Wharf and -age] The fee or charge paid for the privilege of using a wharf, accommodation at a wharf, wharfs collectively

**wharfinger**, wharf'in-ger, *n* [For *wharf-inger*, the *n* being inserted as in messenger, passing *n*, &c.] A person who owns or has the charge of a wharf

**what**, whot, pron [A. Sax. *hwat*, what, as a why, lo, &c., neut. of *hwā*, who *WHO*] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things and sometimes persons, or as to their nature or character, corresponding in many respects to *who*, but used adjectively as well as substantively. Many of its usages are in elliptical expressions. When employed adjectively it is often equivalent to how great, how remarkable, how extraordinary. It often has the force of a compound relative pronoun when used substantively—the thing (or things) which, that which (I know what you mean), when used adjectively—the which, the sort or kind of which, such as (what money I have in my own) It also stands for whatever or whoever, whatsoever or whosoever, or for something, indefinitely

**whate'er**, whot'er, pron Used as substantive, anything soever that, be it what it may that, all that used as an adj., of any kind soever, be what may the

**what-not**, whot'not, *n* A stand or piece of household furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c.

**what-so-ever**, what-so'er, whot-so'er, whot-so-ar, pron No matter what thing or things—more emphatic than *whate'er*

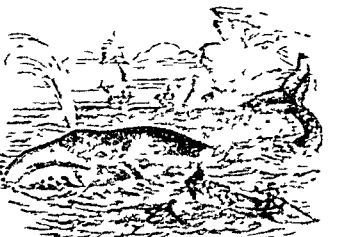
**whcal**, whāl, *n* [Corn. *hwel*, a mine] A mine particularly a tin mine

**whcal**, whāl, *n* [In first meaning fr. A. Sax. *hwel* (q.v.) putrefaction] A purple or pustule, a wale or wul

**whcal**, whāl, *n* [A. Sax. *hwate* = Sc. *white*, O. Sax. *hwit*, Icel. *hvít*, Sw. *hvít*, Dan. *hvít*, Goth. *hwite* = G. *weizen* Lat. *white* grain. **WHITE**] A cereal plant of several varieties, perhaps the most valuable grain that is cultivated, the seeds of the plant, which yield a fine white nutritious flour

**whcal**, whāl'er, *n* [A. Sax. *hwit* white, *ors*, posterior, being named from its conspicuous white rump] A bird akin to the stone-chat, a common summer visitor to Britain

**whcal**, whāl'er, *n* An ear of wheat



Greenland Whale (*Falsus mysticetus*)

**whcal**, whāl'er, *n* A disease in wheat, called also *Ear-rot*







substantively, a relative pronoun serving as the neuter of *who*, and often used adjectively, also used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which

**whichever, whichever**, *which-er'er*, *which-so-er'er*, *pron* [*Which, so, etc.*] No matter which, anyone used both as an adjective and as a noun

**whiff**, *whif*, *n* [Imitative of the sound of blowing, comp *puff*, *Whiff*, a whiff, a puff, *chvaf*, a quick gust.] A sudden exhalation of air or smoke from the mouth, a puff, a puff of wind conveying a smell — *v* *pret* & *pp whiffed*, *whif*, *pp whiffing*, *whif* To puff, to throw out in whiffs, to consume in whiffs, to smoke, to drive or carry with a puff — *v* *i* To emit puffs, as of smoke, to puff, to smoke

**whiffle**, *whifl*, *i* *pret* & *pp whiffled*, *whifled* *pp whiffing*, *whifling* [Probably a freq *r* *whiffl*, but comp, *D wesselen*, to waver, *Icel whifla*, to shake often.] To reer about, to be fickle and unsteady, to use evasions, to prevaricate

**whiffer**, *whiffr*, *n* One who whiffles, a piper or fife, hence, a harbinger [*Shak.*]

**Whig, whig**, *n* [Shortened from the name *Whiggamores* applied to a body of Covenanters who marched from the south west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1648, the name being given, it is said, from *whigga*, a word used in South-western Scotland in driving horses, apparently akin to *Sc whig*, to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful.] A member of the political party in Britain opposed to the *Tories*, and claiming to be the more liberal or progressive, now applied to the more conservative section of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical* — *a* Belonging to or composed of Whigs, *whiggish*

**whiggery, whiggism**, *whig'er*, *whig-ism*, *n* The principles of the Whigs

**whiggish**, *whig'ish*, *a* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles

**while**, *whil*, *n* [*A Sax hwi-la*, a time, space of time—*O Sax hwi-la*, *O Frs hwi-le*, *D wyl*, *wyle*, *Goth hwi-la*, *G wile*, a time, *Icel hwi-la*, a place of rest, *Dan hwi-le* rest, probably cogn with *L quiet*, rest (whence *quiet*, *quite*) *QUER*] A time, a space of time, especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done — *Worth while*, worth the time which it requires, worth the time and pains, or the trouble and expense — *cony* [From the old phrase "the while that"—during the time that.] During the time that as long as, at the same time that though — *v* *pret* & *pp whiled*, *whild*, *pp whiling*, *whilling* To cause to pass pleasantly and without weariness usually with *away*

**whilom**, *whil'om* *adv* or *adj* [*A Sax hwi-lum*, at times, dat. pl of *hwi-l*, a time *WHILE*] Formerly, once, quondam nearly obsolete except as an *adv*

**whilst**, *whilst*, *adv* [From *whiles* an old adverbial genitive with *l* added as in *amongst*, *amidst*, *between*] The same as *while*

**whim**, *whim*, *n* [Probably akin to *Icel hwi-ma*, to wander with the eyes, *Sw hwi-ma* to be unsteady, *Dan wime* to skip about.] A sudden turn of fancy of the mind a maggot, a fancy, a caprice or capricious notion a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine

**whimbrel**, *whim'brel*, *n* [Perhaps from its cry, resembling a *whimpering*] A British bird closely allied to the curlew

**whimper**, *whim'per*, *v* *pret* & *pp whimpered*, *whim'per* *pp whimpering*, *whim'per* [Akin to *G wimmern*, *L G wimmern*, to whimper, and to *whine*, both being imitative words.] To express grief with a low, whining, broken voice — *v* *t* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone — *n* A low, peevish broken cry

**whimperer**, *whim'per-er*, *n* One who whimpers

**whimpering**, *whim'per-ing* *n* A low cry of sorrow, a whimper

**whimsical**, *whim'zick al*, *a* [From *whimsy*] Full of whims or whimsies, having odd fancies, capricious, odd, fantastic

**whimsicality**, *whim'zick al'ti*, *n* The state or quality of being whimsical, an oddity, a whim

**whimsically**, *whim'zick al-h*, *adv* In a whimsical manner, capriciously

**whimsy**, *whimsey*, *whim'zi*, *n*, *pl* *whimsies*, *whimsies*, *whim'ziz* [Closely connected with *whim*—which see.] A whim, a caprice, a capricious notion

**whin**, *whin*, *n* [Probably fr *Whyrn*, weeds.] Gorse, furze

**whin-chat**, *whin'chat*, *n* A British chat commonly found among broom and furze

**whin-cher**, *whin'cher*, *v* *pret* & *pp whined*, *whind*, *pp whining*, *whin'ing* [*A Sax hwi-cian*, to whine, to whiz=Icel *hwi-na*, *Dan hwi-ne*, to whiz, probably imitative words like *hwi-nu*, *whiz*, *whir*, &c.] To express distress whether real or affected by a plaintive drawing cry, to complain in a mean unmanly way, to make a plaintive noise, as dogs — *n* A drawing plaintive tone the tone of mean complaint, mean or affected complaint

**whiner**, *whin'er*, *n* One who whines

**whiningly**, *whin'ing l*, *adv* In a whining manner

**whinny**, *whin'i*, *a* [*Whin* and *-y*] Abounding in whins or whin bushes

**whinny**, *whin'i*, *v* *pret* & *pp whinnied*, *whin'id*, *pp whinnying*, *whin'ing* [Imitative and akin to *whine*, comp *L hwinno*] To neigh, especially in a low tone — *n* The neigh of a horse, a low neigh

**whinstone**, *whin'ston*, *n* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in *whinny* places.] A name generally given to any kind of hard or tough unstratified rock

**whip**, *whip*, *v* *pret* & *pp whipped*, *whipt* *pp whipping*, *whip'ing* [Allied to *D wippen*, to skip, to toss *vip*, a swing, a swipe, *O D wippe*, a whip, *L G wippen*, *Dan wippe*, to see-saw *G wippen*, to rock, to see-saw, a quick turn to swing, comp also *W chop*, a quick turn, *chreppan* to move briskly.] To put, take, or snatch with a sudden motion, to move or convey suddenly and rapidly with *away*, *out*, *up*, &c., to sew slightly, to form into gathers to overlay something with a cord, twine or thread going round and round, to stake with a whip or something tough and flexible, to lash, to flog, to drive with lashes, to make to spin round with lashes, to lash figuratively to treat with cutting severity, to fish in with rod and line, to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c. — *v* *i* To start suddenly and run, to turn and run with *away*, *round*, &c. — *n* An instrument with a lash for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction a lash, a scourge, the driver of a carriage considered as handling a whip a member of parliament who secures the attendance of as many members of his party as possible to vote at important divisions a call made upon members of parliament to be in their places at a certain time

**whip-cord**, *whip'cord*, *n* A hard thin cord of which the ends of lashes for whips are made

**whip-hand**, *whip'hand*, *n* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving, a complete control of one person or another

**whip-lash**, *whip'lash*, *n* The lash or striking part of a whip

**whipler**, *whip'er*, *n* One who whips

**whipler-in**, *whip'er-in*, *n* Among hunters one who keeps the hounds from wandering and whips them in, if necessary

**whipper-snapper**, *whip'er-snaper*, *n* [Origin doubtful] A diminutive, insignificant person, a whipter

**whipping**, *whip'ing*, *n* The act of striking with a whip flagellation

**whipping-post**, *whip'ing post*, *n* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped

**whipping-top**, *whip'ing top*, *n* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping

**whip-poor-will**, *whip'por wil*, *n* The popular name of an American bird, a kind of goat-sucker so called from its cry

**whip-saw**, *whip'saw*, *n* A thin, narrow saw set in a frame

**whipster**, *whip'ster*, *n* [*Whip* and *-ster*, comp *whipper snapper*] A nimble little fellow, a sharp shallow fellow used with some degree of contempt

**whirl**, *wher*, *v* *pret* & *pp whirled*, *wherd*, *pp whirling*, *wher'ing* [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whirl*, comp *whiz*, also *Dan hwi-re*, to wheel.] To fly, dart, revolve, &c., with a whizzing or buzzard sound, to whiz — *n* The buzzing sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like

**whirl**, *wherl*, *v* *pret* & *pp whirled*, *wherld*, *pp whirling*, *wher'ling* [A freq corresponding to *A Sax hwi-crofan*, to turn (whence *charf*), equivalent to *Icel* and *Sw hwi-rfa*, *Dan hwi-rle*, *O D wercelen*, *G wircelen*, similar frequentatives, the noun is represented by *G wircel*, a whirl.] To turn or cause to turn round and round rapidly, to turn with velocity, to carry away by means of something that turns round — *v* *i* To move round with velocity, to move or rotate swiftly, to revolve rapidly

**whirl**, *wherl*, *n* A turning with velocity, rapid rotation, something that whirls, a book used in twisting, a whirl

**whirl-about**, *wherl'a-bout*, *n* Something that whirls with velocity, a whirling

**whirl-blast**, *wherl'blast*, *n* A whirling wind

**whirl-bone**, *wherl'bön*, *n* The round cap of the knee, the knee-pan

**whirler**, *wher'ler*, *n* One who or that which whirls

**whirligig**, *wherl'ig-g*, *n* [*Whirl* and *gig*] A toy which children spin or whirl round

**whirlpool**, *wherl'pol*, *n* [*Whirl* and *pool*] An eddy, vortex, or gulf where the water moves round in a circle, in consequence of obstructions from banks, opposition of winds and currents, &c.

**whirlwig**, *wherl'wig*, *n* [*Whirl*, and *A Sax wicga*, *wicga*, a beetle or similar insect, comp *whir*, a whirl] A beetle which may be seen crawling round on the surface of ponds, &c., with great rapidity

**whirlwind**, *wherl'wind*, *n* A whirling wind, a violent wind moving as if round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion

**whirling**, *wher'ing*, *n* The sound of something which whirrs, as partridges' or pheasants' wings

**whisk**, *whisk*, *v* *pret* & *pp whisked*, *whisk't*, *pp whisking*, *whisk'ing* [Same as *Dan wisk*, to wipe, fr *wisk*, a wipe, a bunch, *Icel wisk*, a wipe; *Sw wiska* to wipe, *G wischen* to wipe, *wisch*, a whisk, *O H G wiskin*, *ruce*, perhaps cogn with *L virga* (for *virga*), a rod or akin to *wash*.] To sweep or brush smartly to agitate with a light rapid motion to move or carry with a quick, sweeping motion, to snatch — *v* *i* To move nimbly and with velocity — *n* Act of one that whisks, a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light a sudden puff or gale, a whisk or small bunch a brush or small besom, an instrument for rapidly agitating cream, eggs &c.

**whisker**, *whisk'er*, *n* One who or that which whisks, long hair growing on the human cheek formerly, also, the moustache the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

**whiskered**, *whisk'er'd*, *a* Furnished with whiskers, wearing whiskers

**whiskeyed**, *whisk'ed*, *a* Affected, intoxicated

**whiskey**, *whisk'y*, *n* [*From Ir and Gael uisge-batha*, *whisky*, lit. water of life=uisge, water, *batha*, life. The latter part of the word is lost, so that *whisky* means simply water.] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c. the best quality being from malted barley

**whiskey**, *whisk'y*, *n* [Probably







by wholesale, in great quantities, extensive and indiscriminate

**wholesome**, hól'sum, *a* [If whole and -some] tending to promote health, favouring health, good for the body, nourishing, salubrious, contributing to the health of the mind, favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity, useful, salutary

**wholesomely**, hól'sumly, *adv* In a wholesome or salutary manner

**wholesomeness**, hól'sum nes, *n* The quality of being wholesome, salubrity, salutariness

**wholly**, hól'ly, *adv* [For whole-ly] As a whole, entirely, completely, perfectly, totally

**whoop**, whóp, or hóp, *v t* pret & pp whooped whoopt or hopt *ppr whooping, whooping or hóp'ing* [Perhaps fr Fr *houper*, to whoop, an imitative word, comp *toot*. Hence *hooping- or whooping-cough*]

To shout with a loud voice, to halloo, to hoot as an owl — *v t* To shout at, to hoot, to insult with shouts — *n* A shout, a loud clear call

**whooping-cough**, *n* HOOPING-COUGH

**whop**, whóp, *v t* pret & pp whooped, whoopt, *ppr whooping, whooping* [Also *whap*, origin doubtful, comp W *chwapic*, to strike, fr *chwap*, a stroke] To strike, to beat [Colloq]

**whopper**, whóp'er, *n* [From *whop*, the idea of greatness or bulk being often associated with that of a blow, thus a striking likeness is an impressive likeness] Anything uncommonly large, a manifest lie [Colloq]

**whore**, hór, *n* [A.Sax *hóre*, a whore = Icel *hóra*, Dan *hore*, D *hoer*, G *hure*, a whore, akin A.Sax *hór*, adultery, Goth *hór*, adulterer, same root as L *carus*, dear, Skr *árma*, love. The *to* has intruded as in *whole*] A lewd woman, a strumpet, a prostitute, a harlot — *v t* pret & pp whored, hór'd, *ppr whoring, hór'ing*

To have to do with prostitutes — *v t* To corrupt by lewd intercourse

**whoredom**, hór'd'm, *n* Lewdness, fornication, prostitution, idolatry (OT)

**whoremonger**, hór'mung-er, *n* One who practises whoring, a fornicator

**whoreson**, hór'sun, *n* A bastard, a term of contempt or abuse — *a* Bastard-like, scurvy

**whorish**, hór'ish, *a* Pertaining to a whore lewd, unchaste

**whorl**, whorl or wherl, *n* [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane, a verticil, a spiral turn of a univalve shell, the fly of a spindle

**whorled**, whor'd, *a* Furnished with whorls verticillate

**whort**, whort, *n* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself

**whortleberry**, whor'tl-be-ri, *n* [From A.Sax *whortel* a small shrub, dim of *wort* a plant, a wort WORT] The whortleberry and its fruit

**whose**, hóz, *pron* The possessive or genitive case of who which

**whoever**, hó-só-é-er, *pron* [Who, so, and er] Any person whatever any one

**why**, whí, *adv* and *conj* [A.Sax *hwi* *hwi* (also for *hwi*), the instrumental case of *hwa* who *hwaet*, what, so Icel *hvi*, Sw *hvi*, Dan *hvi*, Goth *hvi*, How is a form of, and Dan *hvi*, Goth *hvi*, For what reason, cause, or purpose, wherefore (interrogative), for which or what cause or reason, wherefore (relative) — *inter* Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention

**wick**, wík, *n* [A.Sax *wicca*, *wice*, a wick = L.G *vela*, D *velk*, a wick, a tent for a wound, Sw *vel*, Dan *vege*, a wick, allied to *weal* (being plant) and to *wicker*] A loose spongy string or band which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps, or the melted tallow or wax in candles, to be burned

**wicked**, wík'ed, *a* [From old *wíkel*,

*wíle*, wicked (comp *wretched*), from A.Sax *wicca*, a wizard, *wice*, a witch WITCH] Evil in principle or practice, deviating from the divine or the moral law, addicted to vice, sinful, immoral, bad, iniquitous, mischievous, prone or disposed to mischief, often harmless mischief, rogish

**wickedly**, wík'ed-ly, *adv* In a wicked or evil manner, viciously, corruptly, immorally

**wickedness**, wík'ed-nes, *n* The state or quality of being wicked, immorality, depravity, sin, sinfulness, evil or wicked behaviour, vice, a wicked act

**wicker**, wík'er, *n* [O.L. *wicker*, *wíker*, a wicky, fr stem of *wícal*, comp Sw *wíka*, to plait, to bend Dan *tegre*, a wicky, G *wíkel*, a roll WEAK, WICK] A small pliable twig, a withie or withy, work made of such twigs, a basket or similar article

— *a* Made of plaited twigs or osiers, covered with such plaited twigs or osiers

**wickered**, wík'ed, *a* Made of or covered with wickers or twigs

**wicker-work**, wík'er werk, *n* A texture of interwoven or interlaced twigs, basket-work

**wicket**, wík'et, *n* [From an O Fr *wíket* (not found = O Fr *guichet*), fr Icel *víka*, to turn, to bend, same word as A.Sax *wícan*, to yield. WEAK.] A small gate or door, a small door or gate forming part of a larger one, a hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door, in cricket, the object which the bowler aims at, consisting of three upright rods ("stumps") with two small pieces lying in grooves along their tops, the ground on which the wickets are set, a batsman's turn at the wicket

**wide**, wíd, *a* [A.Sax *wíd*, wide broad, extensive = O.Sax. and O.Fris *wíd*, D *wíjd*, Icel *wídr*, Sw and Dan *wíd*, G *weit*, wide, root doubtful] Having a great extent each way, especially in breadth, having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides, broad, as opposed to narrow, broad to a certain specified degree, vast, spacious, extensive, *fig* not narrow or limited, enlarged, liberal, failing to hit a mark, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like — *adv* At or to a distance, far, to a considerable extent or space, far from the mark or from the purpose, astray

**wide-awake**, wíd-a-wák, *a* On the alert, sharp or smart, knowing [Colloq] — *n* [So called because once worn greatly by smart sporting men] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim

**widely**, wíd'ly, *adv* In a wide manner or degree with great extent, very much to a great distance, greatly, extensively, far

**widen**, wíd'en, *v t* pret & pp widened, wíd'ed *ppr widening, wíd'ing* [Wíde and -en] To make wide or wider, to extend in breadth — *v t* To grow wide or wider, to enlarge to extend itself

**wideness**, wíd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being wide, width, breadth

**wide-spread**, wíd'spred, *a* Spread to a great distance, extending far and wide

**widgeon**, wíj'ed-son, *n* [Fr *rigeron*, *rigeron*, names of ducks, fr L *ripio*, *ripio*, a small crane, like *pigeon* fr *pupio*] A migratory water fowl of the duck group, which breeds in northern regions

**widow**, wíd'ó, *n* [A.Sax *widura*, *widura*, a widow = O.Sax. *widura*, *widura*, O.Fris *widur*, D *widure*, L.G *widure*, G *widur*, Goth *widura*, cognate with *widur*, fr *vidius* deprived (Vorn), Skr *vid-hat*, a widow] A woman who has lost her husband by death also used adjectively — *v t* pret & pp widowed, wíd'od, *ppr widow'ing, wíd'ing* To bereave of a husband to strip of anything good, to bereave generally

**widower**, wíd'ó-er, *n* [A somewhat curiously formed word fr *widur* = D *widurer*, G *widur*] A man who has lost his wife by death

**widowhood**, wíd'ó-hú-d, *n* The condition of being a widow or widower, the state of a man or woman whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not married again.

**width**, wídth, *n* [Wíde and th, term of abstract nouns, like *breadth*, *length*] Wideness, breadth, the extent of a thing from side to side

**wield**, wíld, *v t* pret & pp wielded, wíld'ed, *ppr wielding, wíld'ing* [O.L. *wielden*, A.Sax *gieldan*, *gieldan*, fr *wieldan*, to rule = O.Sax. *waldan*, O.Fris *waldan*, Icel *valda*, G *walten*, Goth *waldan*, to rule, same root as L *valere*, I am strong

**VALID**] To use or manage freely in the hand or hands, to hold aloft or swing freely, to use or employ with the hand, to manage, employ, or have full control over, to sway, to exercise, to govern

**wieldable**, wíld'a-bl, *a* Capable of being wielded

**wielder**, wíld'er, *n* One who wields

**wieldy**, wíld'y, *a* [From *wield*] That may be wielded, manageable, wieldable

**wife**, wíf, *n*, *pl* wíves, wívz, [A.Sax *wíf*, a woman, a wife, O.Sax. and O.Fris *wíf*, D *wíuf*, Icel *wíf*, Sw *wíf*, Dan *wí*, G *wíeb*, woman, root doubtful] This word gives the first syllable of *woman* [Etymology] Originally, a woman, now, generally a woman who is united to a man in wedlock, the correlative of husband

**wifehood**, wíf'hú-d, *n* State and character of a wife

**wifeless**, wíf'les, *a* Without a wife, unmarried

**wife-like**, wíf'lik, *a* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman

**wifely**, wíf'ly, *a* Like a wife, becoming a wife

**wig**, wíg, *n* [The final syllable of *perwig* — which see] An artificial covering of hair for the head, usually worn to conceal baldness, but formerly merely by way of ornament

**wigan**, wíg'an, *n* [From *Wigan* in Lancashire] A stiff canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening skirts, &c

**wig-block**, wíg'blok, *n* A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on

**wigged**, wígd, *a* Having the head covered with a wig

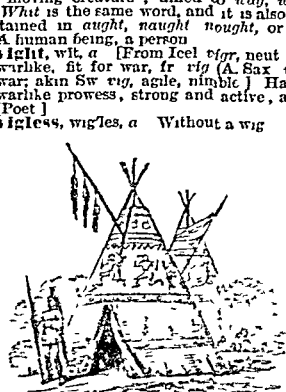
**wiggery**, wíg'er'y, *n* The work of a wig-maker, false hair

**wiggling**, wíg'ing, *n* A rating, a scolding [Colloq]

**wight**, wít, *n* [A.Sax *wíht* *wíht*, a creature, a thing = O.Sax. *wíht*, thing, D *wíht*, a baby, G *wícht*, creature, fellow, Goth *wíhts*, *wíhts*, a thing a wíht originally 'moving creature', allied to *wag*, weigh] What is the same word, and it is also contained in *ought*, *naught*, *nought*, or *not*] A human being, a person

**wight**, wít, *a* [From Icel *vígr*, neut *vígr*, warlike, fit for war, fr *víg* (A.Sax *víga*), war; akin Sw *víg*, agile, nimble] Having warlike prowess, strong and active, agile [Poet]

**wigless**, wíg'les, *a* Without a wig



Wigwags of North American Indians

**wigwam**, wíg'wam, *n* [Of Indian origin] A tent, lodge or hut of the North American Indians

**wild**, wíld, *a* [A.Sax *wíld*, wíld, not tame,







wind instrument, power of respiration, lung power, breath, empty or unmeaning words, idle or vain threats, gas generated in the stomach and bowels flatulence. — In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, directly towards the point from which the wind blows, right against the wind. — *v t* wind, pret & pp generally *wound*, wound. Sometimes *winded*, *wind'ed*. [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as wind the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind*, to twist.] To blow, as a horn or other wind-instrument, to sound by blowing. — *v t* wind, pret & pp *winded*, *wind'ed*, ppr *winding*, *wind'ing*. [From *wind* *n*, pronounced *wind*.] To perceive or follow by the scent, to nose, to expose to the wind, to render scant of wind, to let rest and recover wind.

**Wind**, wind, *v t* pret & pp *wound*, wound, ppr *winding*, *wind'ing*. [A Sax. *windan*, to wind, bend, twist, turn. — O Sax. *windan*, O Frs. *winda*, D and G *winden*, Icel. and Sw *winda*, Goth. *windan*, to wind, akin *wend*, *wand*, *wander*, *windlass*.] To bend or turn in various ways, to coil round something to form into a ball or coil by turning, to turn, twist, or introduce by insinuation, to worm, to entwine, to enfold, to encircle, to put in order for regular action by turning some appliance, as a clock or watch. — *v l*. To have a circular or spiral direction, to twine or twist, to crook, to bend, to proceed in bends or figures, to move round, to meander, to make one's way by windings. — To wind up, to coil up into small balls, to bring to a conclusion, to make a final settlement, of, to coil the main-spring or draw up the weights of.

**Windage**, wind'aj, *n* [*Wind* and *-age*] The difference between the diameter of a gun or other firearm and that of the ball or shell, the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, the extent of such deflection.

**Wind-bag**, wind'bag, *n* A bag filled with wind, hence, a man of mere words, a noisy pretender.

**Wind-bound**, wind'bound, *a* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

**Wind-chest**, wind'chest, *n* The chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows.

**Wind-egg**, wind'eg, *n* An egg surrounded only by a membrane.

**Winder**, wind'er, *n* One who or that which winds an instrument for winding yarn or the like.

**Windfall**, wind'fal, *n* Fruit blown off the tree by wind timber blown down hence, an unexpected legacy, any unexpected advantage.

**Wind-flower**, wind'fou-er, *n* The anemone.

**Wind-gall**, wind'gal, *n* A soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse a streak of light on the edge of a cloud, reckoned a sign of boisterous weather.

**Wind-gauge**, wind'gaj, *n* An anemometer.

**Wind-hoyer**, wind'ho-ver, *n* A name of the kestrel.

**Windiness**, wind'iness *n* The state of being windy or tempestuous, flatulence, tendency to generate wind.

**Winding**, wind'ing *a* Bending, twisting, having curves, spiral. — *n* A turn or turning a bend.

**Winding-engine**, wind'ing-en-jin, *n* A hoisting engine for mines.

**Windingly**, wind'ing-li, *adv* In a winding or circuitous form or manner.

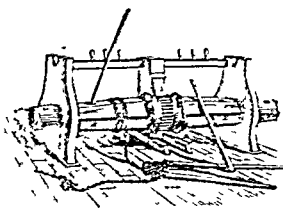
**Winding-machine**, wind'ing-ma-shin, *n* A twisting or warping machine.

**Winding-sheet**, wind'ing-shit, *n* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle regarded as an omen of death.

**Wind-instrument**, wind'in-stru-ment, *n* An instrument of music played by wind or breath as a flute a clarinet, &c.

**Windlass**, wind'las, *n* [Partly fr D *windas*, or Icel. *windas*, lit. winding beam,

fr *winda*, to wind, and *ass*, a pole or beam, partly fr old *windle*, *windles*, a wheel or reel, a dum fr the verb to *wind*] A mod-



Ship's Windlass

fication of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, &c., by hand or steam power.

**Windless**, wind'les, *a* Free from wind, untroubled, calm.

**Windlestraw**, wind'd-straw, *n* [A Sax. *windlestraw*, properly straw for plaiting, fr *windle*, a basket, fr *winda*, to wind and *streu*, straw WIND (to bend), STRAW.] A name given to various species of grasses, a stalk of grass.

**Wind-mill**, wind'mil, *n* A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind, and which is used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c.

**Window**, wind'ow, *n* [O E *windog*, *windole*, &c., fr Icel. *windauga*, a window, lit. wind-eye—*windr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye WIND, EYE.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air, the frame (usually fitted with panes of glass) that occupies this aperture, a casement, an aperture or opening resembling a window. — *v t* pret. & pp *windowed*, *wind'od*, ppr *windowing*, *wind'ing*. To furnish with windows.

**Window-blind**, win'do-blind, *n* A blind, screen or shade for a window.

**Window-curtain**, win'do-ker-tin, *n* A curtain, hung over the window inside a room.

**Windowed**, wind'od, *a* Having a window or windows.

**Window-frame**, win'do-fram, *n* The frame of a window which receives the sashes.

**Window-glass**, win'do-glas, *n* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass.

**Windowless**, win'do-les, *a* Destitute of windows.

**Window-sash**, win'do-sash, *n* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

**Windpipe**, wind'pjp, *n* The cartilaginous pipe or passage for the breath to and from the lungs, the trachea.

**Windrose**, wind'roz, *n* [So named from somewhat resembling a rose.] A card, table, or diagram, with radiating lines giving information regarding the strength and frequency of winds, &c.

**Windrow**, wind'ro, *n* A row or line of hay raked together and exposed to the wind.

**Wind-sail**, wind'sail, *n* A wide tube or funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship; one of the vanes or sails of a wind mill.

**Windtight**, wind'tit, *a* So tight or in such good repair as to prevent the entrance of wind.

**Wind-up**, wind'up, *n* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter, the closing act, the close.

**Windward**, wind'werd, *n* [Wind and *ward*, wind, direction.] The point from which the wind blows. — *a* On the side toward which the wind blows. — *adv* To-wards the wind.

**Windy**, wind'i, *a* [Wind and *-y*=A Sax. *windig*.] Consisting of wind tempestuous, boisterous exposed to the wind abounding with wind empty airy, flatulent.

**Wine**, win, *n* [A Sax. *win*, wine, borrowed

(like O Sax. and O Frs. *win*, D *wein*, Icel. *vin*, Sw. and Dan. *vin*, G. and Goth. *wein*) fr L *vinum*, wine, perhaps akin to *ritus*, the vine. From L *vinum* are also *vin*, vinegar, *vinage*, *vinous*, *vignette*, &c.] An intoxicating liquor obtained from the fermented juice of grapes, the juice of certain fruits prepared with sugar, &c., in imitation of wine, the drinking of wine.

**wine-bibber**, win'bib-er, *n* One who drinks much wine.

**wine-cellar**, win'sel-er, *n* An apartment or cellar for storing wine.

**wine-coloured**, win'kul-erd, *a* Approaching the colour of red wine.

**wine-cooler**, win'kol-er, *n* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk.

**wine-fat**, win'fat, *n* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine-press.

**wine-glass**, win'glas, *n* A small glass in which wine is drunk.

**wine-measure**, win'me-zhur, *n* An old English measure in which the gallon was to the imperial gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.

**wine-merchant**, win'mer-chant, *n* A merchant who deals in wines.

**wine-press**, win'pres, *n* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.

**wine-taster**, win'tast-er, *n* A person employed to judge of wine for purchasers.

**wine-vault**, win'valt, *n* A vault or cellar for wine, a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern.

**Wing**, wing, *n* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *ving* Icel. *vingr*, a wing, probably akin to *veag*.] One of the anterior limbs in birds, in most cases serving as organs of flight, an organ used for flying by insects, bats, &c., act of flying, flight, that part of a wing, as the sail of a ship, that part of a building on one side of the central or main portion, a lateral extension of anything, a leaf of a gate or double door, one of the sides of the stage of a theatre, one of the extreme lateral divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like. — *v t* pret. & pp *winged*, *wing'd*, ppr *winging*, *wing'ing*. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to transport by flight, to traverse by flying, to wound in the wing, to disable a wing or limb of.

**Wing-case**, wing'kās, *n* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c., the elytron.

**Winged**, wing'd, *a* Having wings, swift, wind, passing quickly, alate.

**Wingless**, wing'les, *a* Having no wings, or only rudimentary ones, not able to ascend or fly.

**Winglet**, wing'let, *n* [*Wing* and *-let*.] A little wing, the bastard wing of a bird.

**Wink**, wink, *v t* pret & pp *winked*, *wink't*, ppr *winking*, *wink'ing*. [A Sax. *wincan*, *wincan*, to wink (akin to *wincan*, to wink, —D *winken* *wincen* Icel. *vinna*, to wink, Dan. *vinle*, Sw. *vinla*, to wink or nod, G. *wincen*, to beckon. Akn. *vince* *wench*, *winch*.] To shut and open the eyelids, to shut and open the eyes alternately and rapidly, to blink, to noditate to give a hint or intimation by a motion of the eyelids, to close the eyelids and exclude the light, to connive to seem or pretend not to see, to shut the eyes wilfully, to be wilfully blind followed by *at*—*n*. The act of shutting and opening the eyelids rapidly, a motion of the eye, no more than that necessary to shut the eyes, a twinkling, a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

**Winker**, wink'er, *n* One who winks, one of the blinds of a horse a blinker.

**Winkle**, wink'l, *n* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle*.

**Winner**, win'er, *n* One who wins one who proves successful in competition or contest.

**Winning**, win'ing, *a* Adapted to win or gain favour, attractive, charming.

**Winningly**, win'ing-li, *adv* In a winning manner, charmingly.















wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth

**wool-sorter**, wul'sört-er, *n* One whosorts wools according to their qualities

**wool-stapler**, wul'stä pl-er, *n* A dealer in wool, a sorter of wool

**woolward**, wul'wärd, *adv* or *pred* *a* [If wool and ward, that is, with the skin next or toward the wool.] In wool or woollen underclothing

**woorall**, wu'r-a-l, *n* CUPARI

**wootz**, wu'tz, *n* A very superior kind of steel imported from the East Indies, for making the finest edge tools

**wop**, wop, *vt* pret & pp *wopped*, wopt, *pp* *wopping*, wop'ing [See Whop.] To whop to give a beating to [Colloq.]

**word**, wärd, *n* [A. Sax. *word* a word = O Sax. and O Fris. *word*, LG and D *word*, G *wort*, Icel *var* and Dan *ord*, Goth *uaird*, cog Lith *vardas*, name, L *verbum*, a word (whence *verb*), fr a root meaning to speak, seen in Gr (*ló* *lóro*, I speak.) A vocable or part of speech the smallest independent portion of discourse or language, an articulate sound or combination of sounds by custom expressing an idea or ideas, a term, sound as opposed to sense, speech, conversation, talk, in this sense plural, information, tidings in this sense without an article and only as a singular, a saying, a watchword, a password, a motto, a term or phrase of command, an injunction, an order, an assertion or promise, an affirmation on honour with possessives, terms or phrases interchanged in contention, anger, or reproach in plural and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *harsh*, *sharp*, &c.—The Word, the Scripture, also Christ, the Logos—Good word, a recommendation, favourable opinion.—In a word, in one word, briefly, to sum up, in short.—Word for word, verbatim, in the exact words.—*vi* pret & pp *worred*, *wärd*'ed, *pp* *worring*, *wärd'*ing To express in words, to phrase

**word-book**, wärd'buk, *n* A vocabulary, a dictionary a lexicon

**wordily**, wärd'li, *adv* In a wordy or verbose manner, verbosely

**wordiness**, wärd'nes, *n* The quality of being wordy, verbosity

**wording**, wärd'ing, *n* The mode of expressing in words, the form of stating or expressing

**word-painter**, wärd'pänt-er, *n* A writer who is peculiarly graphic or vivid in description, one who affects great picturesqueness of style

**word-painting**, wärd'pänt'ing, *n* The act or art of a word painter

**word-picture**, wärd'pik tūr, *n* A vivid description of any scene or event

**wordy**, wärd', *a* [If word and -y] Using many words verbose containing many more words than is necessary

**wore**, wör, pret of *wear*

**work**, wärk, *n* [A. Sax. *work* *weorc* = O Sax. O Fris. and D *werk*, LG *werk*, Icel and Sw *verk*, Dan *værk*, G *werk*, work, fr same root as Gr (*ergon*, work, organ, an instrument, an organ.) A manifestation or putting forth of energy, physical or mental, effort, toil, labour, employment an opportunity for working, the manner upon which one is employed, that which engages one's time or attention, an undertaking an enterprise, a task that which is done, deed, feat, achievement, goings on that which is made, produced, or manufactured, a product of nature or art, a literary or artistic performance, a composition, a fine extension of structure or building, as a dock, bridge, fortification &c. an establishment where labour of some particular kind is carried on an industrial establishment, the plural being often applied to one such establishment, in *metch* the overcoming of resistance, the result of a force acting.—*vi* pret & pp *wrought* or *worked*, *wärk'*, *pp* *workeing*, *wärk'*ing [From the noun A. Sax. *weiran*, to weave (fr *weitan*, *weitan*, *weitan*) = D and LG *weiran*, G *weiran*, Goth *traurkjan*] To put forth effort or

exertion for some end or purpose to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, &c., to labour; to toil, to be engaged in an employment or occupation, to perform the duties of a labourer, man of business, &c., to be in operation or activity, to act, to operate, to have or take effect, to exercise influence, to tend or conduce, to be tossed or agitated, as the sea, to be in agitation, to seethe, to boil, as passion, to ferment, to make way laboriously, to act as a purgative or cathartic.—*vt* To bestow labour upon, to carry on the operations of, to bring about, to effect, perform, cause, do, to keep at, to keep busy, to bring by action into some state, to influence, to induce, persuade, to excite, to make or get by labour or exertion, to achieve, to solve, to make into shape, to fashion, to mould, to embroider, to operate on, as a purgative, to purge, to cause to ferment, as liquor

**workable**, wärk'a-bl, *a* That can be worked, or that is worth working

**workaday**, wärk'a-dä, *a* Working-day, everyday, toiling

**work-bag**, wärk'bag, *n* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle work, &c., a reticule

**work-basket**, wärk'bas-ke't, *n* A basket to hold things connected with domestic sewing, &c

**work-box**, wärk'boks, *n* A small box for holding needle-work, &c

**worker**, wärk'er, *n* One that works, a toiler, a labourer, a working bee

**work-fellow**, wärk'fel lo, *n* One engaged in the same work with another

**workhouse**, wärk'hous, *n* A house in which able bodied paupers are compelled to work, a pauper asylum

**working**, wärk'ing, *pa* Engaged in bodily toil or labour, having to work for a living, laborious, industrious, taking an active part in a business.—*n* The act of labouring, movement, operation, fermentation, pl portions of a mine, quarry, &c, where work is carried on

**working-beam**, wärk'ing bē'm, *n* The oscillating lever of a steam-engine connecting the piston rod and the crank shaft, a

**working-class**, wärk'ing klas, *n* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour generally in the plural

**working-day**, wärk'ing-dä, *n* A day on which labour is performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays, such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work

**workman**, wärk'man, *n* Any man employed in work, especially in manual labour, an artisan or mechanic a labourer; a worker, a man considered in regard to the quality of his work

**workmanlike**, wärk'man lik, *a* Like a proper workman, skilful well performed

**workmanly**, wärk'man-li, *a* Skilful, workmanlike

**workmanship**, wärk'man shup, *n* Skill or art of a workman the style or character of execution shown in any work, art, dexterity, operative skill, handicraft the product or result of manual labour; that which is effected, made, or produced

**work-people**, wärk'pē pl *n* People engaged in labour, particularly manual labour

**work-shop**, wärk'shop, *n* A shop or building in which any craft or work is carried on

**work-woman**, wärk'wū man, *n* A woman who works for her living

**world**, wärd, *n* [A. Sax. *world*, *werold*, *werold*, &c. the world = O Sax. *werold*, D *wereld*, Icel. *vröld*, Sw *verld*, O HG *weralt*, G *welt*, lit man age, age of man age, hence, course of time, world, fr. A. Sax. *wer* and *ald*, *ald*, *ald*, age akin to old.] The whole creation, the earth and all created things collectively, the universe the terraqueous globe, any celestial orb or planetary body, a large portion or division of our globe,

as the New World, the earth as the scene of human existence and action, any state or sphere of existence, a domain, region, or realm, as the world of order, the human race, the aggregate of humanity, mankind the public, the people among whom one lives, the life of humanity at large, the aggregate of people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit &c., the people chiefly or exclusively interested in secular affairs, those devoted to the things of this life, the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity, a great multitude or quantity, great degree or measure, in certain emphatic phrases expressing perplexity or surprise (how in the world?)—For all the world, exactly, precisely, entirely

**worldliness**, wärd'li nes, *n* State of being worldly

**worldling**, wärd'ling, *n* [World and -ling] One devoted exclusively to the affairs of this world or to worldly pleasures

**worldly**, wärd'li, *a* Relating to this world or this life, secular, temporal, devoted to this life and its enjoyments, not attentive to a future state, bent on gain, earthly as opposed to heavenly or spiritual, carnal, sordid

**worldly-minded**, wärd'li mind-ed, *a* Devoted to worldly aims

**world-wide**, wärd'wid, *a* Wide as the world, extending over all the world

**worm**, wärm, *n* [A. Sax. *worm*, a worm, a serpent = O Sax. *wurm*, LG and D *worm*, G *wurm*, Goth *traurms*, Icel *ormr*, Dan, and Sw *orm* (with the usual loss of initial *w* in Scandinavian), cog L *vermis*, a worm (whence *vermicular*, *termen*, *termeil*)] A small creeping animal without limbs, or having but very short ones, an earthworm, a grub, larva, maggot, &c. a worm causing a canker, or something likened to this, an intestinal parasite, pl the disease due to the presence of such parasites, an epithet of disgust or contempt, a figure resembling a worm something vermicular or spiral, the thread of a screw, the spiral pipe of a still in which the vapour of the substance distilled is condensed, a small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog.—*vi* pret & pp *wormed*, *wärm*d, *pp* *worming*, *wärm'*ing To advance by wriggling to wriggle, to work gradually and secretly, to creep, to effect by slow and stealthy means, *refl* to insinuate one's self, to extract or get at slyly or cunningly as a secret, to cut the worm from a dog

**worm-cast**, wärm'kast, *n* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earthworm after extracting the ingested matter

**worm-eaten**, wärm'et, *a* Gnawed by worms, having a number of cavities made by worms

**wormed**, wärm'd, *a* Bored or penetrated by worms, injured by worms

**worm-fever**, wärm'fē-ver, *n* A popular name for infantile remittent fever

**worming**, wärm'ing, *n* A minute worm

**worm-seed**, wärm'sēd, *n* The seed of a species of wormwood brought from the Levant, and used as an anthelmintic

**worm-wheel**, wärm'wēl, *n* A wheel which gears with an endless screw

**wormwood**, wärm'wud, *n* [A corruption of a name having no connection with *worm* or *wood*, A. Sax. *wer-mōd*, D *wer-mōd*, *wer-mōd*, G *wer-muth* lit mind-preserver (from some old notion as to its virtues), the verb being akin to *were* in *beare*, *Wormwood* (Artemisia) Mood (2) The plant was used as a remedy for worms hence the corruption.] A plant (genus *Artemisia*) celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities.









c. French eu, ch, chain, ch, Sc loch, g, go, j job, n, French ton ug, sing, tu, then, th, thin, w, wig, wh, whig, zh, azure.



wrong sour harsh (It twisting the mouth)  
**Wrong** / Not right, not physically right  
 deriving from some course of der or ta d  
 a d not fit not suitable according to  
 rule design, or the like n of what ought to  
 be not according to moral ty d r t ng  
 from tort tude not accordi g to just e  
 facts, or truth inaccurate rro cond h li  
 ing erroneous notions bel g in error mis-  
 taken. — **What is n t right, especially**  
**morally a wrong unfair or unjust act**  
 a breach of law to the injury f a ther an  
 injustice any; jury hurt, jai r damage  
 — **ad** In a wrong man r r r not usly  
 incorrectly — **vt** pret & pp wrong r  
 r r g l pr wrongne n g l t do wr ng  
 to t t with injustice to d althly  
 unfairly with to do yst or by imp ita-  
 tion, to think ill of unfairly  
**wrong-doer** *wrong'doer* n One who do  
 wrong or evil.  
**wrong-doing** *wrong'ding* n The do ng  
 of wro g evil-ing  
**wronger** n To g r n One who wro ga  
 injuries nther  
**wrongful** *wrong'ful* a Wrong injurious  
 unjust unlawful  
**wrongfully** *wrong'fully* adv In wrong  
 ful manner unjustly

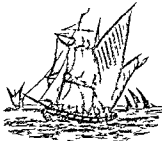
**wrongfulness** *wrong'fulness* n Quality  
 of bel g wrong or wrongful injurious  
**wrong-headed** *wrong'hed* a Obsti-  
 nately or perversely wrong stubborn pe-  
 versity  
**wrong-headedly** *wrong'hed-ly* adv  
 In a wrong h aded manner p r v mly  
**wrong-headedness** *wrong'hed-ness* n  
 The quality of be ng wro g head d  
**wrongly** *wrong'ly* adv In a wro g manner  
 mistakenly erroneously unjustly  
**wrongness** *wrong'ness* n The late or  
 quality of being wrong error fault mis-  
 evil.  
**wrongous** *wrong'ous* n [O P wrong  
 that is, wrong vis the opposite f right  
 use of right tng] In Scot law unjust  
 illegal as pp b mnd  
**wroth** *wroth* n [A Sax wroth angry en-  
 rag'd (whence x oth) lit twisted, p r v r  
 f wroth to twist o wroth WRATH  
 WRITH] Very angry much exasperat d  
 wrathful indignant  
**wrought** *wroth* pret & pp of work  
**wrangling** *wrang'ling* n pp of wrt g  
**wry** *wry* a [A Sax wrytan, to bent, to  
 turn, to incl ne akin to wry de (wh heel)  
 Abnormally or unnaturally bent or turned

to one side crooked twist'd askew dis-  
 torte d  
**wryly** *wry'ly* adv In a wry crooked or  
 distorted manner  
**wry-mouthed** *wry'mouth'd* a Having  
 the m th uswary  
**wryneck**, *wry'neck* n A twisted or dis-  
 torte d n k a small Furcy an bird allied to  
 the woodpecker, wh h twists its neck in a  
 singular manner  
**wry-necked** *wry'neck'd* a Having a wry or  
 distorted neck  
**wryness** *wry'ness* n The state of being wry  
 or d distort d  
**wych** *wych* wylch ctm n [Fr melle wylch  
 wylch] A Sax wyc a n me appl d to  
 warts on trees all l to w cker] A variety  
 of elm with large lvs s a d sometimes  
 pendulous branches forming a weeping  
 tree a lyel ling val table timber  
**wych hazel** *w'ch haz'el* n An American  
 shrub with y llow flowers grown in gardens  
 and y lli g the drug h al ne  
**wyvern** *wyvern* n [O Fr wip r v r vort  
 (with added ss in bitters) A viper a dragon,  
 fr l, eip a viper VIPER WY-  
 VEN] A h rddie monster a sort of drag  
 with two w s, two eagle s legs, and a taper  
 ing body

## X

**X** the twenty-fourth letter of the English  
 alphabet, equal to *es* or *ks*  
**xanthic** *xanth'ic* a [G x thos y llow]  
 Tensl g towards a y llow colour yell w  
 bath  
**xanthine** *xanth'ine* n A name  
 of certain y llow colour g m m r s  
**xanthochrome** *xanth'ochrome* n  
 tho-kr-k, xanth'ok-rok, a [G x an-  
 thos y llow x-kr-mnd, fr xanth' yell w  
 nd x-kr-o'chour] In eth l having a  
 blond or fair complexion belongi g to the  
 fai white type of mank nd  
**xanthosia**, *xanth'osia* n [From Gr x  
 ze the yellow] An affection of th skin  
 marked by the appearance of irregular  
 yellow patches on it  
**xanth** *phyl*, *xanth'osia* n [Gr xanthos,  
 y llow phyllon a leaf] The yellow or  
 ing marker of withering fen ss  
**xanthos** *xanth'os* n [G x thos y llow]  
 l w] Of th fair haired type having b orn,  
 a turn, yellow faxen o red hair  
**xebec**, *x'bec* or *zebeck* n [Fr xebec, pp  
 x beque, f Turk xami k, a xebec] A  
 three-masted vessel used in th Medter  
 ranean, with both square and lateen sails  
**xenogamy** *xen'o-ga-mi* n [Gr xen-  
 strange, g mos marriage] In bot cross-  
 fertilizat n  
**xeridia**, *xer'idia* n [From Gr xeros,  
 dry] A disease of the hair which becomes  
 dry and ceases to grow  
**xeroderma**, *xer'o-der-ma* n [Gr xer-  
 dry derma, skin] A morbid dryness of the

skin in its severest form xeriditiss g b h  
 akin disease  
**xerophthalmia** *xer'ophthalmia* n  
 zo'f thal-m, ze-rof thal-m, a [G xer-  
 dry ophthalmos th eye] A dry red s re-  
 nness or itching of the eye  
**xerotes** *xer'ot* n [Gr xer- dryness,  
 fr x or dry] A dry habit of the body



X Sea of Bantary

**xiphoid** *xip'oid* a [Gr xiphos a sword,  
 a x-oid liken as] Shaped like or resem-  
 bling a sword enamel  
**xylem** *xil'm* n [Gr xylon wood] I  
 boe st woody portion of veg tabl tissue

## Y

**Y** the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet  
 sometimes used as a vowel, as a crown, ni  
**yacca** *wood*, *yak* a wtl, a [Jl West  
 Indian origin] A brownish cabinet wood  
 of th West Indies  
**yacht**, *yot*, a [From O D yacht Mod D  
 y of a yacht, a chase, f Japan, G jagon,  
 fmo, yot to hunt] A light and elegantly  
 fitted-up vessel, used either for pleasure o  
 racing or as a vessel of state, a 3 propell-  
 d by sails or steam. — **v** pret, & pp yachted,  
 y t ed pp yacht g Yachting To sail or  
 cruise in a ya-hi

**yacht-fair** *yot'h-fair* n A club or union  
 of yacht-own r s racing purposes &c  
**yachting** *yot'ing* n [G y wahn, sails  
 in o command a yacht]  
**yachting**, *yot'ing* a B longer r to a yacht  
 o ya-hi  
**yacht man** *yot-man*, n One who keeps  
 or sails a yacht  
**yachtmanship** *yot-man-ship* n The  
 skill of yachtmanship  
**yager** *ya-ger* n [G y-ger it a hunter,  
 fr jagon, to hunt, Ya HT] A soldier in  
 certain German regiments corps

**yaboo** *ya'hoo*, n [Coined by Swift] A na ve  
 sl en by Sw th, in G Hiver's I weds to a  
 race of brutes having th form of m  
 hence a rude boorish, uncivil st d char-  
 acter  
**Yak** *yak*, a [Tibetan] A v ry lrg ki d  
 of wild or with b ng silky hair inhabiting  
 Tibet and the Himalayas  
**Yam** *y'm*, n [Probably of African origin,  
 A climbing plant, type of a special order  
 cultivated in tropical climates for the sak  
 of its large tubers or roots, wh h forms an  
 excellent food

Fate far fast, fat, fall mu, mek, her pine, pin note, not, more tube, tub, hull off, pound n, d, French a, long and short



**Yankee**, yang'kē, n. [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or *Fr Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians.] A name for a citizen of New England, in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States.

**Yankeeism**, yang'kē-izm, n. An idiom or practice of the Yankees, Yankee characteristics collectively.

**Yap**, yap, v. i. pret & pp *yapped*, *yapt*, ppr *yapping*, *yap'ing* [Imitative of sound.] To yelp, to bark.—n. The cry of a dog, a bark, a yelp.

**Yard**, yārd, n. [A Sax *gyrd*, *gyrd*, a rod, a yard measure.—O Sax *gerda*, D *garde*, G *gerde*, a rod, a twig, Goth *gards*, a goad, cog with L *hastia*, a spear. GOAD.] A standard measure of length equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, also 9 square feet and 27 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard), a long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, elting crosswise to a mast and supporting a sail.

**Yard**, yārd, n. [A Sax *gartr*, a yard, a court, &c.—Icel *garthir*, an inclosure (cf *garth*), Dan and D *gaard*, a garden, O H G *garto*, G *garten*, a garden, same root as L *hortus*, a garden. Akin *garden*, *gyrd*, to surround. Orchard contains this word.] A small piece of inclosed ground joining a house, an inclosure within which any work or industry is carried on.—v. t. pret & pp *yarded*, *yārd'ed*, ppr *yarding*, *yārd'ing*. To inclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle.

**Yard-arm**, yārd'arm, n. Either end of a ship's yard. A yard-arm and yard-arm said of ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard arms cross or touch.

**Yard-land**, yārd'land, n. An old measure of land in England, from 15 to 24 acres, a virgate.

**Yard-stick**, yārd'stik, n. A stick 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

**Yare**, yār, a. [A Sax *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare=D *gar*, G *gar*, ready, akin *garb*, *gear*.] Ready, quick, dexterous.

**Yarn**, yārn, n. [A Sax *gearn*, yarn=D *garn*, Icel *Sn* Dan and G *gar*, yarn, comp Icel *gearnir*, intestines, Gr *chorde*, a chord, an intestine. CHORD.] Thread prepared from wool or flax for weaving into cloth, one of the threads or strands of which a rope is composed, a narrative or story, especially a sea-story (colloq.).

**Yarrow**, yā'ro, n. [A Sax. *georne*=D *gerio*, G *garbe*, O G *garice*, yarrow. origin unknown.] A common wild plant, called otherwise milfoil.

**Yataghan**, yat'a gan, n. [Turk.] A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long, worn in Mohammedan countries.

**Yaw**, yā, v. i. pret & pp *yaued*, *yād* ppr *yauing* [Comp Prov G *yagen*, to rock, to move unsteadily.] To steer wild, to deviate from the line of her course said of a ship.—n. The sudden temporary deviation of a ship from the line of her course.

**Yawl**, yāl, n. [From D *jol*, a yawl a skiff=Sw *julle*, Dan *jolle*, a jolly-boat a yawl. Jolly in *jolly* boat is this word.] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars, the smallest boat used by fishermen, a jolly-boat.

**Yawl**, yāl, v. i. pret & pp *yawled*, *yāld*, ppr *yawling*, *yāw'ing* [Akin to *yowl*, *yell*.] To howl, to yell.

**Yawn**, yān, v. i. pret & pp *yawned*, *yānd*, ppr *yawning*, *yāw'ing* [A Sax *ginnan*, to gape, to grin, to gape, akin *Se gawn*, to gawn G *ginnen*, to yawn fr root seen in Gr *claino*, L *hio*, I gape, also in *gander*, *goose*. From same root as *charm*, *chaos*. See also *Brown*.] To have the

mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness, while a deep breath is taken at the same time, to open wide, to stand open, as a chasm, to gape, to gape eagerly, to long.—n. A gaping, an involuntary opening of the mouth with the taking of a deep breath, generally expressive of drowsiness, an opening or chasm.

**Yawningly**, yāw'ing-lī, adv. In a yawning manner.

**Yaws**, yāz, n. [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours.

**Yclept**, yclep'ed, i. klept', i. klēp'd, pp [A Sax *ge-elyp* pp of *ge-elypian*, to call.] Called, named [Archaic].

**Ye**, yē, pron. [A Sax *ge*, *ye*, *you*, nom pl corresponding to *thou*, *thou*=D *gy*, Dan and Sw *i*, Goth *jus* YOU.] Properly the nominative plural of the second personal pronoun, but also used as an objective now confined to the sacred or solemn style, *you* being otherwise used.

**Yea**, yā, adv. [A Sax *ord*, *yea*, indeed=Icel *yā*, D Dan Sw and G *ja*, Goth *ja*, *ja*, *yea*, yes, allied to Goth *jah*, and, L *jam*, now *Yes*.] Yes the opposite of *no*, also used as equivalent to *no*=not this alone, not only so but also.

**Yeanned**, yēn, v. t. and i. pret & pp *yeanned*, *yēnd*, ppr *yeanning*, *yēn'ing* [A Sax *eant*, *ēcān*, fr *ēcēn*, gravid, lit increased being pp of *ēcān*, to increase, to *ēle* EKE.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep, to lamb.

**Yeanning**, yēn'ing, n. [Yean and -ing.] A lamb, an earling, also used as an adv.

**Year**, yēr, n. [A Sax *gār*, *gēr*, O Sax and O Fris *yār*, D *jaar*, L G *jōr*, G *jahr*, Goth *gēr*, Icel *ar*, Dan *aar*, cog Slav *jaro*, spring, Zend *yōre*, a year, Gr *hōra*, season. HOUR.] The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, ordinarily regarded as comprehending the twelve calendar months or 365 days (or 366 in leap-year) from 1st January to 31st December a twelvemonth, the interval from one vernal equinox to the next, a tropical or solar year (see SOLAR), pl age or old age, time of life—Year of grace, any year of the Christian era.

**Year-book**, yēr'buk, n. A book published every year, supplying fresh information regarding matters then in vogue.

**Yearling**, yēr'ling, n. [Yean and -ing.] A young beast one year old or in the second year of his age.—a. Being a year old.

**Yearly**, yēr'li, a. Annual, happening every year, lasting a year, comprehending a year. adv. Once a year annually.

**Yeann**, yēn, v. i. pret & pp *yeanned*, *yēnd*, ppr *yeanning*, *yēn'ing* [A Sax *gromnan*, *gurnan*, to yearn, fr *georn*, desirous=Icel *gurna* to desire, fr *garn*, eager=Goth *garnjan*, to long for, fr *gairnas* desirous, Dan *gierne*, D *gaerne* G *gern*, willingly.] To feel a sense of mind from longing, tenderness or pity, to long, to feel an earnest desire, to have a wishful feeling.

**Yearning**, yēr'ning, n. a. Longing having longing desire.—n. A feeling of longing desire, state of being moved with tenderness or pity.

**Yearningly**, yēr'ning-lī, adv. In a yearning manner, with yearning.

**Yeast**, yēst, n. [Formerly *yest*, fr A Sax *gust*, *gust*, yeast=Icel *gast*, *gast*, Sw *gast*, D *gast*, *gast*, G *gucht*, yeast fr a verb *guchan* to ferment, seen in O H G *gesan*, *gesan*, G *gahren*, *gahren*, Sw *gnea*, to ferment, to froth, allied to Gr *gēo*, Iool, *gēo*, L *zeal*.] A yellowish substance of vegetable nature present in the alcoholic fermentation of grape juice, infusion of malt, or other similar liquids, being an aggregate of minute vegetable cells, ferment barn, spume froth.

**Yeastiness**, yēst'ness, n. The state or quality of being yeasty.

**Yeast-plant**, yēst'plant, n. The plant that produces ordinary fermentation.

**Yeasty**, yēst'ī, a. [Yeast and -y.] Like yeast, containing yeast, frothy, foamy, spumy.

**Yolk**, yolk, n. [A form of *yolk*.] The yolk of an egg.

**Yell**, yel, v. i. pret & pp *yelled*, *yeld*, ppr *yelling*, *yel'ing* [A Sax *gellan*, *gyllan*, to yell=Icel *gella*, *galla*, D *gillen*, to yell, G *gellen*, to resound, allied to A Sax *gellan*, to sing, whence *-gale* in *nightingale*.] To cry out with a loud piercing noise, to cry or scream as with agony, terror, rage, &c.

**Yellow**, yel'ow, a. [A Sax *grola*, *grolu*, *gelow*=O Sax *gelo*, *gelow*, akin D *geel*, G *gelb*, Icel *gulr*, Dan and Sw *gul* yellow, fr same root as gold and green, L *gultus*, yellow, *helvus*, yellowish, Gr *chlor*, green herb, perhaps also *chole*, bile (cog with L *gall*).] Akin also *yoll*.] Being of a bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue—Yellow berries. Same as *Persian berries*—Yellow soap, common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda.—n. One of the prismatic colours, a bright golden colour, the yolk of an egg, any yellow pigment, pl a species of jaundice affecting cattle, sheep, and horses.—v. t. pret & pp *yellowed*, *yel'od*, ppr *yellowing*, *yel'og'ing*. To render yellow.—v. i. To grow yellow.

**Yellow-bunting**, yel'ow-bunt'ing, n. The yellow hammer.

**Yellow-fever**, yel'ow-fē-ver, n. A malignant fever of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin.

**Yellow-gum**, yel'ow-gum, n. The jaundice of infants.

**Yellow-hammer**, yellow-*hammer*, yel'ow-ham'er, yel'ow-am'er, n. [Yellow and A Sax *amere*, G *ammer*, the yellow-hammer. The spelling with *h*, though common, is erroneous.] A pretty European bird, a species of bunting, with much yellow in its plumage.

**Yellowish**, yel'ow-ish, a. Somewhat yellow.

**Yellowishness**, yel'ow-ish-ness, n. The quality of being yellowish.

**Yellow-jack**, yel'ow-jak, n. A name given to yellow-fever [Colloq].

**Yellow-metal**, yel'ow-me-tal, n. A sheathing alloy of copper and zinc, Muntz's metal.

**Yellowness**, yel'ow-ness, n. The quality of being yellow.

**Yellow-weed**, yel'ow-wēd, n. Weld or dyer's-weed (which see).

**Yelp**, yelp, v. i. pret & pp *yelped*, *yelpt*, ppr *yelping*, *yel'ping* [Same as A Sax *gilpan*, to boast, Icel *galdra* to yelp, allied to *yell*.] To utter a sharp quick bark or cry, as a dog, either in eagerness, pain, or fear, to bark in a shrill manner.—n. A sharp bark or cry of a dog.

**Yeoman**, yō'man, n., pl. *yeomen*, yō'men [O E *yeman*, *yoman*, supposed to be equivalent to O Trs *gāman*, *gāmon*, a villager, a man of a *gā* or village, fr *gā*=G *gau*, Goth *gauri*, a district.] In England, a man who owns a small estate in land, a gentleman farmer or one who farms his own land, a farmer, a member of the yeomanry cavalry.—Yeomen of the guard, a body guard of the English sovereign, also called *beef eaters*.

**Yeomanly**, yō'man-lī, a. Pertaining to a yeoman. adv. Like a yeoman, bravely.

**Yeomanry**, yō'man-ri, n. [Yoman and -ry.] The collective body of yeomen, a volunteer cavalry force in Britain, consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers.

**Yesterday**, yēst'ay, a. [A Sax *gest*, *gest*, *yes* probably fr *ord*, *yea*, and *gest*, *yes*, *beist* so let it be 3d sing pres subj of the substantive verb in A Sax. G *sei*, let it be, *sein* to L *em*, may it be. YEA, Axi.] Even so, expressing affirmation or content opposed to no, also used to express some emphasis or enforce something added.

**Yesterday**, yēst'ay, a. [A Sax *gestro*, *gestra*, *gystra* yesterday, seen in *gestroan*=D *gystra* yesterday, *gystran*-nith, yesterday=Dan *gystra*, G *gestern*, yesterday, Goth *gistra*, *gistra* *dagis*, to-morrow, comparative form,



Yataghan.















# APPENDICES.





# KEY

## TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

*A Guide to Literary Allusions*

### ABDIEL

**Abdiel**, ab'di-el A seraph in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he.' About Hassan, ab'ô has 'an A young man of Baghdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun al Rashid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

**Absolute**, Sir Anthony A hot-tempered and domineering but good hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. His son, the gallant and spirited Captain Absolute, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival. He woos his sweetheart in the character of the penurious Ensign Beverley.

**Abu dâh** A merchant in Radley's *Tales of the Genii*, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night.

**Achates**, a.k.a'tez The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's *Æneid*, proverbial as a type of staunch companionship.

**Acheron**, a.k.e'ron In classical fable a river of the infernal regions.

**Achilles**, a.ki'lez The principal Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's *Iliad*, son of Peleus and Thetis, and chief of the Myrmidons. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See *Ilium*, *Hector*, &c.

**Acis & his** According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself.

**Acra-sia** A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

**Acres**, Bob A blustering, swearing but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. See *Absolute*.

**Actæon**, a.ki'ton A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

**Adamastor**, ad a mas'tor The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem *The Lusitads*.

**Adams**, Parson Abraham A country curate in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

**Admetus**, ad met'us A mythological king of Thessaly, under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See *Alcestis*.

**Adonis**, a-do'nis In Greek mythol a beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus) and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

**Ægeus**, e'jus A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

**Æneas**, e'nt as The hero of Virgil's poem *The Æneid* a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures in the East, and was rewarded as the remote founder of Rome and ancestor of the Romans. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also *Dido*, *Æneas*, &c.

**Æolus**, e'o-lus God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands.

**Æsculapius**, e-sku'lapi-us The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

**Agamemnon**, ag a mem'non Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

**Aguecheek**, Sir Andrew A silly and ridiculous character in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a cousin of Sir Toby Belch.

**Ahriman**, Ah'rîmanet, k'n man, k'n m'an'ez The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

**Almewell Viscount** In Farquhar's comedy *The Beaux' Stratagem* a gentleman who seeks and gains the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Beaufort. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux', who carry on their schemes in disguise.

**Ajax**, aj'aks A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

**Aladdin**, a lad'din A well known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China, who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves.

**Alas nam** A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

**Alas nam** A name for a name, for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem *Alastor*.

**Al Borak** A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

**Alcestis**, al ses'tis The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

**Alcides**, al si dez A name of Hercules, given to him as a descendant of Æleus.

**Alcinous**, al sin'ous In Homer's *Odyssey* king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses.

**Alcmena**, alk m'e-na The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See *Amphitryon*.

**Alidiborontophosphor** A character in Henry Carey's burlesque *Chronophotonologos* (1724) the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

**Allecto** In classical myth one of the three Furies.

**Al Baba** The hero of the story of the Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' (became being the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

**Allworthy**, Mr A country gentleman in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

**Alnaschahr**, al nas'kar A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

**Alpheus**, al fi'us A river-god of Greek mythol See *Arctus*.

**Alsatia**, al ses'ha A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law breakers. It figures in Scott's *Fortunes of Niccol*.

**Al Sibian** In Mohammed's belief a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abysses of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

**Amadis de Gaul**, am adis de gal The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal.

**Amalthea** standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Urania.

**Amalthea** A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.

**Amaryllis**, am a ril is A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry, hence a rustic beauty in general.

**Amelia** The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wife-hood.

**Ammon** An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.

**Amory, Blanche** A young lady in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, good looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker.

**Amphion**, am fi'on In Greek mythol a son of Zens, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

**Amphitrite**, am fi tri't A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

**Amphitryon**, am fi'tri-on In Greek myth a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

**Anchises**, an ki'sez The father of Æneas by Venus.

**Ancient Mariner** Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatross by the mariner.

**Andrews**, Joseph A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's *Pamela*, Joseph, the hero, being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.

**Andromache**, an-drom'a ké The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's *Iliad*. See *Hector*, *Ilium*.

**Andromeda**, an-drom'e-da In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

**Angelic Doctor** A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

**Antæus**, an'te'us A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up from the ground and crushed him.

**Antigone**, an tig'o-né The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of this name daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders.

**Antipholus** The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*.

**Antiquary** See *Oldbuck*.

**Antonio** The name of the merchant in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, hated by Shylock the Jew.

**Amphis**, an'phis The dog-shaped divinity of ancient Egypt.

**Aphrodite** al ro-di'ti The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus, she was of extreme beauty and was commonly regarded as having risen from the sea near the island of Cyprus. Hephaestus or Vulcan was her husband, and she was attended by the Graces and Eros (Amor), and often accompanied by doves.

**Ap'is**, a'pis The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

**Apollo** The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the avenger of dishonour and suffering, originally a sun god, his epithet *Phœbus* meaning radiant or beaming. He was a son of Zeus and Leto, and brother of Artemis (Diana).

**Apollonius of Tyre** The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakespeare's *Pericles Prince of Tyre*.

**Apostle of Germany**, St. Boniface, an Anglo-

### APOSTILE

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**Apostle of Germany**, St. Boniface, an Anglo-

Fate fir fast, fat, fall mē, met her; pine, pun nōte, not, move, tūbe, tub, hull oud poult, ū, u, French v; long and short e, French en, ch, çain, çâ, Sc locâ, ē, go, j, job ū, French ton, tē, then, th, thîn, wh, wâig, zî a-zue







**Bois-Guilbert, Brian de, bois-gil'bert** A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe.

**Bombastes Furio** The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W. Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1799.

**Bona Dea** A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

**Bon Gaultier** The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Theodore Martin.

**Booby, Lady** A lady of loose morals in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, who tries to lead Joseph astray.

**Booth, Captain** The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good natured.

**Border Minstrel** Sir Walter Scott's designation of a personification of the north wind.

**Bottom Nick** The Athenian weaver in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

**Bountiful, Lady** A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*. See *Aimée*.

**Bowling, Tom, bo'ling** A naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*, an excellent piece of portraiture.

**Boythorn, Laurence** A gentleman in Dickens's *Bleak House*, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to those whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

**Bradamant, Bradamante** brad a man'tā. A virgin knight in the Italian epics on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear.

**Bradwardine, Baron, brad war'din** A Scottish nobleman in Scott's *Waverley*, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to *Waverley*.

**Brag, Jack** The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

**Bragi, brag's** A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigg, the god of eloquence and poetry.

**Brahma, bra mā** The supreme god of the Hindu Trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer.

**Bramble, Matthew** An elderly gentleman in Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, shrewd, cynical, and irascible but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a miserably malicious, crafty, and ridiculous old maid, who finally wedges *Lisemahago*.

**Brass, Sampson** In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a concubine spirit.

**Bratmann, Hans, brat man** The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the *Pennsylvania Dutch* or German English dialect.

**Brentford, The Two Kings of** Two characters in Buckingham's farce *The Rehearsal* represented as living in the most perfect union.

**Briareus, bri a re'us** In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

**Brick, Jefferson** An American journalist in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to a warlike and bombastic sentiment.

**Briocourt, A Lady knight** in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (typical chastity), and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

**Brooding 'nag** The country of the grunts in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* often written *Brooding*.

**Brown, Jonathan** A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

**Brown Tom** The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories *Tom Brown's School-days*, and *Tom Brown at Oxford*, a merry, natural fellow, who says one of the best things in the book.

**Brumhild Brunnhild, brunn hild** A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*, overcome by the device of Siegfried and married to Gunter King of Burgundy. Her resentment on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

**Eusephalus, brunn hild** The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

**Buddha, bud a** The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage and hero of many fables who appears to have lived in the 6th century B.C.

**Bull, John** The English nation personified originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire *The History of John Bull*.

**Bumble** The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

**Bunsby, Jack** In Dickens's *Dombey and Son* the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle, his words are few and lazy, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

**Burchell, Mr. bérchell** A chief character in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

**Buzzard, Sergeant** A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's *Pickwick*.

**Byron Miss Harriet** A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

**Cabiri, ka bi ri** Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.

**Cacus** A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

**Cadens** A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of *de cadens* or *de cadent*.

**Cadmus** The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece and the founder of Thebes in Boeotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

**Calus, Dr., ká lus** A French doctor in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

**Caliban** A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

**Calidore, Sir, kal i'dor** A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.

**Calliope, kal i'ope** The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

**Calydonian Boar** A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

**Calypso, ka lip'so** An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

**Cambuscan** A king of Tartary in Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, one of the o-e left by the author unfinished. Milton pronounces it *kam bus'kan* erroneously.

**Camelot** A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur.

**Camilla** In Virgil's *Æneid* queen of the Volscians so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend.

**Candace, kan dās** In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring, and mirror.

**Candour, Mrs.** A backbiting lady in Sheridan's school for Scandal.

**Candour, Mr.** The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called *The Hypocrite* (1763).

**Capuleti** The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

**Carabas, Marquis of** A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman of grandee, most familiar from its occurrence in the story of *Puss in Boots*.

**Carker, James** In Dickens's *Dombey and Son* Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and a smiling smile treacherous to his employer, whose wife he induces to run away with him.

**Cassan dra** Daughter of King Priam of Troy, carried off by the power of the Trojans, she was deemed by Apollo to be alive and dishonored.

**Castiopea, -pe ya** In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

**Castle of Indolence** A poem by Thompson the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

**Castle of Otranto** A tale by Horace Walpole (1733) containing supernatural incidents.

**Castlewood** The title of a family in Thackeray's *Esmond*. See *Esmond*.

**Castor and Pollux** Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans sons of Jupiter latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.

**Candle, Mrs.** A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered in the most interesting manner.

**Cecrops** The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

**Cedric, ced rik** The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic king Cedric (herdik).

**Celia** Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.

**Cerberus, sér ber us** The three headed watchdog of the infernal regions, according to classical fable, often spoken of as receiving a 'sup' from those passing him, to stop his mouth.

**Ceres, sér zér** The Roman goddess of grain and harvest, identified by the Romans with the Greek Demeter.

**Chaddand, Rev. Mr.** A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's *Bleak House*.

**Charon, ká ron** The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

**Charvada, ka rí dás** See *Scylla*.

**Cherrytree Brothers** Two merchant Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

**Chery Chase** A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Brunanburh.

**Chiron, kí ron** One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

**Chloe, klío** A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Lapham and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

**Chremhild, krem'hild** The wife of Siegfried in the *Nibelungenlied*, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.

**Chryseides** The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

**Christian** The hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, his wife being, *Christiana*.

**Chrononhotontologos** The hero of Carey's burlesque tragedy of same name, first performed in 1834. See *Chironhotontologos*.

**Chuzzlewit, Martin** The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin.

**Chuzzlewit, Jonas** A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Finch, 'Tarrh Camp, and Betty Prigs also occur in his novel.

**Cimmerians** A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.

**Cinderella** The heroine of a well known and widely spread fairy tale.

**Circæ, sér zér** A sorceress of Greek mythol. who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine, and induced the hero himself to remain a year with her on his return from Troy.

**Circumlocution Office** A term used by Dickens in *Little Dorrit* as a designation of one of the government offices intended to satirize the manner, ment of such public departments.

**Claudius** The name of Hamlet's uncle.

**Cleithropham, Jee'di'ah, klee' both am** The imaginary editor of Scott's *Tales of my Landlord*.

**Clifford, Paul** A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of this name, reformed by virtuous love.

**Clinker, Humphrey** The hero of a novel of same name by Smollett brought up in the workhouse and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, who marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.

**Clio, klío** One of the nine Muses, having his story as her province.

**Clothes** A 17th century ill-conditioned lord who would be lover of Imogen in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

**Clothes** One of the Fates or Parcs among the Greeks and Romans, the who spins the thread of life the other two being Atropos and Lachesis.

**Claudius William of Aflang** a north-country archer and outlaw in English legend whose companions were Cym of the Clog and Adam Lall.

**Clytemnestra, klí tem'nes tra** The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Aegisthus murdered on his return from Troy. She was slain by her own first-born.

**Clytie, klít'ie** A daughter of Atropos and Lachesis, and was changed into a sunflower.

**Cockaigne, land of kó ká'n** An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking and exist in overabundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.















sented as the author of a great number of an  
**gent writings**  
**Hermia** One of the heroines of Shakspeare's *Mid summer Night's Dream*  
**Hermione** her mi-*on* In Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale* the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of "dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness"  
**Hestia** The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakspeare's *Much Ado*  
**Hesperides** hes-pe-ri-déz. In Greek myth three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Her- cules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon  
**Hesperus** In classical literature, a personifi- cation of the evening star (the planet Venus)  
**Hestia** The Greek name of the goddess Vesta  
**Hiawatha** hi-a-wa-tha. A mythical hero of the American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow  
**Hippocrene** kri-ne or kre-n. A fountain of the muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon  
**Hippolyta** In classical literature a queen of the amazons, married to Theseus  
**Hippolytus** In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phaedra tries to seduce him, and his final heroic efforts vainly accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death  
**Hippomenes** hip-pom-e-néz. See *Atalanta*  
**Hodge** The Goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer  
**Holofernes** A pedant in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*  
**Honeycomb** Will One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion  
**Honeyman** Charles A lacedaical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's *Newcomes*, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sycophant  
**Hood** Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of medieval England, a mere creation of popular mythology  
**Hopeful** A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress  
**Hor** Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours  
**Horatio** In Shakspeare's *Hamlet* the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark  
**Horus** An ancient Egyptian deity personify- ing the sun  
**Horchimanns** h'rimz. In Swift's *Cultivators* Travels the race of wonderful horses among whose his hero is thrown, they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos  
**Hu** d'bra. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a square named Ralph  
**High of Lincoln** A young boy who, accord- ing to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's *Proffress Tale* was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known  
**Hunter** Mrs. Leo A ridiculous matron in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, noted for hunting after any social lion within her reach  
**Hyacinth** Thus A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when play- ing at the discus, from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth  
**Hydra** A many headed monster slain by Her- cules. When any of his heads was cut off it was immediately replaced with two others unless the stump was burned with a hot iron  
**Hyas** A youth beloved by Hercules and car- ried off by water nymphs charmed with his beauty  
**Hyperboreans** A people of Greek legend who lived a blameless and happy life beyond the north wind in a land of perpetual sunshine  
**Hyperion** hip-ri-on. More strictly hip-ri-on. In ancient myth one of the Titans sometimes a name equivalent to the sun

**Iago** i-a-go. The 'ancient' or enigma of Othello in Shakspeare's tragedy who out of jealousy and devilish malignity persuades Othello of Des- demona's unfaithfulness  
**Icarus** the son of Daedalus, fled with his father, but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Daedalus*  
**Idomeneus** i-dom-e-nús. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah  
**Ilium or Ilion** A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the *Iliad* This poem (in twenty four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy. It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences be- tween Achilles, the chief Grecian warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the scenes here and there varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life  
**Imogen** im-jo-en. The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspeare's *Cymbeline*. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Iachimo*), but is most happily restored to him  
**In dra** A Hindu god of the heavens  
**Invisible Doctor** A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1274-1347)  
**Iris** In classical myth a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno  
**Iphigenia** i-fi-je-ni-a. A daughter of Agamem- non and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris  
**Iris** The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno  
**Isaac of York** A wealthy Jew, father of Re-becca in Scott's *Ivanhoe*  
**Ivanhoe** The hero of Scott's *Ivanhoe*. A Measure for Measure, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety  
**Isengrim** i-en-grim. The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox  
**Isis** An Egyptian goddess of the moon wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often repre- sented as veiled  
**Islands of the Blessed or Fortunate Islands** Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium  
**Isoide** i-sold. A heroine of medieval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristram  
**Israël** In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trumpet at the resurrection, and who himself has the "sweetest voice of all Gods creatures"  
**Ithuriel** An angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape  
**Ivanhoe** i-van-ho. The hero of Scott's well known novel son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I, loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty  
**Ixion** In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who, for his wickedness, was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually revolving fiery wheel  
**Jack** Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America  
**Janus** A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed at times of peace  
**Jaques** jak-wes or zhak. A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspeare's *As you Like It*  
**Jarvis** Mrs. The proprietrix of a travelling water-cure in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*  
**Jarvis** Bailie Nicol A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's *Rob Roy*, an admirably humorous crea- tion  
**Jason** In an ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea  
**James Jabez** James de la Pluche the pro- fessed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thack-

era's contributions to Punch, a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence  
**Jellyby** Mrs. Jell by In Dickens's *Bleak House* a lady so uninterested in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor hertians in Africa, that she neglects her own household  
**Jenkins** Winifred. In Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker* Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing, from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey  
**Jenkinson** Ephraim A swindler in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the cosmogony of the world  
**Jerick** The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*  
**Jingle** Alfred. An amusing strutting stroller in Dickens's *Pickwick*, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Peck- wick is rescued by him from a debtors prison. His henchman is Job Trotter  
**Jocasta** See *Oedipus*  
**Jones** Tom. The hero of a novel by Fildes, manly and good hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western  
**John** Johnheim, ye son him. The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology  
**Jove** See *Jupiter*  
**Juan** Don. See *Don Juan*  
**Juggernaut** jü-g'er-nat. One of the times under which the Indian god Vishnu is worshipped, his chief festival being held at Puri in Orissa, where the great car of the deity is dragged along in sacred procession. Fanatics used occa- sionally to throw themselves under the wheels of the car. See also in Diet  
**Juliet** The heroine of Shakspeare's famous tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues  
**Juno** The supreme goddess among the Ro- mans, identified with the Greek Hera. She was next in rank to Jupiter, whose wife and sister she was, and with whom she had many a quarrel. Women and marriage were espe- cially under her guardianship  
**Jupiter** The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus, and often spoken of by the name Jove. He was originally a deity of the sky or heavens, and had the terrible power of wielding the thunderbolt. The eagle was sacred to him. See *Juno*  
**Kaf** In Mohammedan mythology a mountain that surrounds ancient walls in the earth  
**Kall** A Hindu goddess of blood and cruelty, consort of Siva or Shiva  
**Ka-ma** The Hindu god of love  
**Kay Sir** A rude peasant and mannerless knave, hit at King Arthur's court  
**Keha'ma** A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem *The Curse of Kehama*  
**Kew** Lady. In Thackeray's *Newcomes* an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineer over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel  
**Kilmansegg** Miss A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold celebrated in a comic poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg  
**Kite Sergeant** The disreputable old amusing hero of Farquhar's *Recruiting Officer* (1705)  
**Klaus Peter Klaus** The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkle*)  
**Knight of the Rock** Friedrich von Irnsatz an imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving  
**Knechtcht** See *Charnishill*  
**Krook** In Dickens's *Bleak House* a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of sponta- neous combustion  
**Kuvera** ku-vä-ra. The Hindu god of wealth

**La Greedy** Miss A kind hearted, slightly little miniature painter in Dickens's *Nickolas Nickle- by*  
**Lady Beautiful** See *Beautiful*  
**Lady of Lyons** See *Medusa*  
**Lady of the Lake** A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legends of King Arthur—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose fall or has been imitated from ever to







**Minotaur** A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

**Miranda** The daughter of Prospero in Shakspeare's *Tempest*.

**Mirza** A fictitious personage described in *The Spectator* (No 139) as securing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

**Mordred** The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled, he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death wound.

**Moloch, mo'lok** A god of the Phœnicians, Ammonites, and other ancient Semitic peoples. His worship largely consisted in burnt-offerings of human victims, self mutilations, &c.

**Momus** In Greek mythology a deity of raillery and ridicule.

**Montague, mon'ta-gi** The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

**Morgiana, mor-jan'-a** The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of the Forty Thieves.

**Morpheus, mor'fies** Among the Greeks and Romans a deity of sleep and dreams.

**Munchausen, mun-chäusen** The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer (Baron Munchausen-munch hou zen).

**Nancy** An unfortunate girl in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, kind hearted and faithful to Lill Sykes, who brutally murdered her.

**Narcissus** A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

**Nausicaa, na-si'ka'-a** A princess of the Phæacians in Homer's *Odyssey*, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

**Nemra, nê'tra** A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets.

**Nell** The child heroine of Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, living, with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die.

**Nemesis, nem-e-sis** A Greek goddess personifying divine retribution and bringing punishment upon those who were unduly arrogant or unlifted from prosperity.

**Nephelococcygia, nê'lo-ko'ko-si'-gi'-a** Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes' famous comedy *The Birds*, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

**Neptune** The god of the sea among the Romans, and the sea-god of the Greeks.

**Posidon** usually represented as holding a trident and accompanied by sea horses, dolphins &c.

**Nereids, nê're-ids** In classical myth nymphs of the sea, daughters of the sea god Nereus, and the attendants on Neptune (Posidon).

**Nessus** A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See *Deianira*.

**Nestor** A legendary king in southern Greece one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

**Newcome, Colonel** One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*, brave, simple and good, though not over wise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charter house, where he dies. His son Clive a fine handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced especially the odious Sir James, whose ill treatment causes his wife to run away from him. See also *Flora's Honeyman*, *Kew*, *Nibelungen*, *at Be-lun-gen*. A race or family in German legend possessors of a great treasure, and whose names are attached to the old German epic the *Nibelungenlied* or Song of the Nibelungs. See *Siegfried*, *Chriemhild*, *Briemhild*.

**Nickleby, Nicholas** The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsistent style of speaking, is very amusing. His uncle Ralph is a hard hearted young lady, his uncle Ralph is a hard hearted young lady, his uncle Ralph is a hard hearted young lady, when his schemes fail.

**Nifhelm, nî'l-hum** A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

**Niobe, nî'o-bê** A queen of classic story, wife of Amphion of Thebes and daughter of Tantalus. Because she exulted over Latona on account of her numerous offspring, her children were all slain by Apollo and Artemis, the children of Latona, and herself was turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.

**Nisus, ni-sus** In Virgil's *Æneid* a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting, to rescue his intimate friend Luryslus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

**Nicks, Newman** In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, an extremely odd but kind hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman.

**Norns** The three fates of Scandinavian mythology.

**Normal** The hero of the tragedy *Douglas* (1766), by the Rev John Home. He was the son of Lord Douglas but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

**Norman** The follower of Elstaf's in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged.

**Obéron** The king of the faeries familiar to us from Shakspeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and an opera by Weber.

**Ochiltree, Edie, o-ch'il trê** A 'blue gown' or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's *Antiquary*.

**Odin** The supreme Scandinavian deity king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigg, one of his sons is Balder the beautiful.

**Odysseus, ô-dis'tus** The Greek form of Ulysses, hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the *Odyssey*, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. In the poem, he is the king in twenty four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his followers of the crew who perished, his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.

**Edipus, ê-di-pus** A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laus and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Edipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone. He is the subject of two grand tragedies by Sophocles.

**Enone, ê-nô-nê** A nymph of classic fable married to Paris who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty.

**Oldback, Jonathan** The 'rind of Monkham's an elderly Scottish gentleman of antiquarian and scholarly tastes, from whom Scott's *Antiquary* takes his name, a confirmed bachelor and connoisseur of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind hearted an admirably humorous portrait.

**Old Man of the Sea** In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sindbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

**Old Mortality** A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters.

**Old Nick** A popular and slightly humorous name for the devil, borrowed from an old Teutonic story for a spirit or goblin of the waters (A Sax nicor German, nîz, nûz).

**Oliver** One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne in *Roceland*.

**Olivia** In Shakspeare's *Twelfth Night* a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and countess.

**Olivia** In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* she elopes with young Squire Thornhill who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

**Olympus** A mountain of northern Greece scientifically failed to be the abode of the gods.

**Omphale, om-fa-lê** A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion's skin.

**Opheelia** The daughter of Polonius in Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.

**Orestes, ô-res'tez** A hero of Greek tragedy, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial. He gives the title to a tragedy of Euripides still extant.

**Orlando** A legendary princess of England, beloved by Amadis de Gaul.

**Orion, ô-ri-on** A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

**Orlando** One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Orlando* is another form of the name. In Shakspeare's *As You Like It* Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

**Ormuzd** The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahirman, the antagonism of the two forming a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

**Orpheus, ôr'fus** A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice being died, he went to Hades, in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her for ever.

**Osean** See *Valentine*.

**Osbalstone** A family who appear in Scott's *Rob Roy*, the hero of the story being Frank Osbalstone, whose love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon Rashleigh Osbalstone, his cousin, is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

**Osborne, Capt George** In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* a dandified, selfish, and shallow hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an engagement with Becky Sharp.

**Oswald** A harsh, purse proud, coarse, and domineering merchant had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

**Othello, Tam** The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them to the river Doon and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

**Osis** The chief god of the ancient Egyptians, the husband and brother of Isis, and the personification of all physical and moral good.

**Ossian** A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

**Othello** In Shakspeare's tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, smothered her when led by the devilish Iago to believe her unfaithful, and then kills himself.

**Othello, Sir Lucius** A fighting Irishman in *Sherrin's comedy The Rivals*. A very pretty quarrel as it stands is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

**Overtreach, ô-ver'treach** A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

**Pacolet** A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

**Page Mrs** In Shakspeare's *Merry Wives* a lady who joins with Mrs Ford in making sport of Elshoff. Her husband is desirous to divorce in marriage by slender, but marries Fenton.

**Pallantus** The name of a sea's pilot in Virgil's *Æneid*, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

**Pamela** A name of Athens or Minerva.

**Pamela, pa-mê-la or pam-cê-la** The heroine of a novel of same name by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife. Richardson appears to have pronounced the name pa-mê-la, Pope, using it long before (after Sir Philip Sidney) pronounced it pa-mê-la.

**Pan** Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

**Pandora** In classical myth a woman sent by







**Random, Roderick.** The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

**Raphael, rafa-el.** An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit and who takes a considerable place in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

**Raselas.** A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley' from which he escapes and travels through the world but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode.

**Ravenswood, Edgar.** The hero of Scott's tragic romance *The Bride of Lammermoor*, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand.

**Rebecca.** In Scott's *Ivanhoe* the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the first heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving *Ivanhoe* and persecuted by Bois Gilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—*Rebecca and Rowena*—Rebecca is latterly married to *Ivanhoe*.

**Red-cross Knight.** A knight in Spenser's *Fairie Queene* who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

**Rebecca.** One of King Lear's two unnatural daughters.

**Remus.** See *Romulus*.

**Rhadamanthus.** A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

**Rhea.** A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as *Cybele*.

**Rinaldo.** A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of *Charlemagne's* paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

**Robin Hood.** See *Hood*.

**Roderick Dhu.** An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.

**Roe.** Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

**Rollister, Ralph.** The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1566.

**Roland.** A hero of tales connected with *Charlemagne*, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of *Charlemagne's* rear guard at Roncesvalles. See *Roland*, *Orlando*.

**Romeo.** The hero of Shakespeare's well known tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, one of the Montague family, while *Juliet* was a Capulet.

**Romola.** The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. *Romola* is a patrician maiden.

**Romeo.** A learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, *Tito Melame*, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife.

**Romulus.** Roman founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of *Remus*.

**Rosalind.** A hind. The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in *Shakespeare's As You Like It*, beloved by Orlando.

**Rosinante.** A horse, and accompanied by her cousin *Celia* and Touchstone the jester she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.

**Rosinante, ro-zan ta.** Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote*.

**Round Table.** The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.

**Rowena.** In Scott's *Ivanhoe* the fair Saxon lady whom the hero marries. See *Rebecca*.

**Rowland.** A name also as *Roland*. Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of *Charlemagne's* heroes, and their names became proverbial.

**Rude.** Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called Grip. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon Riots, is arrested and is condemned to death, but pardoned.

**Rue.** His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer skulking about the country in danger of his life.

**Sabrina.** A fabulous river-goddess of ancient Britain, said to have been the nymph of the river Severn.

**Sampson.** Abel. See *Dynamos Sampson*.

**Sandford and Merton.** A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century.

tury, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr Barlow.

**Sangra do, Dr.** A doctor in Le Sage's novel *Gil Blas*, who prescribes copious bleeding and drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

**Santa Claus.** A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents secretly to the young on Christmas-eve.

The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being the Dutch form *Sint Nikolaas*.

**Sawyer, Bob.** A roystering young doctor in Dickens's *Pickwick*, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.

**Scheherazade or Shahrâzâd.** shâ-erâ zad', shâ-ra zad. The bride of the Sultan Sharyar, and the narrator of the stories that form the *Arabian Nights*.

**Schlemihl.** Peter, shîl mîl. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray', and the events thence following.

**Servile law.** A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.

**Serouge, Krôj.** In Dickens's Christmas Carol, a grasping, covetous old hunk of a London merchant who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.

**Scylla.** shî. In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which with the adjacent whirlpool *Charybdis* (shâ-rîs), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.

**Scylla.** One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, simple and affectionate but not clever or intellectual, and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She marries George Osborne, and fondly cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries her life-long friend and admirer, Captain Dobbin.

Her father at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c. Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civil war was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly a miser.

Becky Sharp. See *Osborne*.

**Semele.** sem'-lî. In ancient myth, the mother of *Bacchus* by Jupiter.

**Semiramis.** A legendary Queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninus.

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

**Seven Sleepers.** The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years.

**Shabbac.** See *Barnacle*.

**Shaf ton, Sir Percie.** A character in Scott's *Monastery* whose language is marked by the affection called euphuism.

**Shallow.** A foolish justice in *Shakespeare's Merry Wives*, and Henry IV. (part 2).

**Shahrâzâd.** See *Scheherazade*.

**Shandon, Captain.** A literary man in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, with excellent abilities, but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a delirious prison.

**Shandy, Tristram.** The titular hero of Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, in which, however, his father and uncle, Uncle Toby, occupy the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whimical and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders and has been wounded in his right leg, simplicity and his all-embracing humanity—with the mimicries that he indulges in his narrative, and the attempts of Willow Adlam to hood him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

**Sharp Becky.** One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and one of the most remarkable examples of female portraiture in all fiction—clever, good looking, heartless, and more, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly abandoned by him for her intrigue with Lord

Steyne, turns adventurer, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Sedley*, *Osborne*, *Crawley*.

**Short.** See *Codin*.

**Shylock.** The famous Jew in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, who lends money to Antonio, the merchant, stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.

**Siegfried.** sî-gî-fred, zî-gî-fred. A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*. *Sigurd* is another form of the name.

**Sigismunda.** sî-gîs-mun'-da. In a story by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Gusmano.

**Sikes, Bull.** A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

**Silence.** A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in *As You Like It*.

**Silenus.** In classical myth the companion of *Bacchus*, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.

**Sindbad the Sailor.** A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages and meets with surprising adventures.

**Sisyphus sî-sî-fus.** In Greek mythol. a personage condemned in the infernal regions to the ceaseless labour of rolling a great stone up a height only to find on reaching the top that it immediately rolled down again.

**Siva, Shiva.** A god of the Hindus, the third person of the Hindu triad or trinity, the others being *Brahma* and *Vishnu*, often spoken of as the 'deity-trinity'.

**Slim pole, Harold.** In Dickens's *Black House*, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends good nature.

**Slawkenbergie.** An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, and represented as having a huge nose.

**Slender.** A foolish country lord in love with 'Sweet Anne Page in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

**Slick, Sam.** An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, who is introduced in humorous figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Halibarton of Nova Scotia.

**Slop, Dr.** A narrow minded and irritable medical man in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*.

**Sly, Christopher.** A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord.

**Smelfungus.** A nickname given by Sterne to *Smollett*, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

**Smike.** An ill-used boy in Nicholas Nickleby, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph.

**Sneak, Jerry.** A benighted husband in Foote's farce *The Mayor of Garratt*.

**Snodgrass, Augustus.** A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr Pickwick.

**Sofia, so-fî-a.** A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus a comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.

**Spellow and Jorkins.** In Dickens's *David Copperfield* a firm of brokers to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business but was respected by Spellow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.

**Spellow.** Dora Spellow became the 'child wife' of David Copperfield.

**Sporran.** A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Henry.

**Squire.** See *Thackeray*.

**Squeers.** In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby* the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall.

**Steeforth.** A young man of wealth who lends 'little Emily' a story, in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, and is drowned in a shipwreck at sea, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him.

**Stella.** A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms.

**Stephan.** A drunken butler in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

**Sterne.** Marquis of, stin. A great English nobleman who figures in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and also serves in the *Pendennis* record, satirical, irritable, sensual, despising his







**Valhalla.** In Northern mythology, the great hall or building in which Odin resided, and in which also warriors slain in battle feasted and enjoyed the reward of their valour.

**Valkyrs, Valkyries, val'krz, val'ki ri az.** The 'choosers of the slain in Northern mythology, maidens who attended on Odin, marked out those who were to fall in battle, and conducted them to Valhalla.

**Vanessa.** A poetical name given by Swift to Mrs. Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him.

**Vanity Fair.** A famous fair in the Pilgrims Progress held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels, in which it means the world and all its 'pomp and vanities.' See *Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne, Selling Sharp, Steady*.

**Varden, Gabriel.** An honest money locksmith in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sympathetic friend Mary.

**Vathek.** The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name (1787), an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes in league with demons and latterly entombed in the abyss of Elysian hell.

**Veal, Mrs.** An unassuming woman of whose appearance after death to Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury, De foe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said to help the sale of an edition of *Drelnournt on Deaf*.

**Velled Prophet of Eborassan.** One of the metrical tales forming Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

**Venus.** The Roman goddess who came to be entirely identified with the Greek Aphrodite—which see.

**Verges, vic'ez.** See *Dogberry*.

**Verisoph, Lord.** A young nobleman in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

**Vernon, Diana.** The heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy*, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well read, and educated fond of field sports spirited, and self reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone, hero of the story. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.

**Vertumnus.** A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

**Vicar of Bray.** An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant.

**Vicar of Wakefield.** See *Primmer*.

**Viola.** The chief heroine of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The Duke ultimately marries her.

**Virginia.** A beautiful Roman girl whom the useful tribune Appian Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stashed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate. See also *Paul and Virginia*.

**Vishnu.** A great Hindu deity along with Brahma and Shiva, a member of the Hindu trinity or triad of gods, commonly spoken of as 'the preserver.'

**Vivien or Vivian.** A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, so that he employed her in a hollow oak for all time coming.

**Vortigern.** A mythical or semi mythical British

king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

**Vulcan, Vulca nus.** The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metal, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephaestus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances, and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclopes were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

**Wadman, Widow.** A buxom matron in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, whose wiles nearly captivate her son.

**Wagg and Wenham.** Two sycophants and dorks of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*.

**Wamba.** The hair brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

**Wandering Jew.** A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

**Warrington, George.** In Thackeray's *Pendennis* a roving man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, figure in Thackeray's novel *The Virginians*.

**Waverley.** The hero of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745.

The characters in it include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Ezerias and Flora Mac Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and David Gellatly, Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology.

A farther called Wayland Smith is introduced by Wielsmichtow, vinnicht-iv. That is 'know nowhere,' the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*.

**Weller, Sam.** The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married as second wife by no means amiable widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn) he held strong opinions about widows and their artificialness.

**Werther, värt'er.** A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

**Western, Squire.** A jolly, ignorant coarse, hot-tempered and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's *Tom Jones*. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

**Whiskerados, Don.** The lover of Tibburna in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

**Whittington, Dick.** The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact.

**Wickfield, Agnes.** A beautiful amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, daughter of Mr. Wickfield a lawyer, becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought him ruin upon him.

**Wild, Jonathan.** A notorious English robber, the hero of Fielding's satirical novel *The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great*.

**Wildfire Madge.** A young woman in Scott's novel *The Heart of Midlothian*, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder

of her infant, and who still retains the giddy and love of fiery natural to her character.

**Wild Huntsman.** A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering alone at night with a noisy train of men and dogs, the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

**Wilkins, Peter.** The hero of a tale by a Robert Bellack (written about 1790), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a wondrous race of people in a land of twilight. See *Gauvrey*.

**Willow, John.** The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Warden and becomes landlord himself.

**Wimble, Will.** An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

**Winkle, Mr. Randal.** One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as he would be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

**Winkle, Pip Van.** An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at ninepins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years, when he finds that all sorts of changes have taken place, and that the United States have come into existence as an independent republic.

**Woden.** Same as *Odin*.

**Wooden Horse.** A huge figure of a horse made of wood and containing armed Greeks, which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

**Ya-hoos.** The disgusting creatures in Gulliver's Travels, who act as servants to the Houyhnhnms resembling human beings, and intended by Swift as a savage satire upon humanity.

**Yama.** An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

**Yellowplush, Mr.** A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an alliterative foolman might write.

**Yggdrasil.** The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

**Yorick.** Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his *Tristram Shandy*—a simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

**Ysolt.** See *Iolite*.

**Yvetot.** A small town of northern France not far from Rouen the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor.

An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Branger.

**Zanoni.** The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

**Zephon.** A cherub in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

**Zephyrus Zephyr.** In classical mythol a personification of the west wind.

**Zeus, züs.** The supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter. He was the son of Cronos brother and husband of Hera (Juno) and father of Poseidon (Neptune). Though fully established as ruler of gods and men he did not get or retain this position without effort. His amours were exceedingly numerous.

**Zuleika, zu'li'ka.** An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's *Bride of Abydos* is so named.



## LIST OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS

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Ch. 25  
Ch. 26  
Ch. 27  
Ch. 28  
Ch. 29  
Ch. 30  
Ch. 31  
Ch. 32  
Ch. 33  
Ch. 34  
Ch. 35  
Ch. 36  
Ch. 37  
Ch. 38  
Ch. 39  
Ch. 40  
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Ch. 42  
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Flev la d. J hn poet 613 80

Cobbett, J. 1801-1868. 1801-1868. 1801-1868.



- Cobbett Wm., polit and misc writer 1762-1835  
 Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, Sanskrit scholar, 1765-1837  
 Colenso, Jno W., bp., theol., 1814-1883  
 Coleridge Hartley, poet, 1796-1849  
 Coleridge Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher, 1772-1824  
 Collier, Jeremy, divine, 1650-1726  
 Collins, Mortimer novelist and poet, 1827-1876  
 Collins, Wm., poet, 1771-1759  
 Collins, Wm., alk., novelist, 1824-1869  
 Collins, George, dramatist, the elder, 1782-1791  
 Collins, George, dramatist, the younger, 1762-1826  
 Colton, Rev Chas Caleb (Leacon), 1770-1832  
 Combe, Dr Andrew, phrenologist and physiol., 1797-1847  
 Combe, George, phrenologist, 1783-1858  
 Congreve, Wm., dramatist, 1670-1729  
 Constable Henry, poet, 1572-1613  
 Cook, Eliza, poetess, 1818-1893  
 Cook, Capt James, navigator, 1773-1779  
 Cooke, Thos., poet and misc writer 1703-1756  
 Cooper, Jas Fenimore, Amer novelist, 1799-1851  
 Corbett, Rich., bp., poet, 1821-1833  
 Corbush, Joseph, theol., works 1780-1790  
 Cornwall, Barry. See PARNIA  
 Cottle, Jos., poet, 1770-1853  
 Cotton, Charles, poet, 1630-1687  
 Cotton, Nath., poet and physiol., 1705-1788  
 Cotton, Sir Robt Bruce, antiq., 1571-1631  
 Courtney, Wm. L., philosophical writer, 1832—  
 Coverdale Miles, biblical trans. 1483-1563  
 Cowley, Abraham, poet, 1618-1667  
 Cowper, William, poet, 1731-1800  
 Cox, Sir G. W. historian, &c., 1827—  
 Crabbe, Rev Geo., poet, 1734-1832  
 Crake, Dunah Maria Mulock, Mrs., novelist, 1826-1887  
 Craik, George Lillie, historian, 1793-1866  
 Crashaw, Rich., poet, 1613-1649  
 Crawford, Francis Marion, American novelist, 1854—  
 Cressy, Sir Edward, histor., 1812-1878  
 Crech, Thomas, translator, 1659-1760  
 Creighton, Mandell, bp., histor., 1843-1891  
 Croker, Jn Wilson, misc writer; 1780-1857  
 Croker, Thos Crofton, legends 1795-1854  
 Croy, Rev Geo., poet, 1740-1820  
 Crookes, Sir William, F.R.S., chemist and physicist, 1832—  
 Crowe, Mrs Cath., novelist, 1800-1876  
 Crowe, Eyre Evans, hist., 1799-1893  
 Crowe, Sir Jos Archer, art critic and bioz.  
 Crowne John dramatist, d. 1703? 1625-1659  
 Cudworth, Ralph, philos., 1671-1669  
 Cumberland Rich., dramatist, 1732-1811  
 Cumming, Constance F Gordon trav. 1847—  
 Cunningham, Allan, poet and misc writer, 1784-1842  
 Cunningham Jos. D. hist., 1812-1851  
 Cunningham Peter, misc writer, 1816-1859  
 Currin, John P., orator, 1750-1817  
 Curtis, Geo T., Amer hist., 1812-1864  
 Curzon Hon Geo N. traveller, 1859—  
 Cust, Robt N. philol., 1821—  
 Dale Robert William, D. D., theol., 1829-1833  
 Dale, Thos., theol., 1797-1870  
 Dallas, Rob C., misc writer, 1754-1824  
 Dalrymple, Sir David. See HARRIS  
 Dalton John, chemist and natural philosopher, 1767-1844  
 Dampier, Wm., navigator, 1624-1716  
 Dana, Jas Dwight, Amer nat., 1812-1895  
 Dana, Rich Henry, Amer poet, 1787-1879  
 Dana, Rich Henry, jr (Two Years Before the Mast), 1815-1832  
 Daniel, Samuel, poet, 1622-1619  
 Darblay, Madame. See BENEVO  
 Darmesteter, Agnes Mary, Frances (Robinson), poet and misc writer, 1857-1892  
 Darwin, Chas., naturalist 1809-1882  
 Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician, 1731-1802  
 Darsent, Sir George Webb, scand. scholar &c., 1820-1896  
 Darenant, Sir Wm., dramatist and poet, 1646-1698  
 Dault, Th W Rhys LL D., orientalist 1843—  
 Davidson, Sam., D.D. biblical critic, 1867-1898  
 Davies, John, poet, 1655-1618  
 Davies, Sir John, poet, 1692-1626  
 Davy, Sir Humphry physicist, 1768-1829  
 Davy, Prof W. Boyd geol. 1838—  
 Dawkins John, poet, 1820-1822  
 Dawson, Sir John W., geol. 1820-1822  
 Day John, dramatist, d. 1676  
 Day Thos (Sandford and Merton) 1748-1789  
 De la Roche, Daniel, novelist and misc writer 1661-1731  
 Decker Thos., dramatist 1708-1641  
 De Morgan Augustus math., 1846-1871  
 De Morgan, S. C. C. C., poet, 1615-1629  
 Denham, John dramatist &c., 1627-1734  
 Dennis, John, Thomas, essayist, 1785-1822  
 De Quincy, Thomas, essayist, 1759-1822  
 Derby Earl of trans. of Homer, 1703-1762  
 Derham, Wm., philosopher and divine, 1657-1735  
 De Vere, Aubrey Thos., poet 1614-1692  
 Dibdin, Charles, song writer, 1745-1814  
 Dibdin, Dr Thos. Frognall, bibliog., 1776-1847  
 Dickens Charles, novelist, 1812-1870  
 Digby, Sir Kenelm, philos., 1623-1655  
 Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician 1843—  
 Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist, 1804-1881  
 DIsraeli, Isaac, misc. writer, 1766-1848  
 Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, histor and trav., 1821-1873  
 Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic, 1824-1874  
 Dobson, Henry Austin, poet, 1840—  
 Doddridge, Philip, divine, 1702-1781  
 Dodsley, Robt. bookseller and poet, 1703-1764  
 Donne, Dr John, poet, 1572-1631  
 Dorn, Dr Amer, misc writer, 1807-1878  
 Doubleday, Th., poet and dramatist, 1790-1870  
 Doudney, Sarah, novelist and poet, 1842—  
 Douglas, Gavin Scottish poet, 1744-1822  
 Dowden, Prof Edward, critic and bioz., 1843—  
 Doyle, A. Conan, M.D., novelist, 1858—  
 Doyle, Sir Francis H., poet, 1813-1858  
 Drake, Nathaniel, M.D., essayist, 1768-1836  
 Draper, Jn W., scientific writer 1811-1882  
 Drayton, Michael, poet, 1563-1631  
 Drummond Prof Henry, science and religion, 1851-1897  
 Drummond Wm., poet, 1555-1649  
 Dryden, John, poet, 1631-1700  
 Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiq., 1605-1686  
 Du Maurier, Geo., artist and novelist, 1834-1896  
 Dunbar, Wm., Scottish poet, 1452-1550?  
 D'Urfey, Tom., dramatist and song writer 1653-1723  
 Dwight, Timothy, D.D. Amer theol., 1752-1817  
 Dyer, John, poet, 1709-1758  
 Dyer, Thos Henry, historian, 1804-1888  
 Earle John, bp., essayist, 1611-1624  
 Echard, Laurence, hist., 1670-1739  
 Edgeworth, Maria, novelist, 1767-1849  
 Edwards, Mrs Amelia B., novelist Egyptologist, &c., 1831-1892  
 Edwards, Hen. Sutherland, misc writer, 1823—  
 Edwards, Jonathan Amer divine, 1703-1759  
 Edwards, Miss Matilda Betham, novelist, 1836—  
 Edwards Richard dramatist, 1823-1865  
 Eggleston, Edward, Amer novelist 1837—  
 Eliot, George (Marion Evans), novelist, 1829-1880  
 Elliott, Charles John, D.D., bp., theol., 1819—  
 Elliott, Eben., poet 1781-1849  
 Ellis, George, misc writer 1753-1815  
 Ellis, Sir Henry, antiq., 1777-1862  
 Elton, Sir Thomas, polit and educational writer, 1497-1546  
 Emerson Ralph Waldo Amer misc writer, 1803-1862  
 Erskine, Thos., lord-chancellor, 1774-1803  
 Etheridge Sir George dramatist, 1645-1691  
 Eusden, Lawrence poet, 1638-1730  
 Evans Sir John, F.R.S., antiquarian, 1823—  
 Evelyn, John, diarist, &c., 1620-1706  
 Everett, Edward, Amer orator, 1794-1865  
 Faber, Dr Fred Wm., poet and theol., 1814-1863  
 Faber, Geo Stanley, theol., 1773-1824  
 Fabian, Robert chronicler, 1490-1513  
 Fairbairn Patrick D.D., theologian, 1805-1874  
 Fairfax, Edw., poet d. 1635  
 Falconer, Wm., poet, 1732-1760  
 Fairhawe, Sir Rich., statesman and poet, 1608-1666  
 Faraday, Michael, scientific writer, 1791-1867  
 Farquhar, Geo., dramatist, 1678-1707  
 Farrar, Fred. Wm., D.D., theol., sacred hist., &c., 1831—  
 Fawcett, Hen., statesman and pol econ., 1833-1854  
 Fawkes, Francis, poet, 1729-1777  
 Fellows Sir Charles traveller, 1710-1809  
 Feltham, Owen (Harcourt), 1624-1628  
 Fenon Geo. Manville novelist 1820—  
 Fenton Elijah poet 1623-1620  
 Ferguson, Dr Adam, hist., 1722-1816  
 Ferguson, Jas. astron., 1777-1766  
 Ferguson, Sir Sam., poet, 1810-1858  
 Ferguson, James, architect, 1808-1866  
 Ferguson, Robert poet, 1734-1774  
 Fernier, James Fred. metaph., 1825-1854  
 Fernier, Susan L., novelist, 1782-1854  
 Fielding, Henry, novelist 1707-1754  
 Fielding, Sarah novelist 1710-1763  
 Filmer, Sir R., poet, 1702-1753  
 Finlay, Geo., LL.D. hist., 1799-1853  
 Fisher John, poet, 1743-1833  
 Fitzgerald Edward translator, 1804-1853  
 Fitzgerald, Percy, misc. writer, 1834—  
 Flecknoe, Rich., poet, d. 1633  
 Fleetwood, Wm., bp., 1656-1723  
 Fleming, Dr John, naturalist 1785-1857  
 Fletcher, Giles, poet, 1588-1623  
 Fletcher, John, dramatist, 1579-1625  
 Fletcher, Thomas, poet, 1659-1659  
 Florio, John, trans. and lexicon, 1553-1625  
 Fontblanque, Albany, journalist, 1733-1872  
 Foote, Sam., dramatist, 1720-1777  
 Forbes, Arch., journalist, 1828-1800  
 Forbes, Edw., naturalist, 1815-1854  
 Forbes, James D., physicist, 1809-1863  
 Ford, John, dramatist, 1566-1639  
 Forster, John, hist. and bioz., 1812-1870  
 Forsyth, Wm., hist., law &c., 1812-1859  
 Fosbrooke, Rev Thos., antiq., 1770-1842  
 Foster Rev John, essayist, 1770-1813  
 Fowler, Thos D.D., philos., 1832—  
 Fox, Charles James politician, 1749-1896  
 Fox, Geo., Quaker, 1824-1868  
 Foxe, John, martyrologist, 1516-1567  
 Francillon Robt. Ed., novelist 1841—  
 Francis, Rev Philip, misc writer, 1708-1773  
 Francis, Sir Philip politician, 1740-1818  
 Franklin, Benj., Amer misc writer, 1706-1790  
 Fraser, Prof Alex. Campbell, philos., 1819—  
 Fraser, Jas. Bailie, traveller and novelist, 1783-1850  
 Freeman, Edw. Augustus, hist., 1823-1892  
 Frere, John Hookham, poet 1769-1846  
 Froude James Anthony, hist., 1818-1894  
 Fuller, Andw., Baptist divine, 1754-1815  
 Fuller, Thomas, D.D., divine and hist., 1608-1661  
 Gardiner Jas., hist., 1823—  
 Galt, John, novelist, 1779-1839  
 Galton, Francis, travels, &c., 1822—  
 Gardner, Sam. R., hist., 1820—  
 Garnett, Rich., LL.D., poet and bioz., 1835—  
 Garnett, David, actor and dramatist, 1717-1779  
 Garth, Sir Sam., M.D., poet, 1661-1719  
 Gascoigne, George, poet, 1555-1577  
 Gaskell Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist, 1810-1865  
 Gordon, John, D.D., bp., theol., 1705-1692  
 Gray John, poet, 1655-1732  
 Geikie Sir Archibald, geologist, 1835—  
 Geikie, James geologist, 1839—  
 Geikie, Rev John C., D.D., theologian, 1821—  
 George, Henry, writer on politics and economics, 1815-1857  
 Gibbon, Edward, historian 1737-1794  
 Gifford, Wm., critic and editor, 1756-1826  
 Gilbert Sir John Thos., hist., 1822-1894  
 Gilbert, Wm. Schwenck, dramat., 1836—  
 Gillman, Rev Geo., misc writer, 1811-1878  
 Gillman, Robt. poet, 1793-1860  
 Gillies, John, LL.D., histor., 1747-1836  
 Gilpin Wm., divine, writer on scenery &c., 1724-1804  
 Gladstone, Wm. Ewart, statesman, 1809-1894  
 Glanville Joseph divine and philos., 1636-1690  
 Gleig Geo. Rob., divine and histor.; 1795-1888  
 Glover Richard poet 1722-1785  
 Godwin, Wm., novelist, 1770-1826  
 Godolphin Oliver, poet, novelist and misc. writer 1723-1774  
 Good John Mason, M.D., misc writer 1764-1827  
 Goode, Barnaby poet 1840-1824  
 Gordon, Adam Lindsay, Austral poet 1833-1870  
 Gordon Cumming. See CUMMING  
 Gore, Cath Grace novelist 1799-1851  
 Gosse Edmund W., poet, 1845—  
 Gossé Philip Hen., zoöl. 1810-1893  
 Gough Rich., antiq., 1735-1802  
 Gould, John, naturalist, 1804-1881  
 Gower, John, poet, 1325-1404  
 Grafton, Richard, chronicler d. 1572?  
 Graham, James, poet, 1767-1811  
 Grainger Jas., M.D., poet, 1721-1766  
 Grand Sarah. See MACFALL, FRANCES F  
 Grant Mrs Anne, misc writer 1755-1853  
 Grant James, novel., 1828-1859  
 Grant, Prof Robt. LL.D. astronomer 1814-1892  
 Grant Thos C., novelist &c., 1792-1864  
 Grant, Henry, statesman 1745-1820  
 Gray, Rev Rich., poet and novelist, 1715-1804  
 Gray, David, poet, 1738-1821  
 Gray, Thomas poet, 1716-1771  
 Green, John Richard, hist., 1823-1883  
 Green Mrs Mary Anne Freerit historical writer 1815—  
 Green, Matthew, poet, 1626-1737  
 Greene, Robert dramatist, 1592-1622  
 Greg Wm. Rathbone essayist 1800-1871  
 Greg, Nehemiah, M. A., poet, 1611-1712  
 Griffin Geo., novelist and poet 1803-1847  
 Grimaldi (Grimaldo) Nich. poet 1714-1822  
 Grove Francis antiq. 1721-1791  
 Grote George, hist., 1794-1871  
 Grove Sir Geo., writer on music and bibl. an. 1812-1890  
 Guernsey, Archer T., divine, 1820-1890  
 Guthrie Edw. philos., writer, 1784-1854  
 Guthrie Rev Thos., D.D. religious writer 1803-1872







- Mackintosh, Sir James, philos. and hist., 1768-1832  
 Maclean, Charles, dramatist, 1690?-1797  
 MacLagan, Alex., poet, 1811-1880  
 Maclean, John Ferguson, LL.D., lawyer and anthropologist, 1827-1891  
 Macleod, Rev. Norman, D.D., stories, &c., 1812-1872  
 Macpherson, Jas., poet (*Ossian*), 1733-1796  
 Macpherson, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer, 1794-1842  
 Mahaffy, John P., D.D., Greek hist., &c., 1839-1890  
 Mahony, Francis (Father Prout), misc. writer, 1804-1866  
 Maize, Sir Henry James Sumner, legal and political writer, 1829-1888  
 Malcolm, Sir John, hist., 1769-1833  
 Malleson, Colonel George Bruce, hist. and biog., 1825-1893  
 Mallet, David, poet, 1700-1765  
 Mallock, William Hurrell, misc. writer, 1849-1890  
 Malone, Edmund, antiq., &c., 1741-1812  
 Maly, Sir Thos. (*Morte D'Arthur*), 1430?-1470?  
 Malthus, Rev. Thomas R., pol. econ., 1766-1834  
 Mandeville, Bernard de, poet, 1670-1733  
 Manning, Hen. Edw., Card., 1809-1892  
 Mansel, Henry Longueville, philosopher, 1820-1871  
 Mant, Rich., D.D., theol., 1776-1843  
 Mantell, Gideon, geol., 1790-1852  
 Markham, Sir Clements R., trav., geog., and hist., 1830—  
 Marlowe, Christopher, dramatist, 1564-1593  
 Marryat, Capt. Fred., dramatist, 1792-1848  
 Marsh, Herbert, D.D., L.P., theol., 1757-1839  
 Marston, John, poet and dramatist, 1570-1634  
 Marston, Philip Bourke, poet, 1850-1887  
 Marston, Westland, dramatist and poet, 1820-1894  
 Martin, Sir Theodore, biographer, poet, &c., 1816—  
 Martineau, Harriet, hist. and misc. writer, 1802-1876  
 Martineau, Rev. James, LL.D., theol. and philos., 1805-1901  
 Martineau, Andrew, poet, &c., 1620-1678  
 Mason, Wm., poet and divine, 1725-1797  
 Massey, Gerild, poet, 1828—  
 Massinger, Philip, dramatist, 1583-1640  
 Masson, David, critic and literary hist., 1822—  
 Mather, Cotton, Amer. theol., 1633-1723  
 Maurice, John Frederic Denison, divine, 1805-1872  
 May, Thos., poet and hist., 1594-1650  
 May, Sir Thos. Erskine, hist., 1815-1886  
 Mayhew Henry, dramatist, &c., 1812-1886  
 Mayne, John, Scottish poet, 1717-1836  
 Melville, Geo. Jno. Whyte, novelist, 1821-1878  
 Meredith, George, novelist and poet, 1828—  
 Mervale Chas., D.D., hist., 1803-1893  
 Mickel, Wm. Julius, poet, 1734-1788  
 Middleton, Conyers, D.D., biog. and theol., 1813-1759  
 Middleton, Thomas, dramatist, 1570-1627  
 Mill, James, hist. and philos., 1773-1836  
 Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol. econ., 1806-1873  
 Miller, Hugh, geol., 1802-1856  
 Miller, Joaquin, Amer. poet, 1842—  
 Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., poet and hist., 1791-1868  
 Milton, John, poet, 1608-1674  
 Minto, Prof. William, critic, logician, and misc. writer, 1845-1893  
 Mitford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*), 1786-1855  
 Mitford, Wm., hist. of Greece, 1744-1827  
 Mivart, St. George, naturalist, 1827-1900  
 Moir, David M. (*Delin*), poet, 1793-1851  
 Montagu, Charles, See *HANFAX*  
 Montagu Lady Mary Wortley, letter writer, 1690-1762  
 Montgomery, Alex., Scottish poet, d. ab 1609  
 Montgomery, James, poet, 1771-1854  
 Montgomery, Rev. Robt., poet, 1807-1835  
 Moore, Edward dramatist, 1712-1753  
 Moore, Dr. John, novelist, &c., 1730-1802  
 Moore, Thomas, poet, 1793-1853  
 Moore, Hannah, moralist, 1745-1833  
 More, Henry, D.D., divine and philosopher, 1614-1687  
 More, Sir Thomas, Utopian, 1480-1535  
 Morrison, Jane, novelist, &c., 1786-1859  
 Morris, James, novelist, 1786-1849  
 Morley, Henry, English lit. hist., 1822-1894  
 Morley, John, critic and essayist, 1839—  
 Morris, Sir Lewis, poet, 1833-1894  
 Morris, Rev. Richard, theologian, 1823-1894  
 Morris, Wm., William, poet, 1834-1895  
 Morton, Thomas, dramatist, 1764-1838  
 Morton, Thomas, poet, 1747-1835  
 Motherwell, William, poet, 1814-1877  
 Motley, John, John, poet, 1792-1874  
 Moutrie, Rev. John, poet, 1777-1842  
 Mudd, Robert, misc. writer, 1777-1842  
 Murr, John, orientalist, 1810-1832  
 Murr, Sir W., orientalist, 1819—  
 Müller, Fred. Max, philol. and Sanskrit scholar, 1823-1900  
 Mulesch, Dinah, See *CRAIK*  
 Munday, Anthony, poet, 1533-1633  
 Murchison, Sir Rod. I., geol., 1792-1871  
 Mure, Wm. (*Hist. of Greek Lit.*), 1799-1860  
 Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, &c., 1730-1805  
 Murray, David Christie, novelist, 1847—  
 Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist, d. 1645  
 Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess, 1769-1845  
 Napier, Sir Wm. F. P., hist., 1785-1860  
 Nash, Thomas, dramatist, 1558-1660  
 Neale, John, Mason, D.D., hymn writer and poet, 1818-1846  
 Nelson, Robert, relig. writer, 1656-1715  
 Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c., 1624-1673  
 Newman, Prof. Francis Wm., hist., theol., linguistics, pol. econ., &c., 1805-1897  
 Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol., poet, &c., 1801-1890  
 Newton, Sir Isaac, mathematic and theol., 1642-1727  
 Newton, Rev. John, divine, 1725-1807  
 Nichol, John, poet and critic, 1833-1894  
 Nichol, John, John, astronomer, 1804-1869  
 Nicholson, Prof. Henry Alleyne, M.D., naturalist, 1844-1899  
 Nicoll, Robert, poet, 1814-1837  
 Niell, Baptist W., divine and preacher, 1798-1873  
 Nicol, Hon. Roden B. W., poet, 1834-1894  
 Norris, John, divine and poet, 1637-1711  
 Norrie, Wm. Edward, poet, 1847—  
 North, Hon. Roger, biog., &c., 1650-1733  
 Norton, Hon. Mrs., novelist and poet, 1808-1877  
 O'Keefe, John, dramatist, 1747-1833  
 Old, Wm., antiq. and biog., 1687-1761  
 Oliphant, Mrs. Margt., novelist, 1829-1897  
 Opie, Mrs. Amelia, novelist, 1769-1833  
 Otway, Thomas, dramatist, 1651-1685  
 Ouida, See *RAME*  
 Overbury, Sir Thos., poet, &c., 1591-1613  
 Owen, John, D.D., theol., 1613-1653  
 Owen, Sir Richard, palaeontologist and compar. anatomist, 1804-1892  
 Paine, Thomas, deistical writer, 1737-1809  
 Paisy, Wm., D.D., moral phil., 1743-1805  
 Pilgrave, Sir Francis, hist., 1768-1801  
 Pilgrave, James Turner, poet and editor of poetry, 1824-1897  
 Pilgrave, Wm. Gifford, traveller, 1826-1888  
 Pink, Mungo, traveller, 1782-1806  
 Parker, Theodore, Amer. theol., 1810-1860  
 Parnell, Thomas, D.D., poet, 1673-1718  
 Parr, Samuel D.D., theol., 1747-1825  
 Pater, Walter Horatio, essayist and misc. writer, 1839-1895  
 Patmore, Coventry, poet, 1823-1896  
 Pattison, Mark, essayist, 1813-1884  
 Paulding, Jas. Kirke, Amer. misc. writer, 1778-1860  
 Parn, James, novelist, 1830-1898  
 Pearson, John, D.D., Bp., theol., 1612-1686  
 Peele George, dramatist, 1558-1598  
 Pennant, Thomas LL.D., naturalist, &c., 1726-1798  
 Pepys, Samuel (*Diary*) 1632-1703  
 Percy, Thomas D.D., Bp. (*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poet*), 1728-1811  
 Petrie, Wm. M. Flinders, Egyptologist, 1823-1897  
 Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., pol. econ., 1623-1687  
 Phillips, Ambrose, poet, 1671-1749  
 Phillips, John, poet, 1676-1708  
 Phillips, John, geol., 1680-1874  
 Pine, Richard Wm., dramatist, 1853—  
 Pinkerton, John, hist., 1738-1829  
 Pizzini, Mrs. (previously Thrale) 1741-1821  
 Planché, Jas. R., dram. and misc. writer, 1796-1850  
 Poes, Edgar Allan, Amer. poet, 1811-1849  
 Pollok, Robert, poet, 1799-1827  
 Pomfret John, poet, 1667-1703  
 Pope Alexander, poet, 1688-1744  
 Pope, Richard Wm., scholar, 1773-1800  
 Porter Anna Maria, novelist, 1781-1832  
 Porter, Jane, novelist, 1766-1850  
 Porter, Nath. Amer. philos., 1811-1892  
 Porter, Sir Robt. Sec., traveller, 1772-1842  
 Porteus, Billy, D.D., Bp. theol., 1731-1838  
 Potter John, D.D., Abp. of Canterbury, classics and theol., 1674-1747  
 Praed Winthrop, Hackworth, poet, 1826-1890  
 Prescott, Wm. H., historian, Amer. hist., 1796-1822  
 Price Sir Uvedale (*The Picturesque*) 1747-1829  
 Prædoux, John, D.D., divine, 1785-1820  
 Priestley, Dr. Joseph, philos. and divine, 1733-1804  
 Prince Thomas, poet, 1788-1834  
 Prior, Matthew, poet, 1684-1721  
 Procter, Adelaide A., poetess, 1825-1864  
 Proctor, Bryan Waller, poet, 1790-1874  
 Proctor, Richard A., astron., 1827-1888  
 Prynn, Wm., polemical writer (*Histrio-Mastix*), 1600-1639  
 Purchas, "um, D.D., collector of voyages and travels, 1577-1626  
 Puttenham, Geo. (*Art of Poese*), 1530-1600  
 Quarles, Francis, poet, &c., 1609-1644  
 Quiller Couch, A. T., novelist, 1893—  
 Radcliffe, Mrs., novelist, 1764-1823  
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, hist. and poet, 1552-1618  
 Ralston, Wm. R. S., Russian scholar, 1829-1860  
 Ramé, Louise de la ('Ouida'), novelist, 1840—  
 Ramsay, Allan, Scottish poet, 1645-1738  
 Ramsay, Sir Andw. Crombie, geol., 1814-1892  
 Ramsay, Sir Geo. B. Bart., polit. econ., &c., 1800-1871  
 Randolph, Thos., poet, 1605-1634  
 Rawlinson, Rev. Geo., hist., 1815—  
 Ray, John, naturalist, 1627-1704  
 Reach, Angus B., misc. writer, 1821-1856  
 Reade, Charles, novelist, 1814-1884  
 Reed, Clara, novelist, 1725-1833  
 Reid, Capt. Maria, novelist, 1818-1883  
 Reid, Thos., philosopher, 1710-1796  
 Reynolds, Fred., dramatist, 1765-1841  
 Ricard, David, pol. econ., 1772-1823  
 Richardson, Sir B. W., M.D., 1828-1896  
 Richardson, Sam., novelist, 1699-1761  
 Riddell, Geo. Oct., Scottish poet, 1798-1870  
 Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm., preacher, 1818-1883  
 Robertson, Will, D.D., historian, 1721-1793  
 Rochester, Earl of, poet, 1647-1680  
 Rogers, Henry, philosopher, 1806-1877  
 Rogers, James Edwin Thorold, economist, 1823-1890  
 Rogers, Samuel, poet, 1763-1855  
 Romanes, Prof. Geo. John, naturalist, 1848-1894  
 Romilly, Sir Samuel, M. P., pol. 1757-1818  
 Roscoe, Will., historian, 1753-1841  
 Roscommon, Earl of, poet, 1633-1684  
 Ross, Alex., misc. writer, 1590-1654  
 Ross, Alex., Scottish poet, 1699-1784  
 Rossetti, Christina, poetess, 1830-1895  
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet, 1828-1882  
 Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist, 1674-1718  
 Rowley, Will., dram., works 1607-1653  
 Rowland, John, LL.D., art. critic, 1819-1900  
 Russell, John, Earl, biog., 1709-1878  
 Russell, Wm. Clark, novelist, 1844—  
 Russell, Sir Wm. Howard, journalist, 1821—  
 Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, theol., 1601-1661  
 Ruxton, Geo. A. Rev. traveller, 1827-1843  
 Rymer, Thos., antiq., 1638-1714  
 Sabine, Sir Ed., physicist, 1788-1883  
 Sackville, Thos., poet, dramatist, 1536-1608  
 St. John, Jas. Aug., travels, &c., 1801-1875  
 Saintsbury, George, critic, 1845—  
 Sala, Geo. Augustus, misc. writer, 1824-1895  
 Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Bp., theol., 1587-1663  
 Sander, George, poet, 1677-1684  
 Savage, Marjoun W., novelist, 1823-1872  
 Savage, Rich., poet, 1696-1741  
 Saxe John Godfrey, LL.D., Amer. poet, 1816-1887  
 Sayce Arch. Henry, philol., 1846—  
 Schaff, Philip, Swiss Amer. bibl. scholar, 1819-1897  
 Schreiner Olive, novelist, 18—  
 Scott, Michael, novelist, 1783-1853  
 Scott, Thos., D.D., theol., 1747-1821  
 Scott Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist., 1771-1832  
 Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, Amer. novelist, 1789-1857  
 Seidler, Sir Chas., dramatist, 1639-1701  
 Seeley, Prof. Sir John R., hist., 1834-1895  
 Selden John, poet, writer, 1584-1651  
 Senart Nasim W., pol. econ., 1790-1864  
 Seward Anna, poetess, 1774-1809  
 Seward Wm., biog., 1747-1799  
 Sewell, Elie, novelist, 1815—  
 Shadwell Thos., dramatist, 1640-1692  
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, philos., 1671-1713  
 Shakspeare, William, 1564-1616  
 Sharpe, Samuel, Egyptologist, 1800-1841  
 Sheffield John, Duke of, 1763-1799  
 Sheil Rich. Lator, dramatist, 1790-1821  
 Shelley, Perry Eyshe, poet, 1742-1822  
 Sherrington William, poet, 1747-1767  
 Sheridan, Richard Lindey, dramatist, 1731-1816  
 Sherlock, Thos. D.D., Bp., theol., 1768-1791  
 Sherlock, Dr. William, theol., 1641-1707  
 Sherlock, James, dramatist, 1596-1677  
 Shes Rich., D.D., theol., 1771-1823  
 Shiner, Albert, pol. econ., 1822-1878  
 Sidney, Sir Philip, poet, 1614-1646  
 Sigourney, Mrs., poet, 1791-1855







# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

## RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves—if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language. There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly.

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

- 1 The seat of accent, and
- 2 The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word *Ca'to*, the second of the word *Cam'byes*, and the third of the word *San'cho'ma* &c. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable, in dissyllables it is always on the first. The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below. The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables.

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz. 1 The vowel letters, and 2 The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (e final for instance) are the exception in the words here treated of.

### I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS

The vowels heard in the words *fat*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*, are called long vowels, while those heard in the words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*, are called short vowels.

When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels, thus, in the first syllable of the words *Ca'to*, *Pe'lops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, and *Ju'ta*, they are pronounced as in the respective key words *fat*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*.

2 When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels, thus, in the first syllable of the words *Ca'sca*, *He'cuba*, *Cin'na*, *Cor'duba*, and *Pub'li* *us*, they are pronounced as in the respective key words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*.

3 When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable as in *Aby'dos*, and when it ends one, as in *Ju'ta*, it is pronounced as in *fat* or with a short sound somewhat similar.

4 The so-called diphthongs *æ* and *au* are always pronounced as the *e* of *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in *Cæ'sar*, *Pæ'stum*, *Æ'tio'pis* &c.

5 The digraph *ai* in a syllable is pronounced like *ai* in *unit*. It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like the common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as in *pine*, but by the common spelling the same as in *pine*. An *a* and an *i* coming together but belonging to different syllables, as in *Ca'to*, are pronounced as in *fat* and *me* respectively.

6 When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and between them

is itself followed by a consonant, as in *Ar'go*, *Car'tha'go*, the *a* is pronounced as in *fat*. In such a word as *Ar'a'dus* it is sounded as in *fat*. 7 The digraph *ai*, as in *Clau'di'us*, *Au'ti'di'us*, is pronounced as in *fat*. An *a* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in *Em'ma'us*.

8 When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word *E'te'o'cles*, and when it ends one, as in *E'vad'ne* it is pronounced as *e* of *me*. And when *e* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in *He'r'mes*, *Ar'is'toph'a'nes*, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*.

9 When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in *He'r'mes*, *Mer'cu'ri'us*, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her*. The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r* have the same sound, as in *Virgil'bu's*, *Cy'rin'us*. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus *Er'a'to*, *Me'ro'e*.

10 The digraph *et*, as in *Ple'i'a'des*, is pronounced as *t* of *pine*. An *e* and *t* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables. Compare Rules 5 and 7.

11 The diphthong or digraph *eu*, as in *Leu'cip'pus*, *E'le'u'sis*, *Im'atheus*, is pronounced as *u* of *tube*. It occurs chiefly in Greek names. In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables. Compare Rules 10 and 7.

12 When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not as in *Ibe'ria*, *Fa'bi'i*, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in *Im'm'i*, *A'cep'h'i* &c.

13 But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in *Im'm'i*, *Fa'bi'i*, is pronounced as *i* of *pin*.

14 In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English, thus *Aquila* is pronounced as if *Aqu'le'ya*, *Caus* as if *Ca'y'us*. This is especially common in the terminations of words.

15 *O* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length. Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in *Go'r'cus*, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not*. The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste.

16 At the end of an unaccented syllable or forming an unaccented syllable (as in *Æ'du'i*, *A'b'ihu'*), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter. Following *q* it is pronounced as *u*.

17 The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions, thus the *y* in *Ty'a'na* is as *i* of *pine*, and the *y* in *Ty'da'rus* as *i* of *pin*.

### II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, have each but one sound and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c*, *g*, *s*, *f*, and *x* have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1 *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *call* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *Ca'sca*, *Co'rne'lia*, *Cur'ti'us*, *He'c'u'be*, *He'c'u'ba*, *Ga'l'i'us*, *Go'r'di'us*, *Ac'qui'vus*, *Me't'a'ra*. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in *Clau'di'us*, *Ec'ba'ta'na*, *He'ctor*, *Glauc'us* &c.

2 *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the so-called diphthongs *æ*, *au*, either in the same or in the

following syllable, as in *Cer'be-rus*, *Cin'na*, *Cy're-ne*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Gell'i'us*, *Gl'isco*, *Gy'as*, *Ag'e-la'us*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'cil'ius*. In words such as *Dacia*, *Bicyon*, *Phocion*, *Accus*, *Glaucia*, *Cappadocia*, the *ci* or *cy* having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *shi*, some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words.

3 In Scriptural names, such as *Meg'ddo*, *Gideon*, *g* is always hard, except in the single word *Bethphage*. In consulting the list this will have to be kept in mind. The *s* following Scriptural names will serve as a guide.

4 When *c* and *g* are initial letters of a syllable, and immediately followed by *n* or *by*, they are usually left silent in pronunciation, thus, *Cne'us* is pronounced *Ne'us*, *Gna'dus*, *N'dus*, and *Ctenos*. Some persons however, pronounce the *c* and *g* in these combinations, and should the reader elect to do so, he must pronounce them hard.

5 In Scripture names *h* often follows a vowel in the same syllable, as in *Mic'ah*, *Isa'iah*, *Cal'neh*, the vowel in these cases being pronounced with its short sound and the *h* being mute. In Greek names *rh* is equivalent to simple *r*.

6 The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k*, thus, *Achilles* is pronounced *A'kil'es*, *Chios*, *K'ios*, *Enoch*, *E'no'k*. The Scripture name *Rachel* is the same as exception to this rule, *ch* it being sounded as in *charis*.

7 *S* as an initial of words is pronounced as *s* of the word *son*, as in *So'lon*, *Spar'ta*, *Styx*. It is commonly so pronounced as an initial of other than the first syllable of words, as in *Su'as*, *Si'sen'na*, but in some exceptional cases the *s* receives the sound of *z*, as in the word *Cæ'sar*, which is pronounced *Cæ'zar*. These exceptions will be denoted by the direction '*z*' as *z*, enclosed within parentheses, thus, *Cæ'sar* (*z* as *z*). See also Rule 10.

8 *S* final of words, when preceded by *e*, is pronounced as *z*; thus *Aristides* is pronounced *Ar'is'ti'dez*. And the *e* so placed is that of the word *me*, as remarked already. But when the final *s* is preceded by any other vowel, it is pronounced as *s* of *son*, as in *Archytas*, *Amphipolis*, *Aby'dos*, *Adra'stus*.

9 *S* at the end of words when preceded by a liquid, *t*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, is pronounced as *z* as in *Mars*, which is pronounced *Mar'z*, *Aru'n'z*, *A'tun'z*.

10 *S* forming an unaccented syllable preceded by an accented syllable with a final consonant, and followed by a vowel, is commonly pronounced *shi*, as in *Al'i'sum*, *Hor'ten'si'us*. When the *si* is preceded by a vowel it is very commonly pronounced as *si* as in *Mar'si*, *Hel'iel'od*, *A'le'sa'd*, *Ec'e'si'us*, and sometimes as the *s* of *pleasure* as in *As'a'si'a*, *Do'o'si'a*. But the usage in these cases is not very well settled, and some persons carefully preserve the pure sound of the *s* even in such situations.

11 When *t* followed by a vowel occurs next after the accented syllable of a word it is pronounced as *th* thus *Statius* is pronounced *Sta'ti'us*, *Hel're'ti'us*, *Hel're'ti'us*, and similarly with *Atlantias*, *Actium*, *Mare'tinus*, *Laet'ius* &c. The proper sound of the *t* is preserved, however, when it is accented or when it follows *s* or an other *t*, as in *Al'ti'side*, *Al'ti'side*, *En'ti'si*, so also in the termination *-tium*, as in *A'e'ti'on*. In such words as *Domit'ius* the *t* itself may be said to receive the *th* sound. Do-mi'th'i'us.

12 The digraph *th* is pronounced as *th* of the word *thun* as in *Tha'la*.

13 *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z*, thus *Xenophon* is *Zen'o'phon*. But at the end of syllables it retains its proper sound of *x*, thus *Crus'e'us* is pronounced *Crus'e'us*. If, however, the *x* and a syllable which immediately precedes a vowel in the accented syllable, then the *x* may be pronounced with its voiced







[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]







[illegible]







*anno urbis conditæ* [L] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.  
*annus mirabilis* [L] Year of wonders, wonder full year  
*ante bellum* [L] Before the war  
*ante lucem* [L] Before light.  
*ante meridiem* [L] Before noon.  
*à tout outré* [Fr] To the utmost, to extremities, without sparing  
*à pas de géant* [Fr] With a giant's stride  
*à perte de vue* [Fr] Till beyond one's view, out of sight  
*à peu près* [Fr] Nearly  
*à point* [Fr] On point  
*à point* [Fr] To a point, just in time exactly right  
*a posse ad esse* [L] From possibility to reality  
*a prima vista* [It] At first sight  
*à propos de bottes* [Fr] Appropos to boots, without rhyme or reason, foreign to the subject.  
*à propos de rien* [Fr] Appropos to nothing; without a motive, for nothing at all.  
*aqua vitæ* [L] Water of life, brandy, alcohol  
*aquila non capit muscas* [L] An eagle does not catch flies  
*arbitræ elegantiarum* [L] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste  
*Arcades ambo* [L] Arcadians both, both fellows of the same stamp  
*arcana cælestia* [L] Secrets of Heaven  
*arcana imperii* [L] State secrets, the mysteries of government  
*ardentia verba* [L] Words that burn, glowing language  
*argent comptant* [Fr] Ready money  
*argumentum ad crumenam* [L] An argument to the purse, an appeal to interest  
*argumentum ad hominem* [L] An argument to the individual man, i.e. to his interests and prejudices  
*argumentum ad ignorantiam* [L] An argument founded on the ignorance of the person addressed  
*argumentum ad iracundiam* [L] An argument appealing to low passions  
*argumentum ad iudicium* [L] Argument appealing to the judgment  
*argumentum ad verecundiam* [L] Argument appealing to modesty  
*argumentum legum* [L] The argument of the cudgel, appeal to force  
*ariston metron* [Gr] The middle course is the best, the golden mean  
*arrière pensée* [Fr] Hidden thought, mental reservation.  
*ars est celare artem* [L] It is true art to conceal art  
*ars longa, vita brevis* [L] Art is long, life is short  
*arsium magister* [L] Master of Arts  
*arsinus ad lyram* [L] An art at the lyre an awkward fellow  
*à tort et à travers* [Fr] At random, without consideration  
*à tout prix* [Fr] At any price  
*à spee non fracta* [L] But hope is not yet crushed or dispelled  
*au bout de son Latin* [Fr] At the end of his Latin, to the extent of his knowledge  
*au contraire* [Fr] On the contrary  
*au courant* [Fr] Fully acquainted with matters  
*au désespoir* [Fr] In despair  
*audi alteram partem* [L] Hear the other side  
*au fait* [Fr] Well acquainted with, expert  
*au fond* [Fr] At bottom  
*au pis aller* [Fr] At the worst  
*aurea mediocritas* [L] The golden or happy mean  
*au reste* [Fr] As for the rest  
*au revoir* [Fr] Adieu until we meet again  
*àusentôt dit, àusentôt fait* [Fr] No sooner said than done  
*autant d'hommes, autant d'avis* [Fr] So many minds so many minds  
*aut Cesar aut nullus* [L] Either Cesar or nobody  
*aut vincere aut mori* [L] Either to conquer or to die, death or victory  
*aut arma!* [L] To arms!  
*auxilium ab alto* [L] Help from on high  
*auxilium præfatum* [Fr] Preliminary matter preface  
*avant propos* [Fr] From words to blows  
*a verba ad verbera* [L] From words to blows  
*a vinculo matrimonii* [L] From the bond of a vinculo matrimonii  
*avolo et vel honore* [L] He flourishes upon an a central honours  
*à volonte* [Fr] At pleasure.  
*a vostra salute* [It] To your health.  
*à votre santé* [Fr] To your health.  
*a vostra salute* [Sp] To your health.

*bas bleu* [Fr] A blue-stockings, a literary woman  
*barabade* [Fr] Idle talk, tittle-tattle

*bæne memorie* [L] Of blessed memory  
*beau monde* [Fr] The world of fashion  
*beaux esprits* [Fr] Men of wit, gay spirits  
*beaux yeux* [Fr] Fine eyes, good looks  
*bel esprit* [Fr] A person of wit or genius, a brilliant mind  
*bella horrida bella* [L] Wars! horrid wars!  
*bellum internecinum* [L] A war of extermination  
*bene orasse est bene studuisse* [L] To have prayed well is to have endeavoured well  
*ben trovato* [It] Well or cleverly invented  
*besson* [Fr] Need, necessity  
*le noir* [Fr] A black beast, a bugbear  
*bullet d'amour* [Fr] A love letter Also *bullet d'or*  
*bis dat qui cito dat* [L] He gives double who gives quickly or seasonably  
*bis peccare in bello non licet* [L] To blunder twice in war is usually shabby  
*bis pueri senes* [L] Old men are twice boys  
*bon ami* [Fr] Good friend  
*bon gré, mal gré* [Fr] With good or ill grace, willingly or unwillingly  
*bonhomme* [Fr] Good nature, artless  
*bon jour* [Fr] Good day, good morning  
*bonne bouche* [Fr] A delicate or tasty morsel  
*bonne et belle* [Fr] Good and handsome  
*bonne foi* [Fr] Good faith  
*bon soir* [Fr] Good evening  
*bon vivant* [Fr] A good liver; a gourmand  
*brevé* [Fr] Patented  
*brève main* [L] With a short hand, offhand, extemporaneously  
*brevi esse laboro, obscurus fio* [L] While labouring to be brief I become obscure  
*brutium fulmen* [L] A harmless thunderbolt  
*bursche* [G] A student

*calit questio* [L] The question falls, there is no further discussion  
*cæca est invidia* [L] Envy is blind  
*cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare curant* [L] They change their sky but not their feelings who cross the sea  
*cætera deamini* [L] The rest is wanting  
*cæteris paribus* [L] Other things being equal  
*campo santo* [It] A burying ground  
*cannille* [Fr] Rabbie  
*candida Pax* [L] White robed Peace  
*capite Domino* [L] King to the Lord  
*caput mortuum* [L] 'dead head' Worthless residue  
*carpe diem* [L] Enjoy the present day embrace the opportunity, improve time  
*causa belli* [L] That which causes or justifies war  
*causa non quæd non* [L] An indispensable cause or condition  
*careat emptor* [L] Let the buyer beware (or look after his own interest)  
*caute canem* [L] Beware of the dog  
*caute uti* [L] They change using caution  
*cedant arma togæ* [L] Let arms yield to the gown, let military authority yield to the civil power  
*cela se sans dire* [Fr] That goes without saying; needless to say  
*ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* [Fr] It is only the first step that is difficult  
*c'est à dire* [Fr] That is to say  
*c'est une autre chose* [Fr] That's quite another thing  
*ceteris paribus* [L] Other things being equal  
*chacun à son goût* [Fr] Every one to his taste  
*chacun tire de son côté* [Fr] Every one inclines to his own side  
*chapeau bras* [Fr] A cocked hat  
*châteaux en Espagne* [Fr] Castles in Spain  
*chemin de fer* [Fr] Iron road a railway  
*cher ami* [Fr] A dear (male) friend  
*chère amie* [Fr] A dear (female) friend, a mistress  
*che sard, sard* [It] Whatever will be will be  
*cheval de bataille* [Fr] A war horse, main dependence or support  
*chevalier industrie* [Fr] One who lives by his wits, a swindler  
*chi tace confitetur* [It] He who keeps silence confesses  
*ci devant* [Fr] Before this, former  
*ci git* [Fr] Here lies  
*circulus verborum* [L] A circumlocution  
*circulus in probando* [L] A circle in the proof, using the conclusion as one of the arguments  
*clarior et nobilior nomen* [L] An illustrious and venerable name  
*calles quid agam?* [L] Being a bachelor, what shall I do  
*coûte, ergo puit* [L] I think, therefore I exist  
*coiffeur* [Fr] A hairdresser  
*comitas inter gentes* [L] Politeness between nations.

*comme il faut* [Fr] As it should be  
*communis status* [L] A common good.  
*communibus annis* [L] On the annual average  
*communis consensus* [L] By common consent  
*compagnon de voyage* [Fr] A travelling companion  
*compositio mentis* [L] Sound of mind, quite sane  
*compositio rerum* [L] An account rendered, a report or statement drawn up  
*con amore* [Fr] With love, very earnestly  
*concours* [Fr] Competition, contest, as for a prize  
*con diligencia* [It] With diligence  
*conditio sine qua non* [L] A necessary condition  
*condolor* [It] With grief  
*conjunctis viribus* [L] With united powers  
*conquiescat in pace* [L] May he or she rest in peace  
*conseil de famille* [Fr] A family consultation  
*conseil d'état* [Fr] A council of state, a privy-council  
*consensus facit legem* [L] Consent makes the law  
*consilio et animis* [L] By wisdom and courage  
*consilio et prudentia* [L] By wisdom and prudence  
*constancia et virtute* [L] By constancy and virtue  
*consuetudo pro lege servatur* [L] Custom is held or observed as a law  
*consule Plancus* [L] When Plancus was consul, when I was a young man  
*contra bonos mores* [L] Against good manners  
*coram verborum* [L] Rich supply of words  
*coram nobis* [L] Before us, in our presence  
*coram non iudice* [L] Not before the proper judge  
*cordon bleu* [Fr] Blue ribbon, a cook of the highest class  
*cordon sanitas* [Fr] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence  
*corps de ballet* [Fr] A body of ballet-dancers  
*corps de garde* [Fr] The men occupying a guard room, the guard room itself  
*corps diplomatique* [Fr] A body of diplomatic officials  
*corpus delicti* [L] The body or substance of a crime or offence  
*corpus juris civilis* [L] The body of the civil law  
*corrigenda* [L] Things to be corrected  
*couleur de rose* [Fr] Rose colour, attractive aspect  
*coup d'air* [Fr] A stroke  
*coup d'grâce* [Fr] A finishing stroke  
*coup d'essai* [Fr] A first attempt  
*coup d'état* [Fr] A sudden decisive blow in politics, a stroke of policy  
*coup de main* [Fr] A sudden attack or enterprise  
*coup de maître* [Fr] A master stroke  
*coup d'œil* [Fr] A rapid glance of the eye  
*coup de pied* [Fr] A kick  
*coup de plume* [Fr] A literary attack  
*coup de soleil* [Fr] Sunstroke  
*coup de théâtre* [Fr] A theatrical effect  
*courage sans peur* [Fr] Courage without fear  
*coûté qui coûte* [Fr] Let it cost what it may  
*credidit Judæus Apella* [L] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it (I won't), tell that to the marines  
*crede quod habes et habes* [L] Believe that you have it, and you have it  
*credo quia absurdum* [L] I believe because it is absurd  
*crevit eundo* [L] It increases by going  
*crevit sub pondere virtus* [L] Virtue increases under an imposed burden or weight  
*cruz criticorum* [L] The puzzle of critics  
*cruz mathematicorum* [L] The puzzle of mathematicians  
*cruz medicorum* [L] The puzzle of physicians  
*cucullus non facit monachum* [L] The cowl does not make the friar  
*cui bono* [L] For whose advantage is it? to what end?  
*culpam poena premit comes* [L] Punishment follows hard upon crime  
*cum grano sale* [L] With a grain of salt, with some allowance  
*cum nota variorum* [L] With the notes of various critics  
*cum privilegio* [L] With privilege  
*curiosa felicitas* [L] Nice felicity of expression  
*currenle calamo* [L] With a running or rapid pen

*da locum melioribus* [L] Give place to your better  
*dame d'honneur* [Fr] Maid of honour  
*dame de la halle* [Fr] A market-woman  
*dammant quod non intelligunt* [L] They condemn what they do not comprehend  
*dare pondus fumo* [L] To put a weight to smoke to give importance to truth  
*datis et acceptis* [L] Expenditures and receipts







*fecti, non frangi* [L] To be bent, not broken.  
*foeniculi emblematica* [L] Flowers of fine thoughts  
*janum in cornu habet* [L] He has bay upon his horn (the sign of a dangerous bull), take care of him  
*jms et origo* [L] The source and origin.  
*renatus strepitus* [L] The clamour of the forum.  
*forte acutum salus ducum* [L] A strong shield is the safety of leaders.  
*fortes fortuna jurat* [L] Fortune helps the brave  
*forti et fidei nihil difficile* [L] Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful  
*forti et recte* [L] With fortitude and rectitude  
*fortiter, fideliter, felicitate* [L] Boldly, faithfully, successfully  
*fortiter in re* [L] With firmness in acting  
*fortuna foret fortibus* [L] Fortune favours the bold  
*frangas, non flectes* [L] You may break but shall not bend me  
*frans pia* [L] A pious friend  
*frondes manas, chauida amour* [Fr] Cold hands and a warm heart  
*front à front* [Fr] Face to face  
*fronti nulla fides* [L] There is no trusting to appearances  
*fruges consumere nati* [L] Born to consume fruits, born only to eat  
*ignis irreparabile tempus* [L] Irrecoverable time flies on  
*iamus Troes* [L] We were once Trojans (but now are outcasts)  
*iam Ilium* [L] Troy has been (but is no more)  
*ilumen bratum* [L] A harmless thunderbolt  
*inunctus officio* [L] Having performed ones duty or duty, hence, out of office  
*juror arma mutator* [L] Rage provides arms  
*juror loquendi* [L] A rage for speaking  
*juror poeticus* [L] A poetical fire  
*juror scribendi* [L] A rage for writing  
*luyez les dangers de loisir* [Fr] Avoid the dangers of leisure

*gaudet de cœre* [Fr] Gaiety of heart.  
*Gallicé* [L] In French  
*garçon* [Fr] A boy a waiter  
*garde à cheval* [Fr] A mounted guard  
*garde du corps* [Fr] A body-guard  
*garde mobile* [Fr] A guard liable to general service  
*gardez* [Fr] Be on your guard, take care  
*gardez bien* [Fr] Take good care.  
*gardez la foi* [Fr] Keep the faith  
*gaudeamus igitur* [L] So let us be joyful  
*gaudet beatissime virgini* [L] Virtue rejoices in temptation  
*genius loci* [L] The genius or guardian spirit of a place  
*gens d'armes* [Fr] Men at arms  
*gens d'église* [Fr] Churchmen  
*gens de guerre* [Fr] Military men  
*gens de lettres* [Fr] Literary men  
*gens de lois* [Fr] Lawyers  
*gens de même famille* [Fr] Birds of a feather  
*gens de pœu* [Fr] The meaner class of people  
*gens togata* [L] Civilians  
*gentilhomme* [Fr] A gentleman  
*gens irritable* [L] The irritable race or tribe (of poets)  
*Germanicé* [L] In German  
*gibber de polence* [Fr] A galloway-bird  
*giovane santo, diavolo vecchio* [L] A young saint an old devil  
*gizem* [Fr] A gypsy  
*gli assenti hanno torto* [It] The absent are in the wrong  
*gloria in excelsis* [L] Glory to God in the highest  
*gloria patri* [L] Glory be to the Father  
*gloria rationis* [Gr] Know thyself  
*goutte à goutte* [Fr] Drop by drop  
*grâce à Dieu* [Fr] Thanks to God  
*gratu discepto, in tua* [L] The same road by gratui discepto  
*gratus ad Parnassum* [L] A step to Parnassus aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry  
*grande chère et beau feu* [Fr] Good cheer and a good fire, comfortable quarters  
*grande peur* [Fr] Full dress  
*grande toilette* [Fr] Many thanks  
*gravi mœra* [L] The delight of pleasing  
*gratia placen li* [L] Mere assertion  
*gravis dictum* [L] Greater afflictions await  
*graviora patient* [L] Greater afflictions await

*graviora quam sunt remedia periculis* [L] Some remedies are more than the disease.  
*grez venulum* [L] A renal rillie  
*grus et cap de zns* [Fr] A large head and little sense  
*guerra al cuchillo* [Sp] War to the knife.  
*guerre à mort* [Fr] War to the death.

*guerre à outrance* [Fr] War to the uttermost  
*gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo* [L] The drop hollows the stone by frequent falling, not by force.  
*hæc olim meminisse juvabit* [L] It will delight us to remember this some day  
*Hannibal ante portas* [L] Hannibal before the gates, the enemy close at hand  
*hanc comme un coqueron son fumer* [Fr] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill  
*hand longa intervalla* [L] At brief intervals  
*hand paribus apibus* [L] Not with equal steps  
*hand gutt* [Fr] Ill-flavour, elegant taste  
*hæbetis divitum* [L] A devourer of books, a book worm  
*heu postulat heu præca fides* [L] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!  
*hiatus valde defendus* [L] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted  
*hic et nunc* [L] Here and now  
*hic et ubique* [L] Here and everywhere  
*hic jacet* [L] Here lies  
*hic labor hoc opus est* [L] This is a labour, this is a toil  
*hic sepulchrum* [L] Here buried  
*hinc illa lacrimæ* [L] Hence these tears  
*hoc genus omne* [L] All of this sort or class  
*hoc opus, hic labor est* [L] This is a work, this is a toil  
*hodie mihi, cras tibi* [L] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow  
*hoi polloi* [Gr] The many, the vulgar, the rabble  
*homo de un libro* [Sp] A man of one book  
*homo est errare* [L] To err is human  
*homme de robe* [Fr] A man in civil office  
*homme des affaires* [Fr] A man of business  
*homme d'esprit* [Fr] A man of wit or genius  
*homo factus ad ingenuum* [L] A highly polished man, one finished to the highest degree  
*homo hominis lupus* [L] Man is a wolf to man  
*homo multarum literarum* [L] A man of great learning  
*homo solus aut deus aut demon* [L] A man alone is either a god or a devil.  
*homo sum, humani summi* [L] I am a man, I count nothing human in different to me  
*homo trium literarum* [L] A man of three letters, namely fur, a thief  
*homo tui qui mal y pense* [O Fr] Evil to him who evil thinks  
*honores mutant mores* [L] Honours change men's manners or characters  
*honori habet omne* [L] Honour brings responsibility  
*hora canonica* [L] Prescribed hours for prayer; canonical hours.  
*horresco referens* [L] I shudder as I relate  
*hors de saison* [Fr] Out of season  
*hors de la loi* [Fr] In the condition of an outlaw  
*hors de propos* [Fr] Not to the point or purpose  
*hors de raison* [Fr] Out of reason  
*hors d'œuvre* [Fr] Out of course, out of order  
*hôtel garni* [Fr] A furnished lodging house  
*humanitas est errare* [L] To err is human  
*hunc tu caveto* [L] Beware of him  
*hurlar para dar por Dios* [Sp] To steal for the purpose of giving to God

*ich dien* [Ger] I serve  
*idée fixe* [Fr] A fixed idea.  
*id est* [L] That is  
*id genus omne* [L] All of that sort or description  
*ignorantia legis neminem excusat* [L] Ignorance of the law excuses no one  
*ignorantio elenchis* [L] Ignorance of the point in question, the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point  
*ignis nulla cupido* [L] No desire is felt for a thing unknown  
*ignitum per ignotum* [L] The unknown (ex plan) by the still more unknown  
*in le diable au corps* [Fr] The devil is in him.  
*in his maiorum* [L] An illad of ill's a host of evils.  
*in a no bouche ni éperon* [Fr] He has neither mouth nor spur neither wit nor courage  
*in fine faul jamais d'être en fin* [Fr] Never duty a fool  
*il pensero* [It] The venise man  
*il sent le fagot* [Fr] He smells of the fagot, he is suspected of heresy  
*imitatores errorum pœna* [L] Imitators, a evil heret  
*inno pectore* [L] From the bottom of the breast  
*impair de carte* [L] With unequal military strength  
*impudens* [L] Travellers luggage; the baggage of an army

*imperium in imperio* [L] A state within a state, a government within another  
*implicité* [L] By implication  
*impos animi* [L] Of weak mind  
*in actu* [L] In act or reality  
*in æternum* [L] For ever  
*in ambiguo* [L] In doubt  
*in articulo mortis* [L] At the point of death, in the last struggle  
*in bianco* [It] In blank, in white  
*in capite* [L] In head  
*in calo quæ* [L] There is rest in heaven  
*incredulus odi* [L] Being incredulous I cannot endure it  
*in curia* [L] In court  
*in die ire* [L] Hence these resentments  
*index expurgatorius* [L] A list of books prohibited to Roman Catholics  
*in dubio* [L] In doubt  
*in equilibrio* [L] In equilibrium, equally balanced  
*in ess* [L] In being, in actuality  
*in extensio* [L] At full length  
*in extremis* [L] At the point of death  
*infandum renouare dolorem* [L] To revive unspeakable grief  
*in formâ pauperis* [L] As a poor man  
*in iura conservator* [L] Before the tribunal of conscience  
*infra dignitatem* [L] Below ones dignity  
*in futuro* [L] In future, henceforth  
*in hoc signo spes mea* [L] In this sign is my hope  
*in hoc signo vinces* [L] Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer  
*in limine* [L] At the threshold  
*in loco* [L] In the place, in the natural or proper place  
*in loco parentis* [L] In the place of a parent  
*in medias res* [L] Into the midst of things  
*in medio tutissimè ibis* [L] You will walk safest in the middle  
*in memoria* [L] To the memory of, in memory  
*in nomine* [L] In the name of  
*in nubibus* [L] In the clouds  
*in pello* [L] In a sheath  
*in omnia paratus* [L] Prepared for all things  
*inopem copia fecit* [L] Abundance made him poor  
*in ovo* [L] In the egg  
*in pace* [L] In peace  
*in partibus infidelium* [L] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith  
*in perpetuum* [L] For ever  
*in pecto* [L] Within the breast, in reserve  
*in pleno* [L] In full  
*in posse* [L] In possible existence, in possibility  
*in present* [L] At the present moment  
*in propria persona* [L] In person  
*in puris naturalibus* [L] Quite naked  
*in re* [L] In the matter of  
*in rerum naturâ* [L] In the nature of things  
*in scutula æneum* [L] For ages on ages.  
*in sano sensu* [L] In a proper sense  
*in situ* [L] In its original situation  
*in solo Deo salus* [L] In God alone is safety  
*in statu quo* [L] In the former state  
*in te Domine speravi* [L] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust  
*inter alia* [L] Among other things  
*inter arma silent leges* [L] Laws are silent in the midst of arms  
*inter canem et lupum* [L] Between dog and wolf at twilight  
*interdum vulgus peccatum videt* [L] The rabble sometimes sees what is right  
*inter nos* [L] Between ourselves  
*inter pocula* [L] At one cups  
*in terrorem* [L] As a means of terrifying by the use of warms  
*inter se* [L] Among themselves  
*inter spem et metum* [L] Between hope and fear  
*in totidem verbis* [L] In so many words  
*in toto* [L] In the whole  
*intra muros* [L] Within the walls  
*in transitu* [L] On the passage  
*intra parietes* [L] Within walls, in private  
*in vœum Delphici* [L] For the use of the Delphic  
*in vœum fidele* [L] Faithful in both  
*in vacuo* [L] In empty space, in a vacuum  
*inverso ordine* [L] In the reverse order  
*in vœum verum* [L] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of intoxication  
*in vœum verum* [L] Against the will of Milnera at variance with ones mental capacity without genu  
*ipse dixit* [L] He himself said it, a dogmatic saying or assertion  
*ipse dixit* [L] The very words  
*ipse dixit* [L] He himself said it  
*ipse dixit* [L] By the law itself







*nec pluribus impar* [L] Not an unequal match for numbers.  
*nec prece, nec pretio* [L] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.  
*nec sperare, nec spernere honorem* [L] Neither to seek nor to contemn honours.  
*nec scire fas est omnia* [L] It is not permitted to know all things.  
*nec temere, nec timide* [L] Neither rashly nor timidly.  
*nec tunc dies* [L] Days on which judgment could not be pronounced, nor assemblies of the people be held, hence unlucky days.  
*ne fronti crede* [L] Trust not to appearances.  
*neque contradicere* [L] No one speaking in opposition, without opposition.  
*neque dissentire* [L] No one dissenting, without a dissenting voice.  
*nemo bis pramitur pro eodem delicto* [L] No one is twice punished for the same offence.  
*nemo me impuné læssit* [L] No one assails me with impunity.  
*nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit* [L] No one is wise at all times.  
*nemo repente fuit turpissimus* [L] No one ever became a thorough villain in an instant.  
*nemo solus sapit* [L] No one is wise alone.  
*ne plus ultra* [L] Nothing farther, the uttermost point, perfection.  
*ne puero gladium* [L] Intrust not a boy with a sword.  
*ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat* [L] Lest the state receive any detriment.  
*ne quis nimis* [L] Avoid extremes.  
*nerius probrandi* [L] The sinews of the argument.  
*ne sutor supram crepidam* [L] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last, let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.  
*ne tentas, aut peries* [L] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.  
*ne vile fano* [L] Let nothing vile be in the temple.  
*nihil ad rem* [L] Nothing to the point.  
*nihil (properly nullum) quod letum non ornant* [L] He touched nothing without embellishing it.  
*nil admirari* [L] To be astonished at nothing.  
*nil concere sibi, nulla pallescere culpa* [L] To be conscious of no fault, and to turn pale at no accusation.  
*nil desperandum* [L] There is no reason for despair.  
*nil nisi cruce* [L] No dependence but on the cross.  
*ni tui ni l'autre* [Fr] Neither the one nor the other.  
*nimium ne crede color* [L] Trust not too much to looks.  
*n'importe* [Fr] It matters not.  
*nia Domini* [Fr] Unless God be with us, our cause is vain.  
*nitor in aduersum* [L] I strive against opposition.  
*nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus* [L] Virtue is the true and only nobility.  
*noblesse oblige* [Fr] Rank imposes obligations, much is expected from one in good position.  
*notens volens* [L] Willing or unwilling.  
*noli me tangere* [L] Touch me not.  
*nolo episcopari* [L] I do not wish to be made a bishop.  
*nom de guerre* [Fr] A war name, an assumed travelling name, a pen name.  
*nom de plume* [Fr] An assumed name of a writer, incorrect for *nom de guerre*.  
*nomina stultorum penitus hærent* [L] Fools' names are seen upon the walls.  
*non compos mentis* [L] Not in sound mind.  
*non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum* [L] Every man has not the fortune to go to Corinth [an expensive and luxurious city].  
*non deficiente crumena* [L] The purse not failing, if the money holds out.  
*non est inventus* [L] He has not been found.  
*non habet* [L] It does not please me.  
*non mi ricordo* [It] I do not remember.  
*non multa, sed multum* [L] Not many things but much.  
*non nobis solum* [L] Not to ourselves alone.  
*non nostrum est tantæ causæ contendere iura* [L] It is not for us to settle such grave disputes.  
*non omne iactum honestum* [L] Not every lawful thing is honourable.  
*non omnia possumus omnes* [L] We cannot, all of us, do everything.  
*non quis, and quid* [L] Not who but what, not the person but the deed.  
*non sequitur* [L] It does not follow.  
*non sibi, sed patriæ* [L] Not for himself but for his country.  
*non sum qualis eram* [L] I am not what I once was.  
*nosce teipsum* [L] Know thyself.  
*nosce te et socium* [L] He is known by his companions.

*nota bene* [L] Mark well.  
*Notre Dame* [Fr] Our Lady.  
*nooubles pas* [Fr] Don't forget.  
*nous avons changé tout cela* [Fr] We have changed all that.  
*nous verrons* [Fr] We shall see.  
*novus homo* [L] A new man, one who has raised himself from obscurity.  
*nudis verbis* [L] In plain words.  
*nudum pactum* [L] A mere agreement, unbacked by writing.  
*nulla dies sine linea* [L] Not a day without a line, no day without something done.  
*nulli secundus* [L] Second to none.  
*nullius in verba magistri* [L] Being bound to swear to the words of no master.  
*nunc aut nunquam* [L] Now or never.  
*nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus* [L] Never less alone than when alone.  
*nunquam non paratus* [L] Never unprepared, always ready.  
*obit* [L] He, or she, died.  
*obiter dictum* [L] A thing said by the way.  
*obscurus per obscurus* [L] Explaining an obscurity by something more obscure still.  
*obsta principis* [L] Resist the first beginnings.  
*occident nubes* [L] Clouds will intervene.  
*oderunt dum metuant* [L] Let them hate provided they fear.  
*odi profanum vulgus* [L] I loathe the profane rabble.  
*odium theologicum* [L] The hatred of the theologians.  
*œil de bœuf* [Fr] A bull's-eye or small round window.  
*œuvre* [Fr] Works.  
*officina gentium* [L] The workshop of the nations.  
*omen faustum* [L] A favourable omen.  
*omne ignotum pro magnifico* [L] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.  
*omnem morem lapidem* [L] To turn every stone, to make every exertion.  
*omne solum fortis patriæ* [L] Every soil is a brave man's country.  
*omne trinum perfectum* [L] Every perfect thing is threefold.  
*omne solum, quod quis miscent utile dulci* [L] He gains complete approval who mixes the useful with the agreeable.  
*omnia ad Dei gloriam* [L] All things for the glory of God.  
*omnia bona bonis* [L] All things are good to the good.  
*omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis* [L] All things change, and we change with them.  
*omnia vincit amor* [L] Love conquers all things.  
*omnia vincit labor* [L] Labour overcomes all things.  
*omnis amans amens* [L] Every lover is delighted.  
*on connaît l'ami au bœron* [Fr] A friend is known in time of need.  
*opere pretium est* [L] It is worth while.  
*ora pro nobis* [L] Pray for us.  
*orator fit, poetæ nascitur* [L] An orator may be made by training, a poet is born a poet.  
*ore rotundo* [L] With round full voice.  
*origo mali* [L] Origin of the evil.  
*O si sic omnia sunt* [L] O if all things so, O if he had always so spoken or acted.  
*O tempora! O mores!* [L] O the times! O the manners (or morals)!  
*otiosa sedulitas* [L] Idle industry, laborious digression.  
*otium cum dignitate* [L] Ease with dignity.  
*otiosus* [L] Idle.  
*oublier je ne puis* [Fr] I can never forget.  
*ouï-dire* [Fr] Hearsay.  
*ouvertures de longue haleine* [Fr] A work of long breath, a long or tedious business.  
*ouvrier* [Fr] A workman, an operative.  
*pace* [L] By leave of, not to give offence to—  
*Pace tua* [L] With your consent.  
*pacta conventa* [L] The conditions agreed on.  
*padrone* [It] A master, a landlord.  
*pallidus mors* [L] Pale death.  
*palmarum quæ meruit ferat* [L] Let him who has won the palm wear it.  
*par ci par là* [Fr] Here and there.  
*par excellence* [Fr] By way of eminence.  
*pari par* [L] At an equal pace or rate of progress.  
*par negotium neque supra* [L] Neither above nor below his business.  
*pari nobis fratrum* [L] A noble pair of brothers, two just alike, the one as good or as bad as the other.

*parole d'honneur* [Fr] Word of honour.  
*para pro toto* [L] For for the whole.  
*particeps criminis* [L] An accomplice in a crime.  
*parva componere magnas* [L] To compare small things with great.  
*passion* [L] Everywhere, in all parts of the book, chapter, &c.  
*paté de fove gras* [Fr] Goose-liver pie.  
*pater patriæ* [L] Father of his country.  
*patries conscripti* [L] The conscript fathers, roman senators.  
*patz robacium* [L] Peace be with you.  
*peine forte et dure* [Fr] Strong and severe punishment, a kind of judicial torture.  
*penée* [Fr] A thought.  
*per* [L] By, by means of, through.  
*per ambages* [L] By circuitous ways, hence, by allegory, figuratively.  
*per angusta ad augusta* [L] Through trials to triumph.  
*per annum* [L] By the year, annually.  
*per aspera ad astra* [L] Through rough ways to the stars, through suffering to renown.  
*per capita* [L] By the head or poll.  
*per centum* [L] By the hundred.  
*per contra* [L] Contrariwise.  
*per contante* [L] For cash.  
*per conto* [L] Upon account.  
*per diem* [L] For the day, daily.  
*per fas et nefas* [L] Through right and wrong.  
*per mare per terras* [L] Through sea and land.  
*per mese* [It] By the month.  
*per pares* [L] By one's peers.  
*per saltum* [L] By a leap or jump.  
*per se* [L] By itself, considered apart.  
*perferendum ingenium Scolorum* [L] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.  
*periculum in mora* [L] There is danger in delay.  
*periculum principii* [L] A beginning of the question.  
*perit matre* [Fr] For or by dear mother.  
*peu à peu* [Fr] Little by little, by degrees.  
*peu de terre* [Fr] A resting place, a temporary lodging.  
*pis aller* [Fr] The worst or last shift.  
*plebs* [L] The common people.  
*poco à poco* [It] Little by little.  
*poeta nascitur, non fit* [L] The poet is born, not made, nature, not study, must form the poet.  
*point d'appui* [Fr] Point of support, prop.  
*point d'item, non numer* [L] By weight, not by number.  
*pons anactorum* [L] An ass's bridge, a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.  
*populus vult decipi* [L] People like to be deceived.  
*post bellum auxilium* [L] Aid after the war.  
*postea restant* [Fr] To remain in the post-office till called for.  
*post hoc ergo propter hoc* [L] After this therefore on account of this subsequent to therefore due to an illogical way of reasoning.  
*pour encourager les autres* [Fr] To encourage the others.  
*pour faire rire* [Fr] To excite laughter.  
*pour faire venir* [Fr] To pay a visit.  
*pour passer le temps* [Fr] To pass away the time.  
*pour prendre congé* [Fr] To take leave.  
*præmonitus, præmonitus* [L] Forewarned, forearmed.  
*prendre la lune avec les dents* [Fr] To take the moon by the teeth, to aim at impossibilities.  
*presto maturo, presto maturo* [It] Soon ripe, soon rotten.  
*prêt d'accomplir* [Fr] Ready to accomplish.  
*prêt pour mon pays* [Fr] Ready for my country.  
*preux chevalier* [Fr] A brave knight.  
*preud'homme* [L] At first view or consideration.  
*primo* [L] In the first place.  
*primum mobile* [L] The source of motion, the maddening.  
*principia non homines* [L] Principles, not men.  
*principia obsta* [L] Resist the first beginnings.  
*prior tempore, prior jure* [L] First in time, first by right, first come first served.  
*pro aris et focis* [Fr] For our altars and our hearths, for civil and religious liberty.  
*probatum est* [L] It is proved.  
*probatas laudator et alget* [L] Honesty is praised and is left to starve.  
*pro bono publico* [L] For the good of the public.  
*pro Deo et ecclesia* [L] For God and the church.  
*pro et contra* [L] For and against.  
*profanum vulgus* [L] The profane vulgar.  
*pro forma* [L] For the sake of form.  
*pro pudor* [L] O for shame!  
*pro memoria* [L] For a memorial.  
*propaganda fide* [L] For extending the faith.  
*pro patria* [L] For our country.  
*pro rata* [L] According to rate or proportion.  
*pro regis, loco, et oris* [L] For the king, the law and the people.  
*pro re nota* [L] For special business—a list.







*suggestio falsi* [L] Suggestion of falsehood  
*sui generis* [L] Of its own or of a peculiar kind.  
*summum bonum* [L] The chief good  
*summum jus, summa injuria* [L] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression  
*sumptus publici* [L] At the public expense  
*sum quod eras, sum quod es* [L] I am what you will be, I was what you are  
*sunt lacrymæ rerum* [L] There are tears for some events.  
*suo Marte* [L] By his own prowess  
*suppressio veri, suggestio falsi* [L] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood  
*surgit amari aliquid* [L] Something bitter arises  
*surgunt corda* [L] Lift up your hearts  
*sumum cuique* [L] Let every one have his own  
*suum cuique mos* [L] Every one has his particular habit  
*tabula vivans* [Fr] A living picture, the representation of some scene by a group of persons  
*tabula rasa* [L] A smooth or blank tablet  
*tache sans tache* [A] Work without a stain  
*tardum videt* [L] Late comes the knowledge of life  
*tam Martis quam Minervæ* [L] As much by Mars as by Minerva, as much by courage as by genius  
*tantere vulnus* [L] To touch the wound  
*tandem animus celestibus vires* [L] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds  
*tant mieux* [Fr] So much the better  
*tanto bono ea valent niente* [It] So good as to be good for nothing  
*tant pins* [Fr] So much the worse  
*tandem vidit eripulum* [L] He merely saw Virgil, he only looked on the great man  
*te judice* [L] You being the judge  
*tel maître, tel valet* [Fr] Like master, like man  
*tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis* [L] The times are changing and we with them  
*tempori parendum* [L] We must yield to the times  
*tempus edax rerum* [L] Time the devourer of all things  
*tempus fugit* [L] Time flies  
*tempus omnia revelat* [L] Time reveals all things  
*tensus propolis* [L] Tension of his purpose  
*teres aliquid rotundus* [L] Round and smooth, polished and complete  
*terminus ad quem* [L] The term or limit to which  
*terminus a quo* [L] The term or limit from which  
*terre filius* [L] A son of the earth  
*terra incognita* [L] An unknown country  
*terium quid* [L] A third something, a non-descript  
*tibi seris, tibi metis* [L] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself  
*tiens à la vérité* [Fr] I maintain the truth  
*tiens à toi* [Fr] Keep thy faith  
*tiens état* [Fr] The third estate, the commons  
*toga virilis* [L] The manly toga, the dress of manhood  
*to kalon* [Gr] The beautiful, the chief good  
*to prepon* [Gr] The becoming or proper  
*tot homines, quot sententia* [L] So many men, so many minds  
*totidem verba* [L] In just so many words.  
*toties quoties* [L] As often as  
*totus varius* [L] With all his might  
*totum cælo* [L] By the whole heavens, diametrically opposite  
*toujours perdrix* [Fr] Always partridges, all ways the same thing over again  
*toujours prêt* [Fr] Always ready  
*tour de force* [Fr] A feat of strength or skill  
*tourner casaque* [Fr] To turn one's coat, to change sides  
*tout-à-fait* [Fr] Wholly, entirely  
*tout-à-l'heure* [Fr] Instantly  
*tout au contraire* [Fr] On the contrary  
*tout à vous* [Fr] Wholly yours  
*tout bien ou rien* [Fr] Either whole or nothing  
*tout de suite* [Fr] Immediately  
*tout le monde est sage après coup* [Fr] Everybody is wise after the event  
*trahit sua quæque volupias* [L] Every one is attracted by his own liking  
*tria juncta in uno* [L] Three joined in one  
*Troja fuit* [L] Troy was, Troy is no more  
*Tros Tyrusque multi nullo discrimine apertur* [L]

Trojan or Tyrian there shall be no distinction so far as I am concerned  
*triduum dies die* [L] One day is pressed onward by another  
*trium aut honores* [L] Another has carried off the honours  
*tu ne cede malis* [L] Do not yield to evils  
*tu quoque* [L] Thou also  
*tutor et ulior* [L] Protector and avenger  
*tuum est* [L] It is your own  
*uberrima fides* [L] Superabounding faith  
*ubi ergo, ubi patria* [L] Where it is well there is one's country  
*ubi jus incertum, ubi jus nullum* [L] Where the law is uncertain there is no law  
*ubi libertas, ubi patria* [L] Where liberty is there is my country  
*ubi mel, ubi apes* [L] Where honey is, there are bees  
*ubique* [L] Everywhere  
*ubi supra* [L] Where above mentioned  
*ultima ratio regum* [L] The last argument of kings  
*ultimus, ultimus Romanorum* [L] The last of the Romans  
*ultra finem* [L] Beyond what is allowable  
*ultra vires* [L] Beyond powers or rights conferred by law  
*unanimus* [L] With one voice, unanimously  
*un bien fait n'est jamais perdu* [L] A kind deed is never lost  
*un fait accompli* [L] An accomplished fact  
*unguis et rostro* [L] With claws and beak, tooth and nail  
*uno animo* [L] With one mind, unanimously  
*un roi à triple étage* [Fr] An egregious fool  
*un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu lauras"* [L] One take it is worth more than two thou shalt have it; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush  
*urbi et orbi* [L] To the city (Rome) and the world  
*usque ad aras* [L] To the very altars, to the last extremity  
*usque ad nauseam* [L] To disgust  
*usus loquendi* [L] The usage in speaking  
*utile dulci* [L] The useful with the pleasant  
*ut infra* [L] As below  
*uti possidetis* [L] As you possess, as you stand, with the possessions you at present hold  
*ut nomen amicitia* [L] As a pledge of friendship  
*ut quoqueque paratus* [L] Prepared for every event  
*ut supra* [L] As above stated.  
*vacuus cantat coram latrone viator* [L] The traveller with an empty purse sings in presence of the highwayman  
*vade in pace* [L] Go in peace  
*vade retro* [L] Get thee behind me, avaunt  
*vo viciis* [L] Woe to the vanquished!  
*valeat quantum valere potest* [L] Let it pass for what it is  
*valeat de chambere* [Fr] A personal attendant, a body-servant  
*valeat de place* [Fr] A guide to a town, &c  
*vario lectione* [L] Various readings  
*variorum nota* [L] The notes of various commentators  
*varium et mutabile semper femina* [L] Woman is ever a changeable and capricious thing  
*velis et remis* [L] With sails and oars, by every possible means  
*velut in speculum* [L] Even as in a mirror  
*venenum in auro bibitur* [L] Poison is drunk from golden vessels  
*venia necessitati datur* [L] Indulgence is granted to necessity  
*veni vici vici* [L] I came, I saw, I conquered  
*ventus secundus* [L] With prosperous winds  
*vera incensu patitur dea* [L] The real goddess was made manifest by her walk  
*verbum et literum* [L] Word for word and letter for letter  
*verbum est sapientia* [L] A word is enough for a wise man  
*veritas odium parit* [L] Truth begets hatred  
*veritas prævalet* [L] Truth will prevail  
*veritas vincit* [L] Truth conquers  
*veritas simplex oratio est* [L] The language of the simple  
*veridicus puer* [Fr] Truth without fear  
*ver non semper viret* [L] Spring is not always green  
*vestigia nulla retroverum* [L] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.

*vezata questio* [L] A disputed question  
*via media* [L] A middle course  
*via trita, via tuta* [L] The beaten path is the safe path  
*vires virent* [L] The terms of the case being reversed  
*vire et crede* [L] See and believe  
*vires meliora probocque, deteriora sequor* [L] I see and approve the better things, I follow the worse  
*vire ut supra* [L] See what is stated above  
*vi et armis* [L] By force and arms, by main force, by violence  
*vigilant et orate* [L] Watch and pray  
*viqueur de desus* [Fr] Strength from on high  
*vinct amor patriæ* [L] The love of our country prevails  
*vinct omnia veritas* [L] Truth conquers all things  
*vinct qui pascitur* [L] He who endures conquers  
*vinct qui se vincit* [L] He conquers who overcomes himself  
*vinctum matrimonium* [L] The bond of marriage  
*vindex injuriæ* [L] An avenger of injury  
*vires acquirit eundo* [L] As it goes it acquires strength  
*Virginitas tantum* [L] Virgil (or other great man) I only saw  
*vir sapit qui pauca loquitur* [L] He is a wise man who says but little  
*virtus in arduis* [L] Virtue or courage in difficulties  
*virtus incendit vires* [L] Virtue kindles strength  
*virtus laudatur et atget* [L] Virtue is praised and starves  
*virtus multa scuta* [L] Virtue is a thousand shields  
*virtus semper viridis* [L] Virtue is always green  
*virtus sola nobilitat* [L] Virtue alone ennobles  
*virtus vincit inviam* [L] Virtue overcomes envy or hatred  
*virtute et fide* [L] By or with virtue and faith  
*virtute et labore* [L] By virtue and labour  
*virtute non astutia* [L] By virtue, not by craft  
*virtute non verbus* [L] By virtue, not by words  
*virtute officii* [L] By virtue of office  
*virtute securus* [L] Secure through virtue  
*virtutis amore* [L] From love of virtue  
*virtutis fortuna comes* [L] Fortune is the companion of valour or virtue  
*vis comica* [L] Comic power or talent  
*vis conservatrix naturæ* [L] The preservative power of nature  
*vis inertia* [L] The power of inertia, resistance to force applied  
*vis medicatrix naturæ* [L] The healing power of nature  
*vis unita fortior* [L] United power is stronger  
*vis vigor* [L] The vigour of life  
*vita brevis, ars longa* [L] Life is short, art is long  
*vita via virtus* [L] Virtue the way of life  
*vitam impendere vero* [L] To stake one's life for the truth  
*vita sine literis mors est* [L] Life without literature is death  
*vital regni* [L] Long live the queen!  
*vital regis* [L] Long live the king!  
*vital voce* [L] By a living voice, orally  
*vive la bagatelle* [Fr] Success to trifles or frivolity  
*vive le roi* [Fr] Long live the king!  
*vivent post funera virtus* [L] Virtue survives the grave  
*vivid* [Fr] Behold, there is, there are  
*vivid tout* [Fr] That's all  
*vivid une autre chose* [Fr] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter  
*voir le dessous des cartes* [Fr] To see the under side of the cards, to be in the secret  
*volens non fit injuria* [L] No injustice is done to the consenting person  
*volo, non valeo* [L] I am willing, but unable  
*vox et præterea nihil* [L] A voice and nothing more, sound but no sense  
*vox populi, vox dei* [L] The voice of the people is the voice of God  
*vulpes* [L] Commonly  
*vulnus irreparabile* [L] An irreparable injury  
*vultus et index animi* [L] The countenance is the index of the mind.



## FOREIGN WORDS

WHICH FREQUENTLY FORM PARTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,  
WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



Kara (Turk.), black, Kara<sup>ca</sup>, black river, Kara Hissar, black fortress  
 Kiang (Chinese), river, Iang tee-kiang, son of the sea river; Ta kiang, great river; Pe-kiang, north river  
 Kil (Celt.), cell, church, Kilpatrick, church or cell of St. Patrick, Kilkeny, church of St. Kenny, Kildare, church of the oak  
 Kin (Celt.), head, upper part, Kinloch, head of the loch  
 King (Chinese), town, Pe-king, northern city  
 Kio Ling, southern city  
 Kio, kei (Japanese), town, Tokio, same as Yedo  
 Kirche (G.), church, Kirchdorf, church village, Kirchberg, church mountain Fünfkirchen, five churches  
 Kis (Hung.), little, Kis-barath, Kis ber  
 Kizil, Kysyl (Turk.), red, Kizil Irmak, red river; Kizil Kum, red sand (desert south-east of the Aral Sea)  
 Klein (G.), little, Klein-Glogau, as distinguished from Gross-Glogau  
 Kolk, Kub (Per.), mountain, Hindu koh, Indian mountain  
 Kol, Kul (Tart.), lake, Kara Kul, black lake, Isikol or Iskul  
 König (G.), king; Königsberg, king's mountain  
 Kopek (G.), head, Schneekopf, snow head, snow-capped mountain  
 Köping (Dan., Sw.), market-town, Nyköping, new market-town  
 Krasnoe (Ros.), pretty, Krasnoe-selo, pretty village  
 Krasnoi (Ros.), red, Krasnoyarsk, town of the red cliff  
 Kreis (G.), circle, district forming an administrative division  
 Lago (It., Sp., Pg.), lake, Lago Maggiore, the greater lake  
 Laguna (It., Sp.), marsh, lagoon  
 Langen, Lange (G.), long, Langenberg, long mountain  
 Lauter (G.), clear, Lauterbrunnen, clear fountain  
 Levante (It.) east, eastern region, hence the Levant  
 Licht (G.), light, Lichtenstein, clear stone or rock  
 Lieu (Fr.), place, Beaulieu, fine place  
 Maha (Hind.), great, Mahanadi, Mahanuddy, great river  
 Mark (G.), boundary, march; Markdorf, boun-  
 dary village  
 Mark (Scand.), territory, Lappmark, territory of the Lapps  
 Markt (G.), market, Neumarkt, new market, Markt Oberhausen  
 Mayros, Mayron (Gr.), black, Mayron Oros, black mountain, Mavropotamos, black river  
 Meer (G.), sea, Schwarzes Meer, the Black Sea  
 Meer (D.), lake, Borkumer Meer, lake of Borkum  
 Mer (Fr.), sea, Mer Morte, the Dead Sea  
 Mezo, Mesó (Hung.), field, Mezo-Careny, &c.  
 Mittel (G.), middle, Mittelwalde, middle wood, &c.  
 Mond, Monde (D.), month, Dendermonde, town at the mouth of the Dender  
 More (Celt.), great, Glen More, the great glen  
 Ben More, the great mountain  
 Mühl (G.), mill, Altmühl, the old mill, Mühlhausen, mill houses  
 Mund (G.), mouth, Warnemünde, town at the mouth of the Warnow  
 Münster (G.), monastery, minster, Münsterberg, minster mountain  
 Nagar, Nagar, Nuggur (Hind.), town, Ahmed-nagar, town of Ahmed  
 Nagy (Hung.), great, Nagy-Varad, same as Grosswardein  
 Nahr (Ar.), river, Nahr el Asy, the Orontes in Syria  
 Nan (Chinese), southern, Nan kang, southern city (opposite of Pe-king)  
 Negro (It., Sp., Pg.) black, Rio Negro, black river; Negro-Cerro, black mountain  
 Neu (G.), new, Neuhaus, new house, Neubrunn, new fountain  
 Nevado or Nevada (Sp.), snowy, Sierra Nevada, snowy chain of mountains  
 Nieder (G.), lower, Niederbrunn, lower well, Niederlande, the Netherlands

Nieuw, Nieu (D.), new, Nieuwpoort, Nieuport, new port  
 Nunei, Nizhnei (Rus.), lower; Nunei Norgorod, Nor (Mong.), lake Koko Nor; Lob Nor  
 Nor, Noyor, Noyala (Rus.), new, Norgorod, new town, Noyol Cherkask, Noyala Semla (Nora) Semla  
 Nuero Nuera (Sp.), new, Villa Nuera, new town  
 Nuoro, Nuora (It.), new  
 Ny (Sw.) new, Nyborg, new town, Nyköping, new market  
 O (Hung.), old, O Becse  
 O, Oe, Ge (Dan., Sw.), island, Sandö, sand island, Samsö Lessö  
 Ober (G.), upper, Oberkirch, upper church, Ober Glogau  
 Oola, Oola (Mongolian), mountain, Bogdo-Oola, holy mountain  
 Oost (D.), east, Oostburg, east town, Oost-wijk, east angle or bend  
 Ost, Oter, Oester (G.), east, Oesterreich, eastern empire, Austria  
 Ostrog (Rus.), fortress, as the town Ostrog in Volhynia  
 Oud, Oude (D.), old, Oudenbosch, old wood, Oudewater, old water  
 Ozero (Rus.), lake, Bielozersk, town on Lake Bielo  
 Patam (Hind.), town, Seringsapatam, town of Srininga or Vishnu  
 Pe (Chinese), north, northern, Peking, the northern city  
 Pei (Chinese), white, Pei-ho, the white river  
 Pico (Sp., Pg.), mountain peak, Pico de Tenerife, Peak of Tenerife  
 Piz (Rumunsh), mountain peak, = It. pizzo, Sp. piz  
 Pol, Poli, Polts, Ple (Gr., Rus., Turk.), town, Sevastopol, city of Angustus Tripoli, the three cities, Nicopolis, city of victory, Constanti-nople, city of Constantine  
 Pont (Fr.), Ponte (It. and Pg.), Puente (Sp.), bridge, Pont-du-Château, bridge of the castle, Ponte-San Pietro, St. Peter's bridge  
 Poor, Pore, Pur (Hind.), town, Cawnpore, city of the Khan or chieftain, Jeypoor, Jypoor, city of victory  
 Porto (It., Pg.), harbour; Portobello, beautiful harbour or town  
 Potamos, Potamo (Gr.), river, Mavropotamo, black river  
 Puebla (Sp.), village, town, Puebla Nueva, new town  
 Puerto (Sp.), harbour, Puerto Rico, rich port, Porto Rico  
 Pulo (Malay), island, Pulo Penang, Areca Island, Penang or Prince of Wales Island  
 Quebrada (Sp.), ravine, gorge  
 Ras (Ar.) cape, promontory, Ras-el had, cape of danger; Ras-el Abiad, white cape  
 Reich (G.), kingdom, monarchy, dominion, Oesterreich, Austria  
 Rio (Sp., Pg.), river, Rio Grande, great river, Rio Negro, black river, Entre Rios, province lying between the rivers  
 Roth (G.), red, Rothwasser, red water; Rothen burg, red castle, Rothenburg, red tower  
 Rud, Rood (Per.), river; Heri rud, Kash rud, Keshel rud  
 Saki, Misaki (Japanese), cape, Idsumo-saki, Koms-saki  
 Salinas (Sp.), salt lakes or pools  
 Salt (G.), salt, Salzberg, salt castle, castle on the Salza or salt stream  
 San Santo or Santa (Sp., Pg., It., &c.), San Juan, San Miguel, Santo Domingo, Santa Rosa  
 Schnee (G.), snow, Schneekopf, snow-head, snow-capped mountain  
 Schwarz (G.), black, Schwarzwald, the Black Forest  
 See (G.), lake, Bodensee, the Lake of Constance, Thunersee, the Lake of Thun  
 Serai, Sarai (Turk.), palace, Al-Serai, white palace, Baktchi-serai palace of the gardens  
 Serra (G.), Sierra (Sp.), mountain range; Sierra Nevada, snowy range, Sierra Morena, black range  
 Shan (Chinese), mountain, Thian-Shan, mountain of heaven  
 Shehr (Turk., Per.), city, house, Eski-Shehr, old city  
 Si (Chinese), west, Si Hal, western sea

Sima, Shima (Japanese), island, Tsu-Sima, Tanaga Sima &c.  
 Sk (Rus.), town, Irkutsk, town on the Irkut, Tobolsk, town on the Tobol  
 Ski, Skoi, Skoe, Skais (Rus.), cape, Chukotsko, Kromskais  
 Snee (Dan., Sw.), snow, Sneehatten, Snehätta, snow hat snow-capped mountain  
 Sneeuw (D.), snow, Sneeuwweggen, snowy mountain  
 Söder (Sw.), south, Söderhamn, south haven  
 Stadt (G.), Stad (Dan., Sw., and D.), town, Friedrichstadt, Frederikstad, Frederick town  
 Stan (Per.), country, Afghanistan land of the Afghans, Hindustan, land of the Hindus  
 Stanitz (Rus.), village, place of encampment  
 Stein (G.), stone, rock, Königstein, stone of the king, Lahnstein, stone of the Lahn  
 Stor (Sw.), great, Stor Å, the great river; Stor Skar, great island  
 Su or Soo (Turk.), lake, river, Al-su, white river; Kara-su, black water  
 Sul (Pg.) south, Rio Grande do Sul, grand river of the south  
 Szent (Hung.), saint, Szent-Benedek, Saint Benedict  
 Szeged (Hung.), island, island town, town at the confluence of rivers  
 Ta, Tai (Chinese), great, Ta Kiang, great river, Tag or Tagh (Turk.), Tai Hu, great lake  
 Tagh, a name of Mount Ararat Dagh is another form of this word  
 Tanjong (Malay), cape, point, Tanjong Datu, and other capes in Borneo  
 Tau (Turk.), mountain, Koshtan Tau, one of the peaks of Caucasus  
 Tell (Ar.) hill, Tell-el-Kebir, great hill, Tell-es-Safieh, Tell Hamar, &c.  
 Terra (Pg., It.), Tierra (Sp.), earth, land, Terra or Tierra del Fuego, land of fire, Tierra Caliente, hot country  
 Thal (G.), valley, Rheenthal, valley of the Rhine, Langenthal, long valley  
 Thian (Chinese), heaven, Thian-Shan, mountains of heaven  
 Uj (Hung.), new, Uj-Becse or Turkish Becse Unter (G.), under, lower, Unterwalden, under or below the woods, Unter Ammergau  
 Ust. (Rus.), mouth, Ust-Ishma, town at the mouth of the Ishma  
 Val (It.), valley, Val d'Arno, valley of the Arno, Valle (Sp., It., Pg.), valley, Valle Hermosa, beautiful valley, Rio del Valle, river of the valley  
 Var, Város (Hung.), fortress, town; Temesvár, castle or fortress on the river Temes  
 Vecchio, Vecchia (It.), old, Porto Vecchio, old port, Civita Vecchia, old city  
 Veld (D.), field, Roggeveld, field or plain of rye  
 Veliki (Rus.), great, Veliki Luk  
 Verkhni, Verchine (Rus.), upper; Verkhni Kamtschutsk  
 Villa (It., Sp., Pg.), town, Villa Nova, Villa Nuera, new town  
 Ville (Fr.), town, Villeneuve, new town, Abbeville, abbots town  
 Vorder (G.), in front, Vorderrhein, one of the head waters of the Rhine  
 Wady (Ar.), valley, a valley with a river in it a river, Wady Moosa, valley of Moses; Wad-el-Kebir, great river (hence Guadalquivir)  
 Wald (G.), forest, Schwarzwald, the Black Forest  
 Weiler (G.), village, Badenweiler, village of baths  
 Weiss (G.) white, Weiskirch, white church, Weisenburg, white castle  
 Wiese (G.), meadow, Wiesenthal, meadow valley  
 Yama (Japanese), mountain, Fusi Yama the great mountain  
 Yeni (Turk.), new, Yeni-Bazar (=Novibazar) new market  
 Zee (D.) sea, Zunder Zee, the south sea, as distinguished from the North Sea or German Ocean  
 Zuid (D.), south, Zuidland south land  
 Zwart, Zwarte (D.) black, Zwarte-berg, the black mountain







[illegible]







<i>Phren.</i> Phrenology or phrenological	<i>Q M</i> Quarter master	<i>R W D G M</i> Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master	<i>Sq</i> Square Hence, <i>sq ft.</i> , square foot or feet, <i>sq in.</i> , square inch or inches, <i>sq m.</i> , square mile or miles, <i>sq yds.</i> , square yards
<i>Phys</i> Physics	<i>Q M</i> Queen's Messenger	<i>R W G M</i> Right Worshipful Grand Master	<i>Sr</i> Senior; Signior
<i>Physiol.</i> Physiology or physiological	<i>Q P</i> or <i>Q pl</i> (L. <i>quantum placet</i> ) As much as you please	<i>R W G R</i> Right Worthy Grand Representative.	<i>S R S</i> (L. <i>Societatus Regiae Socius</i> ) Member of the Royal Society
<i>Pinx</i> or <i>Pxt.</i> (L. <i>Pinxit</i> ) He (or she) painted it accompanying the artist's name (or initials) on a painting	<i>Qr</i> Quarter	<i>R W G S</i> Right Worthy Grand Secretary	<i>SS</i> Saints
<i>Pl</i> Peck	<i>Q S</i> Quarter Sessions	<i>R W G T</i> Right Worthy Grand Treasurer	<i>S S</i> Sunday (or Sabbath) School
<i>P.L.</i> Poet Laureate	<i>Q t</i> (L. <i>quantum sufficit</i> ) A sufficient quantity	<i>R W G T R</i> Right Worthy Grand Templar	<i>S S O</i> Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (in Scotland)
<i>Pl</i> Plate	<i>Qu</i> Queen	<i>R W G W</i> Right Worshipful Grand Warden	<i>S S E</i> South-south-east
<i>Pl</i> Plural	<i>Qu.</i> Query or question	<i>R W S</i> Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours	<i>S S W</i> South-south west
<i>Plu</i> Plaintiff	<i>Quar</i> or <i>Quart</i> Quarterly	<i>R W S G W</i> Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden	<i>St</i> Saint
<i>Plu</i> Plural	<i>Q v</i> (L. <i>quod vult</i> ) Which see	<i>Ry</i> Railway	<i>St.</i> Strait
<i>Plup</i> Pluperfect.	<i>Qy</i> Query		<i>St.</i> Street
<i>P M</i> (L. <i>post meridiem</i> ) After-noon			<i>Stat.</i> (L. <i>stat.</i> ) Let it stand (in print) Stat. Statute or statutes
<i>P M</i> Past Master	<i>R.</i> Railway		<i>Stat.</i> Statuary
<i>P M</i> Peculiar metre	<i>R (L. recipe)</i> Take	<i>S</i> Saint	<i>STD</i> (L. <i>Sacror Theologus Doctor</i> ) Doctor of Divinity
<i>P M</i> Postmaster	<i>R (L. Rex)</i> King ( <i>Regina</i> ) Queen.	<i>S</i> Section	<i>Ster</i> or <i>Sip</i> Sterling
<i>P M G</i> Postmaster general.	<i>R</i> Réaumur	<i>S</i> Shilling	<i>S T P</i> (L. <i>Sacror Theologus Professor</i> ) Professor of Divinity
<i>P O</i> Post-office	<i>R</i> River	<i>S</i> Signor	<i>Su</i> Sunday
<i>P &amp; O</i> Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	<i>R A</i> Royal Academy or Royal Academician	<i>S</i> South, southern (postal district, London)	<i>Subj</i> Subjunctive
<i>Poet</i> Poetry or poetical.	<i>R A</i> Rear-admiral	<i>S</i> Sun	<i>Subst</i> Substantive
<i>Poi</i> Polish	<i>R A</i> Royal Arch	<i>S</i> Sunday or Sabbath	<i>Subst</i> Substitutive
<i>P O E</i> Post-office or Political economy	<i>R A</i> Royal Artillery	<i>s</i> Second or seconds	<i>Suff</i> Suffix
<i>P O O</i> Post-office or Political economy	<i>Rad</i> (L. <i>radius</i> ) Root	<i>s</i> Singular	<i>Sun.</i> or <i>Sund.</i> Sunday
<i>Pop</i> Population	<i>R A M</i> Royal Academy of Music.	<i>s</i> Son	<i>Sup</i> Superior
<i>Port</i> Portugal or Portuguese	<i>R A S</i> Royal Asiatic Society	<i>S A</i> South Africa or South America.	<i>Sup</i> Superlative
<i>Poss</i> Possessive	<i>R A S</i> Royal Astronomical Society	<i>Sabb</i> Sabbath	<i>Sup</i> Supplement.
<i>Pp</i> Pages.	<i>R C</i> Roman Catholic	<i>Sab</i> Sam or Saml Samuel	<i>Supr</i> Superintendant
<i>P p</i> Past participle	<i>R C P</i> Royal College of Physicians	<i>Sans, Sansé, or Sansk</i> Sanskrit	<i>Surv</i> Surgeon or surgery
<i>P P</i> Parish Priest	<i>R C S</i> Royal College of Surgeons	<i>Sat</i> Saturday	<i>Surv</i> General
<i>P P G</i> (Fr. <i>pour prendre congé</i> ) To take leave	<i>R D</i> Rural Dean	<i>S B</i> South Britain (England and Wales)	<i>Surv</i> Surveying or surveyor
<i>Pph</i> Pamphlet	<i>R E</i> Royal Engineers	<i>S C</i> South Carolina (United States)	<i>Surv</i> Surveyor General.
<i>P pr</i> Participle present	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S C</i> (L. <i>Senatus Consultum</i> ) A decree of the Senate	<i>S v</i> (L. <i>sub voce</i> ) Under the word or title
<i>Pr</i> Priest.	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S C</i> (L. <i>senatus</i> ) To wit, namely, being understood	<i>S w</i> Sweden or Swedish
<i>Pr</i> Prince	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sc</i> (L. <i>sculptus</i> ), He (or she) engraved it	<i>Swtz</i> Switzerland.
<i>P R</i> (L. <i>Populus Romanus</i> ) The Roman people	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Scan Mag</i> (L. <i>scandalum magnatum</i> ) Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of dignity	<i>Syn</i> Synonym or synonymous
<i>P R</i> Prize King	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S caps</i> or <i>S m. caps</i> Small capitals (in printing)	<i>Synop</i> Synopsis.
<i>P R A</i> President of the Royal Academy	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sc B</i> (L. <i>Scientia Baccalareus</i> ) Bachelor of Science	<i>Syr</i> Syrup
<i>P R O</i> (L. <i>Post Romanum Condum</i> ) After the building of Rome	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sc D</i> (L. <i>Scientia Doctor</i> ) Doctor of Science	<i>T</i> Ton or tun.
<i>Preb</i> Prebend	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sch</i> (L. <i>scholium</i> ) A note	<i>Tuesday</i>
<i>Prof</i> Prefix	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sch</i> Schooner	<i>Tues</i> Tuesday
<i>Prop</i> Proposition	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sci</i> Science	<i>Tun</i> Tunnage
<i>Pro</i> Prose	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Scil</i> (L. <i>scilicet</i> ) To wit, namely, being understood	<i>T C D</i> Trinity College, Dublin.
<i>Pro tem</i> (L. <i>pro tempore</i> ) For the time being	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S O L</i> Student in Civil Law	<i>Temp</i> (L. <i>tempore</i> ) In the time of
<i>Prov</i> Proverbs, proverbial, or proverbially	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Scot</i> Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish	<i>Ten</i> or <i>Tenn.</i> Tennessee
<i>Prov</i> Provincial or provincially	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Ser</i> Scruple or scruples	<i>Term</i> Termination
<i>Prox</i> (L. <i>proximo</i> ) Next or of the next month	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Script</i> Scripture or scriptural	<i>Test</i> Teutonic
<i>P R S</i> President of the Royal Society	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Scrlpt</i> or <i>Scrlpt</i> (L. <i>scrlptus</i> ) He (or she) engraved it	<i>Tex</i> Texas
<i>P R S A</i> President of the Royal Scottish Academy	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S Dak</i> South Dakota.	<i>Text Rec.</i> (L. <i>textus receptus</i> ) Received text
<i>Prus</i> Prussia or Prussian	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S D U K</i> Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	<i>Th</i> Thomas
<i>P S</i> (L. <i>post scriptum</i> ) Postscript	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S E</i> South-east, south-eastern (postal district, London)	<i>Th</i> Thursday
<i>P S</i> Privy Seal	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sec</i> or <i>Secy</i> Secretary	<i>Th</i> Theodores
<i>Ps</i> or <i>Psa</i> Psalm or Psalms	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sec</i> Second	<i>Theol</i> Theology
<i>Pt</i> Part	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sec</i> or <i>Sec</i> Section	<i>Theor</i> Theorem
<i>Pt</i> Payment	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sec</i> Leg Secretary of Legation.	<i>Thess</i> Thessalonians
<i>Pt</i> Point	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sen</i> Senate or Senator	<i>Tho</i> or <i>Thos</i> Thomas
<i>P T</i> Pupil Teacher	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sen</i> or <i>Senr</i> Senior	<i>Thu</i> , <i>Thurs</i> or <i>Thurs</i> Thursday
<i>P T O</i> Please turn over	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sep</i> or <i>Sep</i> September	<i>Tim</i> Timothy
<i>Pub</i> Published, publisher, or public	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Sey</i> (L. <i>sequeute</i> or <i>sequenda</i> ) The following or the next.	<i>Tit</i> Title
<i>Pub Doc</i> Public Documents	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Serp</i> or <i>Serpt.</i> Sergeant	<i>Tit</i> Titus.
<i>Pun</i> Puncion	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>Ser</i> or <i>Serpt</i> Sergeant	<i>T O</i> Turn over
<i>Pxt</i> See <i>Pinx.</i>	<i>R E</i> Royal Exchange	<i>S G</i> Solicitor-general	<i>T O</i> Telegraph Office
		<i>Sh</i> Shilling or shillings	<i>Tob</i> Tobit
		<i>Sh</i> Singular	<i>Tom</i> Tome or volume
		<i>S J</i> Society of Jesus (Order of the Jesuits)	<i>Tonn</i> Tonnage
		<i>Sk</i> Skink	<i>Topog</i> Topography or topographical
		<i>Sld</i> Sailed.	<i>Tr</i> Translation or translator
		<i>S M</i> Sergeant-major	<i>Tr</i> Transpose
		<i>Soc</i> or <i>Socy</i> Society	<i>Tr</i> Treasurer
		<i>S of Sol</i> Sons of Solomon	<i>Tr</i> Transloc.
		<i>Sol</i> General	<i>Trans</i> Transactions
		<i>Sp</i> Spain, Spanish	<i>Trans</i> Translation, translator, or translated
		<i>Sp</i> Spirit	<i>True</i> Travels.
		<i>S P C A</i> Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	<i>T R H</i> Their Royal Highnesses
		<i>S P G</i> Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.	<i>Tnn</i> Trinity
		<i>S P G</i> Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	<i>T T L</i> To take leave.
		<i>S P Q R.</i> (L. <i>Senatus Populueque Romanus</i> ), Senate and People of Rome	<i>Tu</i> or <i>Tues</i> Tuesday
			<i>Turk</i> Turkey or Turkish
			<i>Typ</i> or <i>Typo</i> Typographer
			<i>Typog</i> Typography or typographical
			<i>UC</i> (L. <i>urbis condita</i> ) From the building of the city (Rome).
			<i>U J D</i> See <i>J U D</i> .
			<i>U K</i> United Kingdom.
			<i>U K A</i> Ulster King at arms
			<i>Ult</i> (L. <i>ultimo</i> ) Last, or of the last month



<p>Unit. Unitarian. Univ. University U<sup>o</sup> Upper U<sup>o</sup> United Presbyterian. U<sup>o</sup> United States. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. (as sup<sup>r</sup>) As above. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. United States of America. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. United States Army. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. United States Navy. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. United States Senate. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. United States ship or steamer. U<sup>o</sup> U. S. U.S.</p> <p>V Verb. V Verbe. V (U. versat) Against. V Victoria. V (U. videt) See. V A Vicar-apostolic. V A Vice-admiral. V A Royal Order of Victoria and Albert. V A Virginia. V A Vice-chancellor. V C Victoria Cross. V D M (U. Verbi Dei Minister) Minister of the Word of God. Fm. Veteran. F G Vice-general. F g (U. veri gradus) F examine. V<sup>r</sup> Pres. Vice-president. V L (U. vide) See. V L or V. Vicecount. V L (U. videlicet). Namely, to wit. V See note under Oz. Foe Vocal a. V (U. vine) Vine. V Vice-president. V R (U. Victoria Regina) Queen Victoria. V Roy Very Reverend. V R I (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) Victoria Queen and Empress. V A (U. viciat) Against. V A Veterinary surgeon. V Verment. Vid or Vulp Vulgate. Vulp Vulgar or vulgarly.</p> <p>W Wednesday. W W. W. W. W West western (postal distr. i L 1st). W U<sup>o</sup> Western Union. W L Western Central (postal district London). Wed. Wednesday. W W was found (in printing). W A W. W. W West Indies. W Ws Wisconsin. W Week. W Lon. West longitude. Wm. William. W M W whist 1 Master. W N W West-north-west. W Worship. W f 1 Worshipful. W S Writer to the Sign. 1. W W B West-south-west. W T Washington Territory. W Weight. W Va. West Virginia.</p> <p>X Christ. (Note. The X in this and the following cases represents the Greek X in XP[ISTOS] (Christ). X Zachary. X A Zachariah. X A Zephani h. X Zoology. X Zoological Association. X Zoological Society.</p>	<p>Ym. or Ymas Christmas. Yn. Christian. Yn. Christianity. Yn. Christian. Y Year. Y<sup>d</sup> Yard. Y The [Vote The F in this and similar notes on is a substitute for r or r' precatives of the Anglo-Saxon p. -ib)]. Y M C A Young Men's Christian Association. Y<sup>r</sup> ear. Y<sup>r</sup> Younger. Y<sup>r</sup> You. Y<sup>r</sup> Years. Y<sup>r</sup> Yours. Y W O A Young Women's Christian Association.</p> <p>Zach Zachary. Z A Zachariah. Z A Zephani h. Z Zoology. Z Zoological Association. Z Zoological Society.</p>
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## FORMS OF ADDRESS

USED IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR  
OFFICIAL POSITION

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



rank His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters. 'The Right Honourable Lord A—B—', or 'The Lord A—B—'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'. Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner. 'The Right Honourable Lady A—B—', or 'The Lady A—B—'. 'Madam', 'Your Ladyship'.

Earl Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of —', or 'The Earl of —'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'. The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above.) Earl's Children. The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable'). 'The Hon A—B—', the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable', and are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

Envoy See Ambassador.

Executive Council. Members of (in colonial governments) Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—'.

Governor of Colony Colonial governors have the title of 'His Excellency'. Their office Address: 'His Excellency A—B— Esq (Sir A—B—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c), Governor of —'. Begin according to rank, refer to as 'Your Excellency'. A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace', 'Your Grace'. A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency'. Lieutenant-governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable', 'His Honour', 'Your Honour'. Governor of State (U.S.) Usually addressed as 'His Excellency'. 'His Excellency A—B—, Governor of —', or 'His Excellency the Governor of —'. A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable'.

Judge This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning. In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called *Lords Justices and Justices*, in Scotland the Judges are the *Lords of Session*. (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*.) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge His Honour Judge — (surname), on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour'. In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—'. In the U States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries, and all are addressed in the same way.

Justice Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called *Justices*. Address 'The Honourable Mr Justice —', or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A—B—'. Begin in both cases 'Sir'. On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord', and referred to as 'Your Lordship'.

Justice of Peace In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful', and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship'. King To be addressed as 'The King's Most

Excellent Majesty'. Begin 'Sir', or 'May it please Your Majesty', refer to as 'Your Majesty'.

Knight Bachelor Treated as a baronet, but 'kt' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter. As in the case of a baronet, carefully avoid using a surname in a Christian name.

Knight of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India. Address 'Sir A—B—, G.C.B. or K.C.B. K.M.G. K.B.I., as the case may be. Begin 'Sir'.

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick. As above with the initials K.G., K.T., K.P. respectively following the name.

Knight's Wife (of any class). As baronet's wife. Legislative Council, Members of. These (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A—B—'.

Lieutenant-governor See Governor.

Lord Advocate of Scotland Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Chancellor Address 'The Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor or 'The Right Hon Earl — (or as the case may be), Lord High Chancellor'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Chief Justice (England) Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—, Lord Chief Justice'. Begin 'My Lord' or 'Sir', as the case may be.

Lord Justice (English Supreme Court of Appeal) Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice —', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—'. Begin 'Sir'. When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord', 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Address 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord Lieutenant'. How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke', 'My Lord Marquis').

Lord Mayor London York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of —', or 'The Right Hon A—B—, Lord Mayor of —'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Lord Mayor's wife Address 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayress of —'. Begin 'My Lady', refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Lord Provost Address 'The Right Hon the Lord Provost of Edinburgh'. 'The Hon the Lord Provost of Glasgow'. 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen', 'Perth', or 'Dundee'. Begin 'My Lord', or 'My Lord Provost', refer to as 'Your Lordship'. The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

Lords of Appeal (in Ordinary). These are judicial members of the House of Lords who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are baronesses, their children are not specially distinguished.

Lords of Session These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young') others suppress the name of an estate. Address 'The Honourable Lord —'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'. Their wives take no title.

Maid of Honour Address 'The Honourable Miss —'. Begin 'Madam'.

Marchioness Address 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of —'. Begin 'Madam', refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Marquis Address 'The Most Hon the Marquis of —'. Begin 'My Lord Marquis', refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Marquis's Children. All are 'Right Honourable'. Like those of a duke. The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke.

Mayor Address 'The Mayor of —', or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —'. Address 'Sir', refer to as 'Your Worship'.

In the United States mayors are usually called 'Honourable', 'The Honourable A—B—, Mayor of —'.

Member of Parliament Not specially recognized except by adding 'M.P.' to ordinary address. A—B—, Esq., M.P. 'Sir A—B—, Bart., M.P.'.

Minister. See Ambassador, Clergy.

Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland) 'The Right Rev.', the Assembly itself is 'The Venerable'.

Officers, Military and Naval Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess. 'General', 'Admiral', 'Right Hon the Earl of —', 'Colonel the Honourable A—B—'.

Premier No special title or address as such. President (U.S.) Address 'His Excellency the President of the United States', 'His Excellency A—B—, President of the U States'.

The Vice president and ex-presidents are 'Honourable', 'The Honourable the Vice-President of the United States', 'The Honourable A—B—, Vice-President of the U States'.

Prince Address 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales', 'His Royal Highness Prince A— (Christian name)'. If a royal duke 'His Royal Highness the Duke of —'. Begin in any case 'Sir', refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'.

Princess Address 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales', 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A— (Christian name)', or if a duchess 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —'. Begin 'Madam', refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'.

Privy Councillor All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable', 'The Right Honourable A—B—, P.C.' (omit 'P.C.') Otherwise according to rank. No special recognition of wife and children.

Queen Address 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty', Begin 'Madam', or 'May it please Your Majesty', refer to as 'Your Majesty'.

Queen's Counsel Ordinary address with the addition of 'Q.C.'. Recorder Addressed as 'The Worshipful', in London 'The Right Worshipful'. Begin 'Sir', refer to as 'Your Worship'.

Senators (Canada and U States) Addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—'. Sergeant-at-law Address 'Sergeant —', or 'Mr Sergeant —'.

Sheriff of London As recorder of London. Viscount Address 'The Right Hon the Lord Viscount —', or 'The Right Hon Lord —'. 'The Lord Viscount —'. Begin 'My Lord', refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

Viscountess Address 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess —', or 'The Viscountess —'. 'The Right Hon Lady —'. Begin 'Madam', refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

Viscount's Children Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron.

## PRINCIPAL MONEYS OF THE WORLD

AND

### THEIR EQUIVALENTS OR APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Argentine Republic The money unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centesimos, but the chief currency is a depreciated paper money.  
Gold Coins—Onza or doblon £3 1s sterling,  
argentine or five pesos £1, half argentine 10s.  
Silver Coins—Peso, average value, 4s., half-peso 2s.  
Australia Coinage 1s in Britain There are mints at Sydney and Melbourne.  
Austria-Hungary The new money unit (since 1892) is the krone or crown of 100 heller, value

10d., or half that of the former unit, the gulden or florin of 100 kreutzer. The coinage is now on a gold basis.  
Gold Coins—20-crown piece 16s 8d., 10-crown piece 8s 4d.  
Silver Coins—The krone or crown 10d., the half-crown 5d. And the old florin 1s 6d.  
Belgium The unit, as in France, is the franc, divided into 100 centimes.  
Gold Coins—10 francs 3s 6d., 20 francs 15s 10d., 10 francs 7s 11d.

Silver Coins—5 francs 2s 11½d., 2 francs 7d., 1 franc 4d.  
Bolivia The unit is the boliviano or dollar of 100 centavos nominally of the same value as the 5-franc piece of France or Belgium.  
Gold Coins—Onza £1 2s, doblon 12s 6d.  
Silver Coins—1 boliviano 4s., half boliviano 2s.  
Brazil The unit is the milreis of 1000 reis, par value 2s 8d.  
Gold Coins—20 milreis £2, 2s, 10 milreis







**Sandwich Islands** See HAWAII  
**Santo Domingo** The money of Mexico, the United States, France, and Spain  
**Servia** The money system corresponds with that of France, the unit being the dinar, equivalent to the franc It is divided into 100 paras or cents

**Gold Coins**—The milan of 20 dinars, equivalent to the French 20-franc piece, or 15s 10d.

**Silver Coins**—Coins of 2 dinars (1s 7d.), 1 dinar, and half-dinar

**Siara** The chief coin is the tical or bat a silver piece of the average value of 2s sterling It exchanges with dollars at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals

**Singapore** The same as Hong Kong (which see)

**South African Republic (Transvaal)** Same system of coins as in Britain

**Spain** The money corresponds with that of France, Italy, Belgium, &c., the monetary unit being the peseta, of same value as the franc (9d.) The peseta is divided into 100 centimos or into 4 reales

**Gold Coins**—Pieces of 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 pesetas, equal respectively to £4, £2, £1, 16s, 8s, and 4s sterling There is also a gold doubloon of 10 escudos, value £1, 0s 7½d sterling

**Silver Coins**—5 pesetas (called the piastre or

dollar) 4s., 2 pesetas 1s 7d., 1 peseta 9½d., 25 centimos 2½d., 20 centimos 2d. There is also an escudo or half-dollar=2s

**Straits Settlements** Money the same as in Hong Kong (which see)

**Sweden** See NORWAY AND SWEDEN

**Switzerland** The money is the same as in France, the unit being the franc, divided into 100 centimes or rappen Of gold coins only 20-franc pieces are coined by the republic itself

**Tasmania** As in Australia

**Trinidad** British gold, silver, and bronze coin, with U States and Mexican gold as in Jamaica and Guyana

**Turkey** The reckoning is by Turkish pounds of 100 piastres each

**Gold Coins**—The lira or gold mediyide 18s., the half lira 9s., the quarter lira 4s 6d

**Silver Coins**—20 piastres 3s 7d., 10 piastres 1s 9½d., 5 piastres 10½d., 2 piastres 4d., 1 piastre 2d

**United States** The dollar of 100 cents has been the money unit of the United States since 1785 The currency at present is as follows—

**Gold Coins**—Double-eagle or 2-dollar piece £1, 2s 6d, eagle or ten dollars £2 1s 3d, half-eagle or 5-dollar piece £1, 0s 7½d, 3-dollar piece 12s 4½d, quarter-eagle or 2½-dollar piece 10s 4½d, dollar 4s 1½d

**Silver Coins**—Dollar 4s 1½d., half-dollar or 50 cents 2s 0½d., quarter-dollar or 25 cents 1s 0½d., dime or 10 cents 5d

There are also 5-cent and 3-cent pieces coined in nickel and cent pieces in bronze

Formerly there was a silver trade dollar coined to compete with the Mexican dollar, being a little heavier than the ordinary dollar and of the value of about 4s 3½d sterling Silver coins of 20 cents, 5 cents, and 3 cents are also current, but no longer coined

**Uruguay** The peso or dollar is the unit, as in great part of Spanish South America, divided into 100 centimos or cents, approximate value 4s 3d., or £1=470 pesos There are gold doubloons of 10 pesos, as well as half and quarter doubloons The silver coins are pesos, and pieces of 50, 20, 10, and 5 centimos

**Venezuela** The chief coins are the silver venezolano or dollar of 100 centavos, and the bolivar of 20 centavos The former is identical with the 5-franc piece of the Latin Union of Europe (see FRANCE), and the latter with the franc There are also gold venezuelanos

**West Indies** In the British islands the currency is that of the home countries, though reckoning by dollars and cents is common, and American coins are also current See JAMAICA.

## PRINCIPAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE WORLD.

### I—BRITISH

#### Troy Weight

(used in weighing gold and silver, &c.)

4 grs	= 1 carat
24 grains	= 1 pennyweight
20 dwts.	= 1 ounce (oz)
12 oz.	= 1 pound (lb)
5760 grains	= 1 lb

#### Apothecaries Weight

(used in compounding medicines)

20 grains	= 1 scruple (ʒ)
3 scr	= 1 dram (ʒ)
8 dr	= 1 ounce (ʒ)
12 oz	= 1 lb

#### Apothecaries Measure

1 fluid minim (m)	= 0.045 cub in
60 „ minims	= 1 fl dr (ʒ)
8 drs	= 1 fl oz (ʒ)
20 oz.	= 1 pint (O)

#### Avoirdupois Weight

(for groceries, drugs, and heavy goods)

16 drams	= 1 ounce
16 oz.	= 1 lb
14 lbs	= 1 stone
2 st or 28 lbs	= 1 quarter
4 qrs or 112 lb	= 1 hundredweight.
20 cwt or 2240 lbs	= 1 ton
7000 Troy grains	= 1 lb (avoir)

#### Wool Weight

7 lbs	= 1 clove
2 cl	= 1 stone
2 st.	= 1 tod.
64 feds	= 1 wey
2 weys	= 1 sack.
12 sacks	= 1 last
240 lbs	= 1 pack.

#### Long Measure

12 lines	= 1 inch
12 in	= 1 foot
3 ft.	= 1 yard
6 ft.	= 1 fathom
8½ yds.	= 1 rod or pole
40 po	= 1 furlong
8 fur	= 1 mile
3 mi	= 1 league
3760 yds or 2280 ft.	= 1 mile.

#### Square Measure

144 square inches	= 1 sq foot
9 „ feet	= 1 „ yard.
24 „ yards	= 1 „ pole
40 „ poles	= 1 acre
3 rods	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 sq mile

#### Surveyors Measure

7.92 inches	= 1 link.
100 links	= 1 chain
80 chains	= 1 mile
100,000 sq links	= 1 acre
or 10 „ chains	= 1 acre

#### Cubic Measure

1728 cub inches	= 1 cub foot.
27 „ feet	= 1 „ yd
40 „ „	= 1 load of rough timber
50 „ „	= 1 load of squared timber
42 „ „	= 1 ton of shipping

#### Dry Measure

4 gills	= 1 pint
2 pts.	= 1 quart
4 qts	= 1 gallon
2 gals	= 1 peck.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel
8 bush	= 1 quarter
5 qrs	= 1 load.
2 loads	= 1 last.

#### Ale and Beer Measure

2 pints	= 1 quart
4 qts	= 1 gallon.
9 gals	= 1 firkin.
2 firks	= 1 kilderkin.
2 kl	= 1 barrel.
1½ bar	= 1 hogshead.
2 hogs.	= 1 butt
2 butts	= 1 tun.

#### Wine Measure

4 gills	= 1 pint
2 pints	= 1 quart
2 pts.	= 1 gallon.
4 qts	= 1 anker
10 gals	= 1 runlet.
18 „	= 1 tierce
42 „	= 1 tierce
84 „	= 1 puncheon
63 „	= 1 hogshead.
2 hogs.	= 1 pipe
2 pipes	= 1 tun

#### Linen Yarn.

300 yards	= 1 cut
2 cuts	= 1 heer
6 heers	= 1 hasp
4 hasps	= 1 spindle

#### Cotton Yarn

120 yards	= 1 skein
7 skeins	= 1 hank
18 hanks	= 1 spindle

#### Miscellaneous

56 lbs	= 1 firkin of butter
112 „	= 1 quintal of fish
250 „	= 1 sack of flour
4 pecks	= 1 bushel of coal
3 bushels	= 1 sack
36 „	= 1 chaldron „
24 sheets	= 1 quire of paper
20 quires	= 1 ream
10 reams	= 1 bale „
3 inches	= 1 palm „
4 „	= 1 hand.
9 „	= 1 span.
18 „	= 1 cubit
5 feet	= 1 pace
27½ sq ft	= 1 rod of brickwork
100 „	= 1 square of flooring
30 acres	= 1 yard of land
100 „	= 1 hide of land
2000 yards	= 1 knot (naut. mile)
2240 „	= 1 Irish mile
4840 sq yds.	= 1 English acre
6250 „	= 1 Scotch „
7840 „	= 1 Irish „
12 articles	= 1 dozen „
20 „	= 1 score.
5 score	= 1 hundred
6 „	= 1 long hundred.
12 dozen	= 1 gross.
108 gallons	= 1 butt of sherry
194 cwt.	= 1 fodder of lead.
24 oz.	= 1 great pound of silk.

#### Time Measure

60 seconds	= 1 minute.
60 min.	= 1 hour
24 hrs	= 1 day.
7 days	= 1 week
4 weeks	= 1 month
13 Lunar mos	= 1 year
12 Calendar mos.	= 1 year
365 days	= 1 com year
366 „	= 1 leap year
365 ¼	= 1 Julian year
365 d 5 h 48 m 21 sec.	= 1 Solar year
100 years	= 1 century

#### Circular Measure

60 thirds (°)	= 1 second (')
60 seconds	= 1 minute (')
60 minutes	= 1 degree (°)
90 degrees	= 1 quadrant
360 „	= 1 circle

## II—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

**Algeria.** As in France  
**Argentine Republic.** The French or metric system has been established by law, but the old Spanish weights and measures are in common use, as the quintal=100 lbs, the arroba=25 lbs, the fanega=12½ bushels  
**BALEARS.** Same as Spain  
**Australian Colonies.** Same as Britain







(for wine)=3½ gallons, the *fanega*=14 bushel, the *vara*=2.782 feet, the square *vara*=7.6 of a sq yard, the *fanegada*=1.6 acre, &c.  
**Straits Settlements** See **SINGAPORE**  
**Sweden** As in Norway the metric or French system has been established by law. The Swedish mile=6.6 English miles.  
**Switzerland** Same as in France. The *pfund* or pound=half a kilogramme is in common use. The *centner*=100 *pfund*=110 lbs English, the *quintal*=220 lbs. The *arpent* is a common measure of land=eight-ninths of an acre.  
**Tasmania** As in Britain.  
**Turkey** The metric system has to some extent been adopted, old names having been applied

to the new weights and measures, thus *oke*=kilogramme (2.2 lbs), *batman*=10 kilogrammes, *cantar*=100 kilogrammes, *tchekir*=1000 kilogrammes (about a ton), *shinil*=décalitre, *kileh*=hectolitre (2 bushels), *evlek*=are, *dyeril*=hectare (2.4 acres), *arshin*=metre, *nul*=kilometre, *farang*=10 kilometres.  
 The old *oke*=2.8 lbs, the *cantar*=44 *okes*=125 lbs, the *tchekir*=180 *okes*=511.33 lbs, the *kileh*=20 *okes*=56 of an imperial quarter, or 912 of a bushel, or 816 *kilehs*=100 quarters, the *rotol*=24 pounds, the *almond*=1.151 gallon, the *cantar* as a liquid measure=31.4 gallons, as a dry measure=32.4 lbs the *batman*=16.9 lbs, the *arshin*=27 to 29 inches

**United States** Same as Britain with slight exceptions. The old Winchester bushel=83.4 of an imperial bushel is in use, as also the old English gallon=83 of an imperial gallon, 3 Winchester bushels=32 imperial bushels, and 6 United States gallons=5 imperial gallons. A cist of 100 lbs is also used, and a ton of 2000 lbs. as in Canada. The metric system is permissible.  
**Uruguay** The metric system has nominally been adopted, but old weights and measures as in the Argentine Republic are chiefly in use, also those of Brazil. The *cuadra* of land=1.8 acre  
**Venezuela** Same as Colombia, Peru, &c.

## SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

### MATHEMATICAL

+ Plus, the sign of addition or increase, as,  $a+b+c$  (read  $a$  plus  $b$  plus  $c$ ), also marks a positive as opposed to a negative quantity  
 - Minus, the sign of subtraction, diminution, or decrease, as,  $a-b-c$ ; also marks a negative as opposed to a positive quantity  
 ± Plus or minus, leaving it doubtful whether a quantity is to be added or subtracted, one or other as the case may be  
 × The sign of multiplication, multiplied by or into, as,  $a \times b$ , or  $3 \times 5$   
 ÷ The sign of division, divided by, as,  $a \div b$ , 24-6. Division is also indicated by placing one quantity above another with a horizontal line between, as,  $\frac{a}{b}$   
 ~ The difference between two quantities, leaving it doubtful which is the greater; as,  $a \sim b$   
 = The sign of equality, equals, is equal or equivalent to, as,  $a=b$ ,  $10+2=12$   
 > Greater than, as,  $a > b$ ,  $a$  is greater than  $b$   
 < Is less than, as,  $a < b$ ,  $a$  is less than  $b$   
 ∝ Varies as said of a quantity that increases or diminishes according as another quantity increases or diminishes, as,  $a \propto b$   
 Is to, as, signs used to indicate ratio or proportion, thus,  $a : b :: c : d$ , that is,  $a$  is to  $b$  in the same ratio as  $c$  is to  $d$ , 3 : 5 :: 6 : 10  
 Because or since, }  $a=b$  and  $c=d$   $a+c$   
 Therefore, }  $b+d$ , that is, because  
 $a$  is equal to  $b$ , and  $c$  is equal to  $d$  therefore  $a+c$  is equal to  $b+d$   
 ∞ Indefinitely great, infinity  
 0 Indefinitely small, a quantity less than any assignable quantity, zero

✓ The radical or root sign. When used alone it indicates the square root, as,  $\sqrt{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[16]{a}$

Higher roots are indicated by small figures called indices, thus,  $\sqrt[3]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[5]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{a}$ , that is, the cube root of  $a$ , the fourth root of  $a$ , the fifth root of  $a$ , the  $n$ th root of  $a$ . The same roots might also be indicated by small fractions, as  $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$ , and so on  
 So also the powers to which quantities are raised are indicated by similar small figures or indices, thus,  $a^2$ ,  $a^3$ ,  $a^4$ ,  $a^n$ , &c

{ } Indicate that the quantities in closed are to be treated together as forming a single term or expression, as,  $2(a+\frac{1}{2}b)$   
 ∠ Angle, the angle, as, ∠ ABC the angle ABC

⊥ Right angle, the right angle, as, ⊥ ABC, the right angle ABC

⊥ The perpendicular, perpendicular to, as,  $AB \perp CD$ ,  $AB$  is perpendicular to  $CD$

∥ Parallel, parallel to, as,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AB$  is parallel to  $CD$

△ Triangle, the triangle, as, △ ABC, the triangle ABC

□ Square, the square, as, □ ABCD, the square ABCD

▭ Rectangle, the rectangle, as, ▭ ABCD, the rectangle ABCD

○ Circle, the circle, circumference, 360°

~ The number 3.1415926 that is, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approximately equivalent to  $3\frac{1}{7}$  to 1, or 22 to 7

° Degree or degrees, whether of a circle or of temperature, as, 32° the freezing point of water (Fahr), 360° the whole circumference of a circle

' Minutes in circular measurement, as, 6' 20', six degrees twenty minutes

" Seconds in circular measurement, as, 60", sixty seconds

', ", are used also to denote feet, inches, and lines.

### ROMAN NOTATION

I=1, II=2, III=3, IV=4, V=5, VI=6, VII=7, VIII=8, IX=9, X=10, XI=11, XII=12, XIII=13, XIV=14, XV=15, XVI=16, XVII=17, XVIII=18, XIX=19, XX=20, XXI=21, XXII=22, XXIII=23, XXIV=24, XXV=25, XXVI=26, XXVII=27, XXVIII=28, XXIX=29, XXX=30, XXXI=31, XXXII=32, XXXIII=33, XXXIV=34, XXXV=35, XXXVI=36, XXXVII=37, XXXVIII=38, XXXIX=39, XL=40, XLI=41, XLII=42, XLIII=43, XLIV=44, XLV=45, XLVI=46, XLVII=47, XLVIII=48, XLIX=49, L=50, LI=51, LII=52, LIII=53, LIV=54, LV=55, LVI=56, LVII=57, LVIII=58, LIX=59, LX=60, LXI=61, LXII=62, LXIII=63, LXIV=64, LXV=65, LXVI=66, LXVII=67, LXVIII=68, LXIX=69, LXX=70, LXXI=71, LXXII=72, LXXIII=73, LXXIV=74, LXXV=75, LXXVI=76, LXXVII=77, LXXVIII=78, LXXIX=79, LXXX=80, LXXXI=81, LXXXII=82, LXXXIII=83, LXXXIV=84, LXXXV=85, LXXXVI=86, LXXXVII=87, LXXXVIII=88, LXXXIX=89, XC=90, XCI=91, XCII=92, XCIII=93, XCIV=94, XCV=95, XCVI=96, XCVII=97, XCVIII=98, XCIX=99, C=100, CI=101, CII=102, CIII=103, CIV=104, CV=105, CVI=106, CVII=107, CVIII=108, CX=110, CXI=111, CXII=112, CXIII=113, CXIV=114, CXV=115, CXVI=116, CXVII=117, CXVIII=118, CXIX=119, CXX=120, CXXI=121, CXXII=122, CXXIII=123, CXXIV=124, CXXV=125, CXXVI=126, CXXVII=127, CXXVIII=128, CXXIX=129, CXXX=130, CXXXI=131, CXXXII=132, CXXXIII=133, CXXXIV=134, CXXXV=135, CXXXVI=136, CXXXVII=137, CXXXVIII=138, CXXXIX=139, CXL=140, CXLI=141, CXLII=142, CXLIII=143, CXLIV=144, CXLV=145, CXLVI=146, CXLVII=147, CXLVIII=148, CXLIX=149, CL=150, CLI=151, CLII=152, CLIII=153, CLIV=154, CLV=155, CLVI=156, CLVII=157, CLVIII=158, CLIX=159, CLX=160, CLXI=161, CLXII=162, CLXIII=163, CLXIV=164, CLXV=165, CLXVI=166, CLXVII=167, CLXVIII=168, CLXIX=169, CLXX=170, CLXXI=171, CLXXII=172, CLXXIII=173, CLXXIV=174, CLXXV=175, CLXXVI=176, CLXXVII=177, CLXXVIII=178, CLXXIX=179, CLXXX=180, CLXXXI=181, CLXXXII=182, CLXXXIII=183, CLXXXIV=184, CLXXXV=185, CLXXXVI=186, CLXXXVII=187, CLXXXVIII=188, CLXXXIX=189, CXC=190, CXCI=191, CXCVI=196, CXCVII=197, CXCVIII=198, CXCIX=199, CC=200, CCI=201, CCII=202, CCIII=203, CCIV=204, CCV=205, CCVI=206, CCVII=207, CCVIII=208, CCIX=209, CCL=210, CCLI=211, CCLII=212, CCLIII=213, CCLIV=214, CCLV=215, CCLVI=216, CCLVII=217, CCLVIII=218, CCLIX=219, CCCL=240, CCCLI=241, CCCLII=242, CCCLIII=243, CCCLIV=244, CCCLV=245, CCCLVI=246, CCCLVII=247, CCCLVIII=248, CCCLIX=249, CD=400, CDI=401, CDII=402, CDIII=403, CDIV=404, CDV=405, CDVI=406, CDVII=407, CDVIII=408, CDIX=409, CDC=410, CDCI=411, CDCII=412, CDCIII=413, CDCIV=414, CDCV=415, CDCVI=416, CDCVII=417, CDCVIII=418, CDCIX=419, CCCC=400, CCCCII=402, CCCCIII=403, CCCCIV=404, CCCCX=410, CCCCXI=411, CCCCXII=412, CCCCXIII=413, CCCCXIV=414, CCCCXV=415, CCCCXVI=416, CCCCXVII=417, CCCCXVIII=418, CCCCXIX=419, CCCCXX=420, CCCCXXI=421, CCCCXXII=422, CCCCXXIII=423, CCCCXXIV=424, CCCCXXV=425, CCCCXXVI=426, CCCCXXVII=427, CCCCXXVIII=428, CCCCXXIX=429, CCCCXXX=430, CCCCXXXI=431, CCCCXXXII=432, CCCCXXXIII=433, CCCCXXXIV=434, CCCCXXXV=435, CCCCXXXVI=436, CCCCXXXVII=437, CCCCXXXVIII=438, CCCCXXXIX=439, CCCCXL=440, CCCCXLI=441, CCCCXLII=442, CCCCXLIII=443, CCCCXLIV=444, CCCCXLV=445, CCCCXLVI=446, CCCCXLVII=447, CCCCXLVIII=448, CCCCXLIX=449, CCCCCL=450, CCCCCLI=451, CCCCCLII=452, CCCCCLIII=453, CCCCCLIV=454, CCCCCLV=455, CCCCCLVI=456, CCCCCLVII=457, CCCCCLVIII=458, CCCCCLIX=459, CCCCCLX=460, CCCCCLXI=461, CCCCCLXII=462, CCCCCLXIII=463, CCCCCLXIV=464, CCCCCLXV=465, CCCCCLXVI=466, CCCCCLXVII=467, CCCCCLXVIII=468, CCCCCLXIX=469, CCCCCLXX=470, CCCCCLXXI=471, CCCCCLXXII=472, CCCCCLXXIII=473, CCCCCLXXIV=474, CCCCCLXXV=475, CCCCCLXXVI=476, CCCCCLXXVII=477, CCCCCLXXVIII=478, CCCCCLXXIX=479, CCCCCLXXX=480, CCCCCLXXXI=481, CCCCCLXXXII=482, CCCCCLXXXIII=483, CCCCCLXXXIV=484, CCCCCLXXXV=485, CCCCCLXXXVI=486, CCCCCLXXXVII=487, CCCCCLXXXVIII=488, CCCCCLXXXIX=489, CCCCCLXXXC=490, CCCCCLXXXCI=491, CCCCCLXXXCII=492, CCCCCLXXXCIII=493, CCCCCLXXXCIV=494, CCCCCLXXXCV=495, CCCCCLXXXCVI=496, CCCCCLXXXCVII=497, CCCCCLXXXCVIII=498, CCCCCLXXXCIX=499, CCCCCLXXXC=500

It will be noticed that if any letter be followed by one of equal or less value the total value is equal to the sum of the two taken together; but if a letter be preceded by one of less value the difference of their separate values is to be understood.

### CHEMICAL

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed and that too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements	Symbols.	Elements	Symbols
Aluminum,	- Al	Molybdenum,	- Mo
Antimony	(St) - Sb	Nickel,	- Ni
Bismuth,	- Bi	Niobium,	- Nb
Barium,	- Ba	Nitrogen,	- N
Bismuth,	- Bi	Osmium,	- Os
Boron,	- B	Oxygen,	- O
Bromine,	- Br	Palladium,	- Pd
Cadmium,	- Cd	Phosphorus,	- P
Cesium,	- Cs	Platinum,	- Pt
Calcium,	- Ca	Potassium (Kalium),	- K
Carbon,	- C	Rubidium,	- Rb
Cerium,	- Ce	Ruthenium,	- Ru
Chlorine,	- Cl	Selenium,	- Se
Chromium,	- Cr	Silicon,	- Si
Cobalt,	- Co	Silver (Argentum),	- Ag
Copper (Cuprum),	- Cu	Sodium (Natrium),	- Na
Dridium,	- D	Strontium,	- Sr
Erbium,	- Er	Sulphur,	- S
Fluorine,	- F	Tantalum,	- Ta
Gallium,	- G	Tellurium,	- Te
Gold (Aurum),	- Au	Thallium,	- Tl
Hydrogen,	- H	Thorium,	- Th
Indium,	- In	Tin (Stannum),	- Sn
Iodine,	- I	Titanium,	- Ti
Iridium,	- Ir	Tungsten (Wolfram),	- W
Iron (Ferrum),	- Fe	Uranium,	- U
Lanthanum,	- La	Vanadium,	- V
Lead (Plumbum),	- Pb	Yttrium,	- Y
Lithium,	- Li	Zinc,	- Zn
Magnesium,	- Mg	Zirconium,	- Zr
Manganese,	- Mn		
Mercury (Hydragrum),	- Hg		

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine.

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus  $O_2$  signifies two atoms of oxygen,  $S_8$  five atoms of sulphur, and  $C_{10}$  ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus  $H_2O$  means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus,  $2H_2O$  represents two molecules of water,  $4C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma, thus the crystallized magnesian sulphate is  $MgSO_4, 7H_2O$ . The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action and they are then



written in the form of an equation,  $t$  which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change the other the result of the reaction. Thus,  $2H + O = 2H_2O$  expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to form two molecules of water each of which contains two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

# ASTRONOMICAL

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.
☾	The Moon.	♂	J. pite
♈	First Quarter	♄	Saturn
♉	Full Moon.	♅	Ura. us.
♊	Last Quarter	♆	Nept. ne.
♋	Mercury	♁	Cons. t.
♌	Venus.	*	Star
♍	The Earth		

The asterisks are designated by the number attached to them as indicating the order of their discovery the part of the number being enclosed within a small circle thus, (6) designates Ang. line, the sixty-fourth asteroid.

## Signs of the Zodiac

Aries, the Ram.	♈
Taurus, the Bull.	♉
Gemini, the Twins	♊
Cancer, the Crab	♋
Leo, the Lion	♌
Virgo, the Virgin	♍
Libra, the Scales.	♎
Scorpio, the Scorpion	♏
Sagittarius, the Archer	♐
Capricornus, the Goat	♑
Aquarius, the Waterman	♒
Pisces, the Fishes.	♓

# MEDICAL

℥	Scruple	℥i	one scruple	℥ij	two scruples
℥ss	half a scruple	℥iss	a scruple and a half		
℥	Dram	℥i	one dram	℥ij	two drams
℥ss	half a dram	℥iss	a dram and a half		
℥	Ounce	℥i	one ounce	℥ij	two ounces
℥ss	half an ounce	℥iss	an ounce and a half		
℥	A minim		a drop		
℥	(Or one) of each a like quantity				
℥	(L. recipe) take.				

# COMMERCIAL

£	Pound or pounds sterling	as, £100
shilling	or shillings	as 20 shilling a £1 pound
℥	Pound or pounds in weight	as 60 lb.
℥	Dollar or dollars	as \$100
℥	At as, 500 @ 41 each.	
℥	Percent	as 5%
℥	Account	
℥	Care of	
℥	Day after acceptance.	
℥	Day after sight.	
℥	Quarto with four leaves or eight pages to the sheet	
℥	Octo or with eight leaves or sixteen pages to the sheet	
℥	Duodecimo or twelve with twelve leaves or twenty-four pages to the sheet	
℥	Sextodecimo or sixteen with sixteen leaves or thirty-two pages to the sheet	
℥	Octodecimo or eighteen with eighteen leaves or thirty-six pages to the sheet	

# CORRECTION OF THE PR

℥	Delete or take out
℥	Turn or reverse
℥	Put a space or more space between words
℥	Take out the space
℥	Carry further to left or right
℥	Make a better word or character
℥	Lower a letter word, or character
℥	Call attention to a space appearing
℥	Call attention to a broken type
℥	Used to mark where a word has been inserted in the margin
℥	Draws attention to a doubtful point
℥	Put straight
℥	Run on. Not to be a separate paragraph.
℥	Make a separate paragraph.
℥	Put in Roman type
℥	Put in small letters.
℥	Transposition
℥	Used with a character of a different size or style from others
℥	Put in Italics. The word that should be written in the margin
℥	Put in small capitals. See cap
℥	Put in capitals. C / to be written in plain
℥	Put in bold faced type
℥	Several of these signs especially the ℥ are used in the preparation of manuscript

## SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF SHEET SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF ABOVE SIGNS

man cap / q I will say if any man is as clever as he he imagine his self I know I have not the confidence in myself I had a month ago as an amateur cook. I think it was my friend Davidson who first put the idea in my head to try my hand at cooking. This way he would describe the cooking of steaks on his yacht would make any one's mouth water and it seemed to be always steaks they had. I asked him how he learned to cook, and he gave me the secret in one lesson. He said, You just use plenty butter that's how women can't cook properly they grudge better. It is five or six years since he first told me about his wonderful powers as a cook, and I have often longed for an opportunity to emulate him in the art. Davidson always instructed me on this subject. He would say "Man, when it was My turn the fellow could hardly be kept on deck after the onions began to brown, and then I went up and the doctor used instead with a long rolling pin to keep Jacobs and the rest of them back, and every minute they would be crying down that it would do for me. I don't know anything about yachting and any time I have been over at his house two or three I had no taste for food. I always had more than I wanted. I remember going to Dublin, and at breakfast a tureen of ham and eggs was placed beside me but by the time I had helped the company I had to get on deck and admire the prospect. An idea occurred to me, however, to get some companions to join me on a holiday with a catch as. "I would attend to the cooking. I said: but I never got any one to agree."

I believe now if I had promoted each one to office of cook I would have been successful for I think every man is sure he is a born cook.